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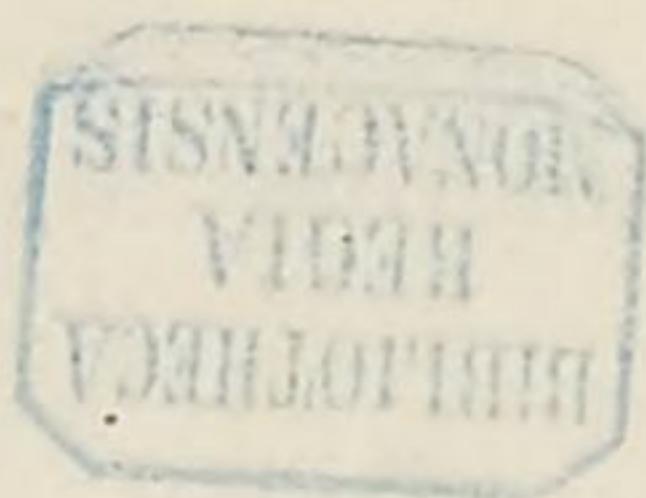
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COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DURING THE

YEARS 1884 AND 1885.



WASHINGTON:
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1886.

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATE OF TEXAS

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LAND OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Report of the Secretary of State, accompanied with reports of consuls of the United States on the trade and commerce of foreign countries.

MAY 29, 1886.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of State, accompanying the reports of consuls of the United States on the trade and commerce of foreign countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 28, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 27, 1886.

To the President :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual reports of consular officers of the United States on the commerce and industries of their respective districts, as provided for by section 208 of the Revised Statutes.

Respectfully submitted.

T. F. BAYARD.

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EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report of Consul-General Edmund Jussen on commerce, industries, &c., of Austria-Hungary.

THE NUMEROUS HETEROGENEOUS ELEMENTS OF THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

In speaking of the inhabitants of the Empire of Austria, it is quite impossible to designate them as a nation. There is no national solidarity to be met with anywhere within the borders of the Empire, except the solidarity of the separate races, the conglomeration of which forms the people of the Austrian Empire.

There is not another political domain upon the face of Europe and Asia, Russia, perhaps, excepted, which unites under the same scepter so many different races, tribes, and nationalities, such numerous heterogeneous elements, divided and estranged from each other by habits, language, historical traditions, and political aspirations, as the domain which is confided to the paternal and imperial care of the house of Hapsburg.

The Empire of Austria, after experiencing many changes in the names and extent of territory since 1815, embraces to-day within its borders no less than seventeen different principalities.

The Empire is composed of:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. The Archduchy of Austria below the Enns. | 9. Margraviate of Istria. |
| 2. The Archduchy of Austria above the Enns. | 10. Margraviate of Tyrol. |
| 3. Duchy of Salzburg. | 11. Dependency of Vorarlberg. |
| 4. Duchy of Styria. | 12. Kingdom of Bohemia. |
| 5. Duchy of Carinthia. | 13. Margraviate of Moravia. |
| 6. Duchy of Carniola. | 14. Duchy of Silesia. |
| 7. City of Trieste and its domain. | 15. Kingdom of Galicia. |
| 8. Margraviate of Görz and Gradisca. | 16. Kingdom of Dalmatia. |
| | 17. Duchy of Bukowina. |

Among all these kingdoms, duchies, margraviates, and principalities, but two are inhabited exclusively by one nationality, viz, Upper Austria and Salzburg, which are peopled by Germans; all the others are homes of different nationalities, speaking radically different languages.

According to the last census of 1880 the Empire of Austria had a population of 21,794,231. Among these 22,000,000 of people prevails a marvelous mixture of languages; 36.75 per cent. of the population of the Empire speak the German language; 23.77 per cent. the Bohemian or Czechian language, when we include the Moravian and Slovakian languages, which are idioms derived from the same root; 14.86 speak

the Polish language; 12.82 the Ruthenian language; 5.24 per cent. the Slavonian language; 3.06 the Italian language, and 2.58 per cent. the Servian and Croatian language; a small remnant in the Empire speaks the Hungarian and Roumanian language—no less than ten different languages within the limits of one empire peopled by about 22,000,000 of souls.

No doubt it requires the most extraordinary and superior statesmanship to form and maintain an undivided homogeneous nation out of these heterogeneous elements.

There is much loyalty to the Crown throughout the Empire, and no lack of enthusiasm for the reigning house of Hapsburg, but no truly national unity, no national pride and gratifying consciousness animates and elates these 22,000,000 of people that they are one and all citizens of a great nation. They are not Austrians pure and simple; in fact it is quite impossible to find, outside of the Government and its numerous civil and military officers, and its representatives in Parliament, a single political party or faction whose members would style themselves Austrians. They all affirm their unwavering allegiance and fidelity to the Crown, but they insist that they themselves are either German-Austrians, or Bohemians, or Styrians, or Tyrolese, or Poles, or Italians, &c.—anything but simply and solely Austrians.

What political inconveniences and disagreeable complications may arise to the government of a country which must administer its affairs without the assistance of a national language common to all its subjects, and how seriously the development of trade and industry and the commercial as well as political progress of a people may be impeded by race hatreds and embittered rivalry between the several nationalities, may be easily surmised.

THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

The Kingdom of Hungary is composed of—(1) The Kingdom of Hungary-Transylvania; (2) the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia; (3) the city of Fiume and its domain.

Its population, according to the census of 1880, was 15,739,375. This population is, like that of Austria, composed of numerous nationalities, among whom prevails a bewildering multiplicity of tongues. We may designate in round numbers the following different races and nationalities, each race preserving its own language with wonderful persistency and remarkable obstinacy:

Nationality or race.	Population.	Nationality or race.	Population.
Hungarians.....	6,500,000	Ruthenians.....	360,000
Roumanians.....	2,500,000	Slavonians.....	86,000
Croatians and Servians.....	2,333,000	Gypsies.....	82,000
Germans (almost).....	2,000,000	Others not classified.....	83,000
Slovakians.....	1,750,000		

Eight different languages and as many different races for the Kingdom of Hungary, and a mixture of 83,000 souls, unclassified and undefined. Though Hungary is not disturbed by internal dissensions to the same extent as the Empire of Austria, the sympathy and fraternal feeling between the several races united under the crown of St. Stephan leave much to be desired, and in certain localities there is no love lost

between the Hungarian and German elements, nor between the Croats and Hungarians, and the debates in the local legislatures (Landtags) are frequently stormy and passionate to the last degree, race enmity and rivalry being generally the principal and only cause of these parliamentary battles.

The dualism established between Austria and Hungary has doubtless realized the political aspirations of the Magyars as far as home rule is concerned, but it seems to have had little effect upon the harmony or rather disharmony between the several races inhabiting the Kingdom; they seem to be united only in the unquestionable spirit of loyalty to His Apostolic Majesty the King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND BOHEMIAN RACES IN AUSTRIA.

The irrepressible parliamentary conflict between the slavery and anti-slavery parties was not waged with more acrimony and determination than the political strife now in full progress between the German and Bohemian subjects of the Austrian Empire. There is not a political move on the European chessboard which to the participants in this internal warfare seems of any importance whatever in comparison with the great and overwhelming question whether the German-Austrians or the Czechian-Austrians shall obtain predominance in the Empire. This race question has ceased to be of local importance only; it has overleaped the borders of the small Kingdom of Bohemia, and has entered the Diet of the Empire and the ranks of the army as well as the public schools.

On the occasion of the debate in the last session of the Reichstag on the opening address of the Crown the advocates of German and Czechian aspirations, respectively, gave full and unrestrained expression to the deep hatred and contempt which these elements bear each other, and which, as is claimed by the opposition, have grown to uncontrollable proportions since the present prime minister has assumed the guidance of the internal affairs of state, albeit his official programme contained the promise of a complete pacification of those warring factions, and of speedy and perfect peace, harmony, and good will as between all the races within the borders of the Empire.

The German-Austrian party presented its interpellation in the Diet with reference to the numerous and brutal excesses committed by the Czechs in Bohemia on the German citizens of that Kingdom, and the strife began. The discussion was stormy and passionate beyond all measure, and, to the impartial observer, presented, as its most characteristic feature, the remarkable fact that the real motive which animated the majority of speakers was mainly the ascendancy and political power of the respective nationalities which they represented; and at the end of the session the hatred was more bitter than ever, and the hope of internal peace and harmony seemed further from its realization than when the session began.

But not only is the Diet (Reichsrath) the scene and battle-ground of these contending factions. The race hatred, as was asserted again and again upon the floor of the Reichsrath, has even entered the army and the public schools.

INCREASE OF POPULATION AND EMIGRATION.

Although statisticians admit that the Empire lost over 100,000 of its subjects by emigration (principally to the United States from Bohemia) in a period of twenty-five years, which estimate is much below the true

figures, they claim that immigration and the natural increase have been sufficient not only to counterbalance this loss, but that an increase of population at the ratio of 0.81 to 0.91 per cent. per annum had taken place in Austria.

As regards Hungary, it is claimed that the annual increase is fully 1 per cent.

It cannot be said that the Governments of Austria-Hungary discourage emigration to the United States as systematically and to the same extent as other European Governments. True, there seems to be as little sympathy with the American nation and as deep-seated a dread of its rapid progress upon the fields of industry and commerce, and probably as poor an opinion of our achievements in arts and sciences and of American civilization generally, as anywhere else, where the ruling powers find it expedient to disbelieve the final success and permanent stability of our institutions; but this dislike and contempt rarely, if ever, finds expression in unmistakable terms. The public press simply ignores the United States, and the consequent ignorance of the majority of the people as regards the American Republic, its history, institutions, resources, and progress, as well as leading political events, is quite remarkable. One would suppose that our civil war had made noise enough in the world to inform most people of the downfall of the Confederacy, and it is somewhat surprising, therefore, when Confederate bills are again and again presented at this consulate-general for exchange into current Austrian funds.

In the public press of Austria one will look in vain for important news from the United States, unless it is some brief account of the action of our Government of direct interest to the Government of this Empire. But if there has been an atrocious murder committed anywhere within the Republic, or if a great conflagration has destroyed a large amount of property, or a cyclone has struck a village in the far West, or the Apaches have attacked a settlement on the frontier, or a strike of laborers has taken place in some city of the Union, the Austrian press will publish the news with all its horrifying details, and the frightened reader is supposed to abandon at once and forever all intentions of emigrating to the United States for the purpose of bettering his fortune. This sort of discouragement of emigration is carried on systematically, and doubtless with telling effect.

THE CONDITION OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

The condition of the laboring classes in this Empire, as a whole, cannot well be termed very satisfactory, and their present lot and prospects for the future cannot be considered enviable, even from a European standpoint. The state of society here, as elsewhere in Europe, shows but too clearly that the reward of labor is divided in the reverse proportion to the amount of labor actually performed, that the greatest portion of this reward is reaped by those who never labored at all, and that the most trying and exhausting manual labor cannot always rely with certainty even upon the most indispensable necessities of life as a recompense for unremitting toil.

The remedies proposed for palliating this social evil are many, and of various character; a radical cure no one believes within the reach of possibility. The latest theory of palliation was advanced quite recently by an imperial royal civil officer, a prominent jurist and member of the ministry of justice, who, in a public address, cited all the authorities, ancient and modern, from the Bible down to John Stuart Mill, in order

to prove that the wealthy have not only the "rights" of possession, but that wealth also has its "duties" to perform, and from these premises he draws the remarkable deduction that, above all, the merchants and speculators, who amass their riches with such great rapidity, had special duties toward society, and should by liberal donations alleviate the suffering of the poor. As to the duties of the landed aristocracy and of inherited wealth the learned speaker was silent, but the liberal press of Vienna reminded him quite forcibly of the omission, and deplored the fact that the views in question were advanced by so prominent a member of the Government, and predicted evil days for the state if these principles were to be embodied in future legislation.

One of the measures which was inaugurated by the Government during the year 1885 for the purpose of reducing overproduction and thus indirectly benefiting the laborer, by raising the price of manufactures and consequently also the wages paid to factory laborers, was the passage of a law limiting a day's labor to eleven hours for adults and eight hours for minors, prohibiting all labor on Sundays and holidays and all night labor by minors between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m., as well as all business and trade after 12 m. on Sundays and holidays, excepting only the sale of wine, beer, coffee, &c., and of cigars and tobacco. But the protests against this measure have been loud and deep by several classes of laborers, and many trades have petitioned the ministry of commerce for exception and dispensation from this enactment.

The statistics published during the year 1885 with reference to the condition of the laboring classes of Austria are full and complete, and bear witness to a systematic, thorough, and exhaustive examination of the question. These statistical reports are the results of the labor of nine trade inspectors who were appointed under a law passed in June, 1883. The Empire was divided into nine districts and a separate report was made for each district. Twenty-five hundred and sixty-four factories, employing 227,930 laborers, were examined. The examination extended to the sanitary condition of the factory rooms, their ventilation, light, and temperature, accidents in factories and measures for their prevention, hours of labor and length of recess, factory rules and regulations, time and terms of payment of wages, dwellings of laborers, general condition of laborers and their families, insurance against accidents, amounts of wages paid, and price of food and fuel in the respective localities.

[Extract from report of first district, which consists exclusively of the city of Vienna.]

The factories examined in this district manufacture metal wares; machinery, tools and instruments; stoneware, terra-cotta, and glassware; wooden-ware, bone, and gutta-percha ware; textile goods; clothing and millinery goods; paper and leather goods.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE FACTORIES.

The inspector reports in substance:

The factories built in Vienna within the last ten or fifteen years answer their purpose well in every respect, but the small factories and workshops of an older date, with few exceptions, are built without regard to sanitary conditions.

The main objections are a foul atmosphere, insufficient light, and lack of room. The workshops of these small factories are partly ordinary dwelling-rooms, and partly they are situated in basements.

I found the worst conditions in the metal foundries, many of which are established in cellars.

In the shops of the galvanizers who work in dark rooms and kitchens, the atmosphere is impregnated with saltpeter and sulphuric acid to a degree which irritated my eyes and throat. The young girls who worked there all coughed and had inflamed eyes. The foul atmosphere is often caused by the overcrowding of the shops to save additional rent.

Of three match factories in Vienna, two had no ventilation at all, and in the third the apparatus for ventilation was out of order and useless.

In a horn-button factory of Vienna, the steam was so dense that one could not see for a distance of 3 paces. The ventilators were rusty and out of use.

In most of the soap factories there was no ventilation.

In a shoe factory, the boot soles were soaked in a mixture of pitch and tar, contained in an open vessel. The stench was dense and intense.

In the colored-paper factories it was quite uncomfortable. Atmosphere foul and oppressive.

The grinding rooms of the metal-ware factories had an atmosphere saturated with dust and no ventilation.

The most unsatisfactory condition was found in the grinding-room of an alpaca factory. Twenty-five grinders, mostly girls, in a room 6 meters long, 3 meters wide, and 6 meters high, covered with grinding dust.

The book-printing establishments mostly lack the light of day. Many of them burn gas all day, and have no ventilation.

In most of the type foundries was found a temperature of from 22° to 25° R.

In seventy-two establishments were found a foul atmosphere and no arrangements whatever for ventilation.

In the small factories and in many large ones the conveniences for washing are insufficient.

In the match factories no wash-stand was to be seen, and in most of the iron and metal foundries, where they are needed most, no wash-stands were provided.

In a large lock manufactory sixty-five young workmen are employed, forty-five of whom board and lodge in the building. Neither in the dwelling-rooms nor in the work-rooms is a single wash-basin to be found. Most of the boys had a crust of dirt on hands and face.

A few of the larger older factories and most of the new factories have provided every requisite in a hygienic direction and have plenty of air and light.

In only four factories was the electric light in use; the balance use gas and petroleum.

HOURS OF LABOR PREVIOUS TO THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT OF MARCH 8, 1885.

In the small shops, generally a day's labor is 11 hours; in the larger factories, 10 hours.

In the small shops no regularity is observed as to the hours of daily labor. According to the demands of the market the workmen labor sometimes for weeks 10 and 11 hours per day, and then again from 14 to 15 hours per day.

Most factories which produce the so-called season articles work from one to three hours longer at certain periods than the usual time. It is asserted that the law of March 8, 1885, has not caused a general reduction of a day's labor to 11 hours, as numerous exceptions and dispensations from this strict rule are provided by the terms of the law itself.

WAGES.

In general, the men work by the job, the women on time wages. On an average a week's wages for a man is about 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ florins per week, for a female laborer about 5 florins per week. The margin between minimum and maximum wages is very large, especially with men. The lowest limit with the latter is 5 florins per week, and the highest 25 florins, while with the women the wages range from 3 florins to 9 florins per week.

The average wages of the men is highest in the machine industry, viz, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins per week, and lowest in the textile industry, viz, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins per week.

Laborers by the job earn on an average from 20 to 50 per cent. more than those employed on fixed wages.

Payment of wages is made weekly; mostly on Saturday evenings; only in three factories payment is made on Friday, for the following reasons: (1) Because the laborer is not so apt to visit the beer and wine saloon on Friday evening, as he must be in the factory early on the following day. (2) His wife can make the necessary purchases on Saturday. (3) Experience shows that there are less "blue Mondays" when payment is made on Friday.

THE PRICE OF FOOD IN VIENNA.

The inspector of this district omitted to give the price of provisions. I can, however, state with absolute certainty that Vienna is the most expensive city as regards the cost of living upon the continent of Europe. It has that reputation, and the reputation is in accordance with the facts.

Everything, all the necessities of life, clothing excepted, are quite as dear here as in the larger cities of the United States. Some articles are much higher in price; for instance, ham and petroleum have thrice the price for which they are sold in the United States.

Bric-a-brac, Viennese specialties, oil paintings, fans, bronze jewelry, painted porcelain, &c., all articles of luxury, are far cheaper in Vienna than in many other markets; but the poor man has no need for them; they educate his artistic taste, but cheap food and cheap light would be of more lasting benefit.

The volume of this report would exceed the usual and proper dimensions if I should embrace in it as copious extracts with reference to the condition of factories and workshops from the reports of the remaining eight districts as I have made from the report of the first district. I presume it will be considered sufficient for all practical purposes if I state the fact that the several reports of the eight remaining inspectors correspond on the whole with that of the inspector of the first district as to the sanitary condition of the factories and workshops throughout the Empire. All the inspectors agree that in most of the new factories built within the last decade ample provision has been made for the health and comfort of the laborer, but that in the old factories and workshops, especially in the smaller shops and factories (*Kleingewerbe*), there is a total want of hygienic precautions, and that foul air, excessive heat, dust, and a total absence of ventilation interfere seriously with the health and comfort of the laborer.

It appears from the inspectors' reports that energetic measures were taken by all of them to abolish as much as possible these objectionable features, and to improve the sanitary conditions of the factories under their supervision.

There can be no doubt that by the enactment of the law of June, 1883, hereinbefore referred to, and by its energetic enforcement, the Government of Austria has made an earnest and praiseworthy effort to better the condition of the working classes to an appreciable degree.

Many instances are cited in these reports, showing the practical benefit to factory laborers arising from the improvements and changes ordered by the inspectors.

WAGES AND PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN THE EIGHT REMAINING DISTRICTS.

In addition to the information hereinbefore furnished, with reference to laborers' wages in the district of Vienna, I submit herewith a concise statement of wages paid and of prices of provisions in the other eight industrial districts:

Wages in the second district, comprising Lower Austria (with the exception of Vienna) and the Duchy of Salzburg.

The inspector omitted to embody a statement of wages paid in this district in his report. He mentioned only the wages paid to apprentices, viz, in the small shops board and lodging and 15 to 20 kreutzers per week in exceptional cases, when extraordinary diligence is displayed.

In larger factories, in machine factories, 50 kreutzers up to 1 florin per day.

In textile factories, from 15 to 45 kreutzers per day.

Wages and prices of provisions in the third district, comprising Pilsen, Tabor, and other cities in Bohemia.

WAGES PER DAY.

Workmen.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Journeyman.....	.85	1.23	1.04
Day laborers.....	.38	.95	.59
Female laborers.....	.30	.56	.44
Minors.....	.22	.49	.34
<i>In the small factories and workshops.</i>			
Journeyman, with board.....	.20	.50	.31½
Journeyman, without board.....	.48	1.43	.83½
Minors, without board.....	.25	.30	.27½
Day laborer.....			.40
Female laborer.....			.40

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

[1 kilogram, 2½ pounds, English.]

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Flour.....per kilogram..	.168	Eggs.....per piece..	.028
Peas.....do.....	.14	Common beer.....per quart..	.115
Lentils.....do.....	.207	Coffee.....per ½ kilogram..	.185
Black rye bread.....do.....	.115	Sugar.....per kilogram..	.40
Potatoes.....do.....	.025	Petroleum.....do.....	.28
Beef, very medium.....do.....	.55	Hard coal.....per metric centner..	1.20
Fresh butter.....do.....	1.05	Turf.....do.....	.74
Best butter.....do.....	1.32	Rice.....per kilogram..	.21
Lard.....do.....	.90		

Daily wages and price of provisions in the fourth district, comprising Prague and other cities of Bohemia.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
In coppersmith and metal-ware factories:		Gold-ware factories—continued.	
Coppersmiths.....	1.50	Engraver.....	1.25
Metal-turners.....	1.67	Apprentice.....	.27
Machine-smiths.....	1.50	Female-laborer.....	.66
Iron-turners.....	2.42	Girls.....	.27
Smiths.....	1.42	Leatherware, feather, and hair-goods factories:	
Cabinet-makers.....	1.50	Male laborers.....	1.40
Apprentices.....	.34	Female laborers.....	.50
Rolling-mills of Töplitz:		Apprentices.....	.50
Locksmiths.....	2.14	Day laborers.....	1.00
Smelters.....	2.86	Textile goods factories:	
Eisenführer.....	2.28	Cotton spinners.....	1.45
Belt-greaser.....	2	Female spinners.....	.90
Boiler-tender.....	2.28	Female day laborers.....	.55
Fireman.....	2	Smiths.....	1.41
Laborers.....	94 to 2.42	Machine tenders.....	1.66
Other rolling-mills:		Firemen.....	1.33
Puddler.....	2.50	Grinders.....	1.33
Hammersmith.....	2	Boys.....	.42
Assistant hammersmith.....	1.80	Girls.....	.35
Forger.....	2.90	Weaving establishments:	
Locksmith.....	1.50	Weavers.....	1.50
Fireman.....	1	Shearers.....	1.66
Apprentice.....	.80	Machine tenders.....	2.00
Day laborer.....	.50	Balance of male laborers.....	1.00 to 1.66
Gold-ware factories:		Female laborers.....	.80
Goldsmith.....	2.10	Boys.....	.50
Assistant.....	.90	Girls.....	.32

Daily wages and price of provisions in the fourth district, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Wages.	Occupation.	Wages.
Millinery and clothing factories:	<i>Florins.</i>	Wooden-ware, &c.—Continued:	<i>Florins.</i>
Hat-makers.....	1.33	Female laborers.....	.66
Female hat-makers.....	.66	Girls.....	.34
Firemen.....	1.33	Apprentices.....	.60
Machinists.....	1.50	Day laborers.....	.85
Day laborers.....	.60	Wall-paper factories:	
Starchers, female.....	.66	Printers.....	2.08
Starchers, male.....	1.00	Painters.....	3.00
Cutters.....	1.33	Other male laborers.....	1.41 to 1.75
Washerwomen.....	1.00	Other female laborers.....	.75
White-goods sewers.....	.58	Apprentices.....	.50
Ironers.....	1.08	Day laborers.....	1.00
Paper factories:		Distilleries:	
Male laborers.....	1.16 to 2.00	Malsters.....	1.25
Garnet-finishing factories:		Assistants.....	1.10
Goldsmiths.....	2.66	Firemen.....	1.33
Grinder.....	1.25	Head-workmen.....	1.67
Girls.....	.62	Masons.....	1.50
Apprentices.....	.42	Yard laborers.....	1.00
Machine, tool, and instrument factories:		Breweries:	
Mechanics.....	1.33 to 2.66	Brewers.....	2.00
Day laborers.....	1.00	Assistants.....	1.40
Apprentices.....	.25 to .50	Coopers.....	1.10
Porcelain factories:		Machinists.....	2.10
Male laborers.....	1.25 to 1.93	Firemen.....	1.10
Machine turners.....	2.33	Steam mills:	
Female laborers.....	.58 to 1.00	First millers.....	2.59
Apprentices.....	.45 to .75	Second millers.....	1.67
Day laborers.....	.66	Stone-dressers.....	1.21
Glass factories:		Millers' assistants.....	.91
Male laborers.....	1.15 to 2.30	Other male laborers.....	.84 to 1.00
Female laborers.....	.60	Sugar refineries:	
Day laborers.....	1.00	Male laborers.....	.75 to 1.50
Masons.....	1.35	Female laborers.....	.50
Brick kilns:		Girls.....	.48
Male laborers.....	1.36 to 1.58	Day laborers.....	.65
Female laborers.....	.50	Chemical factories:	
Day laborers.....	.85	Male laborers.....	1.00 to 1.30
Wooden-ware, bone, and gutta-percha factories:		Female laborers.....	.54 to .80
Male laborers.....	1.25 to 1.66	Minors over fourteen years.....	.50 to .85
Grinders.....	2.00		

No prices of provisions reported by the inspector of this district.

Daily wages in the fifth district, comprising Reichenberg and other cities in Bohemia.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Cotton-spinning establishments:	<i>Florins.</i>	Foundries.....	<i>Florins.</i>
Male laborers.....	.50 to .90		.80 to 1.80
Yarn packers.....	.80 to 1.00	Dye works:	
Spinners.....	.70 to 1.10	Male laborers.....	.80 to 1.00
Saw-mills:		Flax and hemp spinneries:	
Male laborers.....	.70 to 1.20	Male laborers.....	.43 to 1.20
Printing establishments:		Female reelers.....	.70 to .80
Female laborers.....	.60 to .80	Furniture factories.....	.60 to 1.20
Male laborers.....	.75 to .90	Wool spinneries:	
Gas works:		Male laborers.....	.45 to 1.16
Male laborers.....	.80 to 1.00		

No report as to prices of provisions in this district.

Daily wages in the sixth district, comprising Moravia and Silesia (Brünn).

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Slate quarries:		Clothing factories:	
Male laborers.....	.50 to 1.00	Male laborers.....	.60 to 1.20
Female laborers.....	.30 to .40	Female laborers.....	.20 to .83
Minors.....	.30	Minors.....	.20 to .40
Smelting works:		Paper factories:	
Male laborers.....	1.00 to 2.50	Male laborers.....	.83 to 1.50
Minors.....	.10 to .50	Female laborers.....	.25 to .50
Machine works and wagon factories:		Minors.....	.20 to .40
Male laborers.....	1.00 to 1.50	Sugar refineries:	
Minors.....	.10 to .35	Male laborers.....	1.00 to 1.50
Glass factories:		Female laborers.....	.33 to .98
Male laborers.....	.60 to 1.60	Minors.....	.25 to .42
Female laborers.....	.40 to .50	Chemical factories and gas works:	
Wood and boneware factories:		Male laborers.....	.50 to 1.85
Male laborers.....	.65 to 1.50	Female laborers.....	.47 to .53
Female laborers.....	.25 to .50	Minors.....	.30 to .40
Minors.....	.20 to .30	Book publishing establishments:	
Tanneries:		Male laborers.....	1.00 to 1.50
Male laborers.....	.83 to 2.40	Female laborers.....	.37 to .75
Female laborers.....	.33 to .43	Minors.....	.10 to .37
Minors.....	.15 to .20	Firemen, machine-tenders, and	
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments:		night watchmen.....	.70 to 1.65
Male laborers.....	.70 to 1.30	Day laborers.....	.60 to .80
Female laborers.....	.20 to .68	Female laborers.....	.40 to .67
Minors.....	.15 to .22	Minors.....	.32 to .50

Daily wages paid for job work in the sixth district, comprising Moravia and Silesia (Brünn).

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Slate quarries:		Wood and bone ware factories—	
Male laborers.....	.50 to 1.17	Continued:	
Female laborers.....	.33 to .50	Minors.....	.20 to .33
Smelting works:		Cotton spinning and weaving establishments:	
Male laborers.....	1.50 to 3.35	Male laborers.....	1.18 to 3.00
Machine works and wagon factories:		Female laborers.....	.50 to 1.13
Male laborers.....	1.35 to 5.00	Minors.....	.17 to .50
Glass factories:		Clothing factories:	
Male laborers.....	.66 to 3.65	Male laborers.....	.88 to 1.82
Female laborers.....	.50 to 1.00	Book publishers:	
Minors.....	.20 to .33	Male laborers.....	1.00 to 3.50
Wood and bone-ware factories:		Female laborers.....	.50 to .75
Male laborers.....	.66 to 2.32		
Female laborers.....	.33 to .83		

No report of price of provisions in this district.

Seventh district.

The rate of wages and price of provisions in the seventh district, comprising Galicia and Buckowina, is not reported.

Daily wages and price of provisions in the eighth district, comprising Tirol, Voralberg, and Carinthia.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Iron and steel rolling mills:		Paper factories—Continued:	
Skilled laborers.....	1.33 to 2.30	Minors of both sexes.....	.55
Common laborers.....	.75 to .90	White lead factories: *	
Packing-paper factories (mostly job work):		Male laborers.....	.85 to .95
Male laborers.....	.90	Female laborers.....	.55
Female laborers.....	.60	Textile factories, spinning and weaving establishments: †	
Paper factories:		Male laborers.....	.75 to 1.00
Male laborers.....	.85 to 1.40	Female laborers.....	.40 to .65
Female laborers.....	.42 to .67	Dyers and pressers.....	1.00 to 1.33

*All laborers are furnished with breakfast, free quarters, fuel, and light.

† Free quarters and fuel gratis.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Beef..... per kilogram..	.54 to .56	Rye bread..... per kilogram..	.14 to .15
Fresh pork..... do.....	.58 to .60	Beer per quart..	.12 to .16
Salt pork..... do.....	.68	Wine, ordinary..... do.....	.16 to .32
Lard do.....	.75	Spirits (whisky)..... do.....	.44 to .50
Wheat flour, No. 1..... do.....	.17 to .20	Potatoes..... per kilogram..	.02. 5
Wheat flour, No. 2..... do.....	.13. to .18	Cider..... per quart..	.12
Rye flour..... do.....	.12½ to .14	Beans..... per kilogram..	.14 to .18
Corn meal..... do.....	.10 to .12	Milk per quart..	.08 to .09
Buckwheat flour..... do.....	.15 to .19		

Wages (daily, weekly, and monthly) and prices of provisions in the ninth district, comprising Styria, Trieste and its domain, and Dalmatia.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Iron and steel works (daily wages):		Tanneries—Continued:	
Male laborers.....	1.25 to 2.90	Machinists.....	8.50
Druckers.....	3.25	Cabinet-makers, carpenters, and	
Assistants.....	1.00	locksmiths (daily wages):	
Carpenters.....	1.40	Cabinet-makers.....	1.00 to 1.40
Masons.....	1.15	Carpenters.....	1.00 to 1.20
Male day laborers.....	.80 to .90	Machinists.....	1.10
Female day laborers.....	.50 to .60	Firemen.....	1.00
Copper and metal ware factories		Assistants.....	.90 to 1.00
(daily wages):		Locksmiths.....	.83 to 3.00
Male laborers.....	.70 to 1.20	Smiths.....	
Wire nails and wire factories		Tool-makers.....	
(weekly wages):		Turners.....	
Wire-pullers.....	7.00 to 11.00	Shoe factories (weekly wages):	
Other male laborers.....	6.00 to 6.60	Journeyman.....	5.00 to 8.50
Female laborers.....	4.00 to 4.50	Hat factories (weekly wages):	
Screw factories (weekly wages):		Journeyman.....	9.50 to 15.00
Smiths and locksmiths.....	10.00 to 11.00	Bakeries (monthly wages):	
Other male laborers.....	8.00 to 9.00	Bakers*.....	14.00 to 50.00
Female laborers.....	4.00 to 4.50	Grain mills (daily wages):	
Machine factories (daily wages):		Millers*.....	1.10 to 1.50
Moulder.....	1.40 to 3.50	Printing establishments (weekly	
Other skilled laborers.....	1.10 to 2.20	wages):	
Day laborers.....	.90 to 1.00	Type-setters.....	10.00 to 20.00
Tanneries (weekly wages):		Printers.....	12.00 to 15.00
Tanners.....	10.00 to 14.00	Machinists.....	12.00 to 18.00
Cutters.....	12.00 to 18.00	Females.....	3.00 to 5.00

* Free board and lodging.

No report of prices of provisions in this district.

THE HOMES OF THE LABORERS.

With reference to the sanitary condition of the homes and private dwellings of laborers the inspectors mention a few isolated cases in which the proprietors of the factories, notably those at Reichenberg in Bohemia, have built comfortable and cheap homes for their laborers, and state that a few of them have even incurred the expense to furnish these comfortable homes to the laborers free of charge, but all the inspectors agree that in most cases, where the laborers lived in hired apartments, they are overcharged, their rent amounting generally to fully one-third of their earnings, and that their dwelling-places in many instances are not fit for a human being (*nicht menschenwürdig*). For example, the inspector of the third district reports:

In a flour mill connected with a bakery, two bakers slept on the bake-oven. The air entered through a hole one-half meter in diameter, through which these bakers had to crawl to reach their couch.

In a glass-grinding establishment I found that the head workman and his family,

together with his journeymen and female servants, all slept in one room—from eight to twelve persons in all. They generally had only three straw ticks to sleep on, but as a recompense for all this discomfort it is stated that after ten years' service these head workmen are relieved from all payments of rent.

The inspector of the fifth district reports that of the 42,000 laborers who are employed in the factories which he examined in 1834, hardly one-third lived in homes provided by the proprietor of the factory. This one-third is well taken care of, especially in the dwellings provided by the firms of Liebig, in Reichenberg; Leitenberger, in Kosmanus; and Haase, in Trautenau. The rent paid for these homes amounts to one-quarter to one-sixth of the laborers' earnings. The firm of Mauthner and Oesterreicher, in Grünwald, furnishes its laborers with good homes free of charge, and certainly deserves the especial mention with which the inspector has honored it.

But (says the inspector) the laborers dwelling in hired apartments not furnished by the factories are burdened with a rent amounting to much more than one-third of their wages, and dwell in quarters totally unfit for a human being.

In a garret of a small house, 12 paces long and 8 paces wide, dwell thirteen laborers, girls and men. An old man had his quarters in a remote corner, among the rubbish, for which he paid 1.20 florins per week.

In another industrial district I found terrible conditions in these hired quarters. In damp, unhealthy rooms human beings, old and young, and of both sexes, were crowded together; and the inspector points to the physical and moral consequences arising from this condition, and says that this picture is more or less true of all the industrial districts under his supervision.

The inspector of the sixth district, comprising Moravia and Silesia, with the city of Brünn, where large textile factories are situated, enters the same complaint. He says:

In the cities the dwellings of laborers are insufficient in number, and the laborers are compelled to sleep in the factories. This is particularly the case in Brünn, and a speedy improvement in this regard is unquestionably necessary. Among the large cities of Europe Brünn is one of those that shows the greatest mortality.

The inspector of the seventh district reports:

The dwelling-rooms of the laborers are generally very poor. Many laborers live in the factories, especially when the factories are at some distance from their homes. Generally the laborer and his family occupy but one room, which is also used as a kitchen; very often other parties occupy this one room with the laborer and his family. Quarters with separate kitchens are to be found only in very rare instances, and only when laborers are particularly skillful and earn extraordinary wages. I know of but seven factory proprietors who furnish their laborers with dwelling-room.

THE NAILSMITHS IN (KRAIN) CARINTHIA.

A most touching account of the miseries of the nailsmiths of Carinthia is appended to the reports of the imperial royal inspectors. The main facts are in substance these: In Kropp, Carinthia, are 320 smiths, with 125 women and children, who together work at this trade. In Steinbüchel, 43 to 50 smiths, with 190 women and children. The nails are made by hand. Men, women, and children of both sexes, from eight years upward, are at work at the anvil. The smith works hard, fourteen hours in the day. His toil commences at 3 o'clock in the morning, sometimes even earlier. His first recess of one hour is at 8 o'clock in the morning, when he takes his breakfast; then he works again until 1 p. m., when he rests for an hour and takes his dinner. From 2 o'clock until 7 p. m. again uninterrupted toil. Children from eight to ten years work three hours, from ten to twelve years six hours, those from twelve to fourteen years nine hours. Wednesdays and Saturdays work ceases at 1 p. m., and the men go to the woods to gather firewood, and the wives and daughters wash, bake bread, and attend to household duties.

The total earnings of a nailsmith at Steinbüchel amount to from 2 to 4 florins per week; at Kropp, from 3 to 5 florins per week. He receives 1.65 florins for 1,000 nails, from which, however, the cost of the

raw material furnished by the buyer is deducted. The charcoal the smiths must furnish themselves. The dwelling houses are very poor, rooms damp, floors rotten, and the wooden walls offer little protection against wind and weather. His meals are miserable. He eats three meals a day, but what food is it that is placed upon his table—a dough made of flour and water swimming in grease (sterz), meat only on holidays. There were many years when hunger knocked on many a door, when many fires were extinguished, and wages were even lower than they are to-day.

The buyer, who furnishes the raw material for the nails, cheats the poor smith at every turn. He compels him to buy his provisions from him at exorbitant prices, and it is a rare occasion, indeed, that for all his labor the smith takes home any money at all after settling with his employer.

Epidemics among these people are frequent. Dysentery appears almost every year. The cholera came twice within thirty years, once so violent that people died like flies in winter. The nailsmiths do not reach a very old age; the average runs from forty to fifty years. They succumb to the diseases of their trade, consumption and heart disease. Women rarely live to forty years of age. The mortality among children is very great; most of them die in consequence of hard labor. It rarely happens that a young smith is found fit for military service.

LOTTERIES.

The institution of lotteries may be considered in direct connection with the condition of the laboring classes of this Empire.

There can be no question that the gambling propensity of the poor man, his vain hope for the rapid acquirement of wealth, are directly encouraged by the chances which are offered him by the Government to invest the small surplus of his earnings in a lottery, which is under the management and superintendence of the authorities. Instead of saving his small pittance and gradually acquiring a little capital with which he might better his condition and enhance his chances for success, he hopes for the sudden revulsion of his fortunes, and carries his few kreutzers or florins to the lottery shops only to be disappointed again and again. This passion for gambling has taken a deep hold on the laboring classes, and on certain days the shops of the collectors are crowded with men and women, old and young, the women with market baskets on their backs, the men often with tools in their hands, all intent to get rid of their savings in exchange for the lucky numbers.

This so-called lotto, or "number lottery," seems to be arranged for the very purpose of enabling the laborer to "try his luck." The lowest stake which is accepted is so ridiculously low that a beggar may safely patronize a lottery shop every day of his life. It is 5 kreutzers, or 2 cents. The chances for winning are arranged in a very tempting manner. The stakeholder "may" win either 14 times or 67 times or 240 times or 4,800 times the amount of his stake, and as the drawings take place almost every day the excitement is incessant and hope never dies. In the mean time, however, every kreutzer is sacrificed to this ever-growing passion, and at last, when all available means are exhausted, the pawn shops are resorted to to furnish the funds for another venture. If statistics were published as to the direct consequences of this lottery institution, giving us the exact figures with reference to the crimes and the suicides following in the wake of this popular gambling, they would, I think, tell a terrible and revolting story. Not a session of the Reichs-

tag passes but some true friend of the people insists that at last the Government shall abandon this source of revenue, but as yet the minister of finance has always answered that, however desirable he may deem the abolishment of the "number lottery" from a moral as well as an humane standpoint, the item cannot as yet be spared from the budget of the Empire.

There are no less than 1,070 offices for the collection of stakes and sale of lottery tickets in the Empire. The drawings takes place in 17 different cities.

The following table shows the amount risked in this game of chance by the laboring classes of Austria, the profit realized by the Government, as well as the amount of winnings paid to the stakeholders. When we take into consideration that most of the stakes taken are small, the majority below one florin, we can estimate what an immense number of people invest their small earnings. It seems almost as if half the nation played in the lottery.

Year.	Total receipts.	Expenses.	Winnings.	Profit of Government.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1882	20, 071, 409	1, 014, 172	10, 775, 636	8, 281, 601
1883	21, 813, 923	1, 072, 083	13, 276, 963	7, 464, 877
1884.....	22, 153, 116	1, 069, 100	11, 777, 276	9, 306, 290

I have been unable to obtain the figures for 1885, but it seems from the foregoing table that the investments are on the increase.

THE PAWN-SHOPS.

These shops follow in logical sequence immediately after the lottery shops. The law governing the business of these establishments is very strict and well considered, and the police supervision over all transactions in this line is most incessant and complete. I think there is little chance for the abuse of the privileges granted under the law.

The only statistics referring to pawn-shops which I have been able to obtain relate to the city of Vienna exclusively, and close with the year 1884. They were published in January, 1886. One institution transacts all the pawn business in the city; it carries on three separate establishments. During the year 1884 this institution loaned on pledges the sum of 17,673,508 florins. The loans made on pledges remaining due and unpaid on the 31st of December, 1884, amounted to 6,162,096 florins.

AGRICULTURE.

It would be a work of supererogation to include in this report a voluminous statement of the extent of the area of Austria-Hungary and of its division for the several purposes of agriculture, as the statement was furnished in tabular form in accordance with official statistics by my predecessor in his last annual report. It would be the more superfluous to repeat this statement, because Austria as well as Hungary undergoes little change in the area of soil subjected to tillage in the course of one year. The last statistics published estimate the producing area in Austria at 281,765 square kilometers, and in Hungary at 302,847 square kilometers, or together 584,612 square kilometers, and

the unproductive soil at 37,434 square kilometers in both countries together.

It is well known that Austria as well as Hungary possesses the fundamental conditions for successful agriculture, and that the climate as well as the quality of the soil is most favorable to agricultural pursuits. Of the 22,000,000 of the inhabitants of Austria, it is estimated about 12,000,000 are engaged in agriculture and forest culture, and of the 15,000,000 of people in Hungary about 6,000,000 follow the same pursuits.

Nine hundred and eighty-three societies have been organized in Austria and one hundred and forty-one societies in Hungary for the sole purpose of encouraging and fostering the culture of the soil and of the forest.

In Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Vorarlberg and Northern Styria, Tyrol, and Carinthia agriculture is carried on on rational principles, while in the other portions of Austria, and especially in the Hungarian provinces, the tillage of the soil, forest culture, and cattle raising are not pursued with the same diligence nor with equal intelligence.

The harvest of 1885 produced a medium yield, and from all the information I have been able to gather upon the subject, I am inclined to believe that the following estimate of the yield of 1885 is substantially correct. The official statistics will not be published until six months hence.

Estimate of grain harvested in Austria-Hungary in 1885.

[1 hectoliter = $2\frac{5}{8}$ bushels. 1 meter centner = $221\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The term monarchy is used to designate both countries together.]

Produce.	Austria.	Hungary.	Monarchy.
Wheat and spelt .....hectoliter..	15, 633, 000	34, 050, 000	49, 683, 000
Rye.....do.....	29, 012, 000	18, 000, 000	47, 012, 000
Barley.....do.....	17, 261, 000	16, 000, 000	33, 261, 000
Oats.....do.....	32, 282, 000	20, 000, 000	52, 282, 000
Corn.....do.....	5, 706, 000	30, 000, 000	35, 706, 000
Millet and buckwheat.....do.....	3, 700, 000	1, 030, 000	4, 730, 000
Potatoes.....do.....	90, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	120, 000, 000
Flax.....Met. centner..	421, 000	80, 000	501, 000
Hemp.....do.....	249, 000	490, 000	739, 000
Tobacco.....do.....	37, 000	615, 000	652, 000

The price and value of grain during 1884 and 1885.

[Expressed in florins per 100 kilograms.]

Months.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rye.		Oats.		Corn.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
January.....	10. 05	8. 30	11. 30	10. 10	8. 70	7. 35	7. 50	7. 10	6. 60	6. 30
February.....	10. 40	8. 55	11. 50	9. 90	8. 75	7. 35	7. 55	7. 37	6. 60	6. 25
March.....	10. 50	8. 65	11. 50	10. 25	9. 05	7. 60	7. 60	7. 60	6. 80	6. 50
April.....	10. 25	9. 35	11. 50	10. 25	9. 08	8. 15	7. 60	7. 82	6. 80	7. 20
May.....	10. 40	9. 50	11. 50	10. 25	9. 35	8. 35	8. 35	7. 60	7. 10	6. 95
June.....	10. 75	9. 20	11. 50	10. 00	9. 65	8. 00	8. 50	7. 00	7. 20	6. 60
July.....	10. 40	8. 50	11. 25	9. 25	9. 35	8. 75	8. 35	6. 75	7. 10	6. 38
August.....	9. 40	8. 10	10. 80	9. 00	8. 50	7. 30	7. 50	6. 50	7. 10	5. 90
September.....	8. 70	7. 70	10. 30	9. 25	7. 70	6. 90	7. 30	6. 55	7. 40	6. 25
October.....	8. 80	7. 90	10. 30	9. 25	7. 50	6. 90	7. 50	6. 70	7. 10	6. 25
November.....	8. 90	8. 25	10. 30	9. 50	7. 60	7. 00	7. 50	6. 80	7. 10	6. 30
December.....	8. 80	8. 30	10. 10	9. 50	7. 40	7. 00	7. 50	6. 75	7. 10	6. 40

The average net proceeds from farming lands, gardens, meadows, vineyards, and forests per joch are estimated as follows. One joch is equal to 1.42 acres.

Description.	Per joch.
	<i>Florins.</i>
Farming lands	5. 54
Meadows	4. 86
Vineyards	9. 41
Gardens	10. 08
Forests	1. 23

The value of farming lands ranges from 41.80 florins per joch in Dalmatia to 203.60 per joch near Trieste.

That of meadows from 23.40 florins per joch in Bukowina to 168.40 florins per joch in Upper Austria.

That of garden lands from 52.80 florins per joch to 421.80 florins per joch near Trieste.

That of vineyards from 66.60 florins per joch in Carinthia to 450 florins per joch near Trieste.

That of forests from 3.60 florins per joch in Dalmatia to 55.80 florins per joch near Trieste.

The estimated value of these lands is based upon the assumption that the average net proceeds represent 5 per cent. of the capital invested.

FRUIT AND WINE CULTURE.

In Austria, as well as Hungary, the culture of fruit is carried on with remarkable success, and large quantities of fruit are exported.

The culture of the grape extends to all parts of Austria-Hungary, with the exception of Upper Austria, Salzburg, Galicia, and Silesia. The most extensive vineyards, however, are situate in Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Lower Austria, and on the Illyrian coast.

The average yearly production of wine is estimated as follows (per hectoliter of 26½ gallons):

Austria	3, 380, 000
Hungary	4, 940, 000
Total	8, 320, 000

The wine product for the year 1885 was excellent in both quality and quantity, and will probably exceed the usual average.

The culture of the olive tree in Dalmatia is one of the principal sources of income for the inhabitants of that Kingdom. Olive trees are also cultivated in Istria and South Tyrol.

The average yearly production of olive oil in Austria amounts to 115,000 meter centner=100 kilograms each (221.20 pounds avoirdupois).

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, ETC.

The last census of live stock was taken contemporaneously with that of the population in 1880, and exhibits the following figures:

Animals.	Austria.	Hungary.	Total.
Horses	1, 463, 282	2, 078, 528	3, 541, 810
Asses and mules	49, 618	33, 746	83, 364
Cattle	8, 584, 077	5, 311, 378	13, 895, 455
Sheep	3, 841, 340	9, 838, 133	13, 679, 473
Goats	1, 006, 675	333, 233	1, 339, 308
Hogs	2, 721, 541	4, 160, 127	6, 881, 668

The Hungarian horses are most excellent roadsters. Many of the best hacks in Vienna are drawn by blooded Hungarian horses; they are superior to any teams used anywhere in the United States for the same purpose. Their power of endurance is particularly remarkable; a Vienna "Fiaker" will drive up hill and down hill on a swinging trot for hours at the time without change of gait or breathing spell, and these "Hungarian rattlers," as they are termed, seem to be as fresh at the end of the road as at the starting point. They are about the same in size as the ordinary American horse, but their lungs and muscle must be of vastly superior quality. It seems as if it would be quite desirable to import them to the United States free of duty, even if they were not imported for breeding purposes only.

FOREST CULTURE.

Of the total area of Austria and Hungary, 32.6 per cent. is covered by forests; in Austria the forests cover 9,515,765 hectares, and in Hungary 9,325,671 hectares.

The state has exercised a careful control over the forests of the country for more than a century, but not until the year 1852, when a special forest law was enacted, was a rational forest culture adopted. Since the enactment and enforcement of this law the systematic culture of the forests has been brought to a very high state of perfection, especially in Bohemia, Silesia, Upper Austria, and Salzburg.

No reliable official statistics as to the yield of these forests have as yet been published. The only estimate (not official) which has been brought to my notice places the annual product in wood at 210,000,000 of cubic meters. Though the yield of the forests is decreasing, it is as yet sufficient not only to supply the home demand, but very large quantities of wood are annually exported.

The oak forests are utilized for the fattening of hogs, especially in Hungary and in Istria. The gathering of gall-nuts and tanbark in these regions yields quite a large revenue.

Potash, rosin, and turpentine are also among the products of the woods, especially in Northern Hungary.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FOREST LAW OF 1852.

By virtue of this enactment the Government assumes entire control over (1) the Imperial forests; (2) forest commons of cities and villages; (3) private forests.

No forest grounds can be used or cultivated for any other purpose except for forest culture without permission of the Government.

If waste is committed, a penalty not exceeding 10 florins per joch is inflicted and the damaged area must be replanted.

The culture of each forest must be conducted in such a manner as not to damage a neighboring forest. A wide strip of thick forest is to be left along the line of the neighboring woods as protection against the wind until these woods are sufficiently advanced in growth.

On the shores of large rivers and lakes, and on mountain sides where landslides are probable, timber can only be cut and tree stumps extracted with permission of the Government and in accordance with established rules.

Leaves can only be gathered and raked together with wooden rakes, and the ground must not be raked up, so that young timber may not be injured.

Timber can only be cut in accordance with the strict rules established by the Government.

Forest fires are particularly guarded against. Every person is required to give notice of such fire to the nearest authorities. In case of omission, fine and imprisonment follow: fine, 1 to 10 florins; imprisonment, 1 to 3 days.

The owner of a forest on fire can summon all neighboring villages as a *posse comitatus* to extinguish the flames.

Owners of forests must guard against damage by insects, and at once give notice to the authorities on discovering the ravages of insects.

Owners of large forests, the exact dimensions of which are for the purposes of this provision fixed by law, can employ as superintendent or chief managers only such persons as are approved of by the Government after an examination.

In short, the control of the Government over all forests within the borders of the Empire is unlimited; waste and mismanagement are almost impossible; private rights are completely subordinated to the public requirements.

The beautiful and extensive forests in the immediate vicinity of Vienna, which are partly the property of the crown and partly owned by private individuals, would doubtless have been exterminated long ago were it not for the strict and systematic enforcement of this preventative enactment.

FISHERIES.

The sea fisheries are of considerable importance on the shore and on the islands of the Adriatic, especially in Dalmatia and Istria, whose inhabitants derive a tolerably large revenue from its pursuit. The receipts are, however, gradually diminishing.

The last statistics which I have been able to obtain estimate the annual gross receipts from these sea fisheries at 87,200 meter centners, of the value of florins, 1,748,000. The contingent expenses and wages amount to 1,515,000 florins, which leaves a net annual profit of 233,000 florins. The number of fishermen is estimated at 10,960.

MINING AND SMELTING.

Under the mining law of May 23, 1854, the permission of the Government is required to operate any mine containing metals, sulphur, alum, vitriol, salt, graphite, coal, or turf. Not even prospecting is permitted without the authority and supervision of the mining bureau.

Austria-Hungary is not excelled by any country in Europe in the great variety of minerals which its mines contain.

The greatest number of mines and smelting works are situated in Bohemia. They employ nearly 47 per cent. of all the laborers engaged in this industry, the total number of which is estimated at 143,681 in Austria-Hungary.

The most important are the coal, iron, and salt mines. Sixty-three per cent. of all the coal is the product of Bohemian mines.

Iron is found principally in Styria, Carinthia, Moravia, Bohemia, and the northern and southeast portions of Hungary.

Salt mining is a monopoly of the Government; only sea salt may be produced by private industry, but the product must either be sold to the state or exported. The salt mines in the Carpathian Mountains are inexhaustible.

Gold and silver are found in Transylvania and Bohemia; copper in Hungary, lead in Carinthia, zinc in Galicia, tin in the Bohemian mountains, quicksilver in Carniola, sulphur in Galicia, graphite mostly in Bohemia, Moravia, and Styria, and asphalt in Dalmatia and Tyrol.

The total product of the mines of Austria in 1884 amounted to \$49,903,842 florins.

The total product of the smelting works of Austria in 1884 amounted to 31,733,183 florins.

The following table shows the product of the mines of Austria during 1884:

Products.	Value.	Products.	Value.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Coal	22, 777, 568	Zinc ore	314, 596
Peat	18, 081, 618	Copper ore	280, 238
Silver ore	3, 020, 365	Sulphur ore, alum, vitriol, and slate.	146, 344
Iron ore	2, 617, 558	Other ores and minerals	365, 666
Lead ore	1, 071, 266		
Graphite	622, 397	Total	49, 903, 842
Quicksilver	606, 266		

The following table shows the values of the separate products of the smelting works of Austria during 1884 :

Products.	Value.	Products.	Value.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Pig-iron	23, 723, 730	Copper	473, 237
Silver	3, 105, 740	Iron, vitriol, and alum	212, 610
Lead	1, 735, 046	Other metals and smelting products.	266, 233
Quicksilver	851, 009		
Zinc	704, 348	Total	31, 733, 183
Oleum and sulphuric acid	661, 730		

The total value of the products of the smelting works of Hungary is shown by the following table :

Products.	Value.	Products.	Value.
	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>
Gold	2, 200, 000	Zinc	126, 000
Silver	1, 911, 000	Antimony	17, 000
Quicksilver	49, 000	Sulphur	2, 000
Copper	949, 000	Alum	29, 000
Lead (glätte)	48, 000	Mineral paint	4, 000
Pig-iron	6, 708, 000		
Lead	255, 000	Total	12, 649, 000
Nickel and cobalt	351, 000		

SALT MINES.

The salt mines of Austria yield an average annual product of the value of about 22,000,000 florins, while the annual yield of the salt mines of Hungary amounts to about 10,000,000 of florins.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

The industries of the Empire of Austria are governed by the industry law of the 20th of December, 1859, amended in March, 1883, and again amended in March, 1885.

In pursuance of this law industries are either free, *i. e.*, can be carried on after notice is given to the political district authorities, or mechanical industries, which require proof of the requisite skill and fitness, or licensed industries which require a special license of the political authorities. In case an industry requires steam or water power, or affects the health or comfort of the neighborhood, either by reason of offensive odors or unusual noise, its establishment is also subject to the special permission of the local authorities.

Since 1850 chambers of commerce and industry have been established in the Empire; their organization and purpose are at present prescribed

by a law passed in 1868. Their purpose is the protection and encouragement of commerce and industry, with reference to which they are expected to inform the Government. Measures relating to industry and commerce proposed by the Government are submitted to them for their opinion and report, and they are in direct official communication with the minister of commerce.

It is a notable fact that their opinions, although always solicited, do not seem to be in any manner binding upon the ministry and are frequently entirely disregarded.

The new amendment of the tariff which proposes a considerable increase has lately been submitted to the chambers of commerce of both Austria and Hungary for their opinion and report, and they have quite recently almost unanimously reported against such an increase. After exhaustive debates, their recommendations were most decidedly against the amendment, but the Governments of both Austria and Hungary have brushed away these objections like cobwebs, and decided upon the passage of the law, and what the Governments decide a majority of the Reichstag will doubtless accept as *res adjudicata*.

There are 29 of these chambers of commerce in Austria and 15 in Hungary; their practical influence, however, is not, as it seems, to be measured by their number.

NUMBER EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

According to the census of 1880 there were employed in industrial pursuits in Austria and Hungary together 2,946,068 persons, or 7.8 per cent. of the whole population. Of these were employed in Austria, 2,157,098; in Hungary, 788,970.

Including all members of families and servants, the number of people deriving their living from industrial pursuits amounts in Austria to 4,710,047, or 21.3 per cent. of the whole population of the Empire.

The industrial establishments of Austria are able to compete with other countries in many articles of manufacture. In Hungary, however, industries and manufactures are yet in their infancy.

Principal article of manufacture.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Hardware. | 11. Silk goods and velvets. |
| 2. Metal ware. | 12. Woolen goods. |
| 3. Machines. | 13. Cotton goods. |
| 4. Carriages, wagons, and railroad cars. | 14. Linen goods. |
| 5. Surgical instruments, scientific apparatus, and musical instruments. | 15. Laces, fans. |
| 6. Earthen, terra-cotta, and porcelain ware. | 16. Paper. |
| 7. Glassware. | 17. Beet-sugar. |
| 8. Precious stones and their imitations. | 18. Beer. |
| 9. Wooden ware. | 19. Spirits. |
| 10. Leather ware. | 20. Tobacco and cigars. |
| | 21. Chemical products. |

Metal industries.—The production of refined iron and steel in Austria is carried on in 140 establishments, with 16,625 laborers. The average annual production is 2,210,000 meter centners wrought and cast iron, 73,000 meter centners wrought steel, and 1,032,000 meter centners cast steel. Hungary produces 200,000 meter centners cast steel.

Earthenware is also manufactured in Bohemia and in Moravia, Lower Austria, and Silesia. Terra-cotta ware is manufactured in Vienna and vicinity, and the show-windows of this metropolis are crowded with

terra-cotta busts and figures, displaying a high state of artistic taste and skill and an utter disregard of puritanical condemnation of the vagaries of the realistic school in painting and sculpture.

The glass industry of Bohemia is very extensive. The census of 1880 discloses the fact that of 30,339 laborers employed in the glass works of the Empire, 25,118 were employed in Bohemia and 2,140 in Moravia.

The crystal glass of Bohemia is famed for its purity and beauty of form. Looking-glass and plate-glass are produced in the Pilsen district, and glass decorations of manifold shapes and colors are also a specialty of Bohemian manufacturers.

There are in all 3,105 glass works and glass refineries in Bohemia.

TEXTILES.

Silk goods and velvets.—South Tyrol and Görz produce annually 100,000 kilograms of raw silk and employ 48,302 spindles. The production of silks and velvets in Austria-Hungary employs 5,609 hand looms and 1,097 mechanical looms. Hungary has but one silk weavery at Pancsova, which produces annually 5,000 to 6,000 kilograms of raw silk.

Woolen goods.—The annual product of wool is estimated at more than 700,000 centners; considerable quantities of fine wool are exported, and only inferior, coarse wools are imported from Russia and Turkey. Woolen goods are manufactured principally in Bohemia and Moravia and in Silesia; small quantities only are manufactured in Upper Austria. The spindles in operation in the Empire number in all about 575,000, and the hand and mechanical looms together about 42,000.

The wool industry is in its infancy in Hungary; a small number of woolen factories are situated in Novgrad and in the district of Pressburg.

Cotton goods.—The spindles operated in the Empire for the manufacture of cotton goods numbered 2,061,973 according to the last statistics. Fifty three per cent. of all these spindles are operated in Bohemia.

Hungary has in all 14,518 spindles.

Linen goods.—At the time of the last census (1880) 323,456 spindles for the manufacture of linen goods were in operation in the Empire, of which number 235,358 were in operation in Bohemia, the balance in Moravia and Silesia.

Laces.—Laces are manufactured in the Bohemian mountains and largely exported by the merchants of neighboring Saxony, who invoice these laces frequently as products of Saxony. The lace-makers earn a miserable pittance; the majority do not earn more than 8 cents per day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fans.—Fans are largely manufactured in Vienna and exported from here in large quantities to the United States. They are skillfully and tastefully painted by home artists, who have acquired such remarkable proficiency in these decorations that they can paint fans about as fast as a good penman can write.

Paper.—There are 167 paper factories in the Empire, mainly situate in Bohemia, Upper and Lower Austria, and Styria.

Hungary has 32 paper factories.

Precious stones.—Garnets are a specialty of Prague, and exquisite taste is displayed by the jewelers of that city in the production of garnet ornaments, and Vienna produces fine imitations of precious stones.

Wooden ware.—Great quantities of wooden ware are manufactured for export. Bent-wood furniture is a Vienna specialty, and large invoices of these goods are annually exported to the United States as well as to Eastern Europe and South America.

Wood-carving is also quite an extensive industry.

Leather ware.—The tanneries of the Empire are situate in Moravia, Lower Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. The production of leather is one of the oldest and most extensive industries of the country. Boots and shoes are manufactured in Vienna, Prague, Brünn, and other cities of Bohemia; also in Buda-Pesth. Most of this product is exported to the Levant. For detailed information on the shoe and leather industry I beg leave to refer to my shoe and leather report No. 30, bearing date July 23, 1885.*

Gloves are a specialty of Vienna and Prague. They are very cheap to one used to American prices; but I do not think that, as to texture and finish, the Austrian article can at all be compared with the French gloves; the latter are certainly of better quality.

The manufacture of hardware is one of the most important industries of Austria. In the Alpine lands the manufacture of scythes and sickles is carried on to a very considerable extent. The product is exported principally to the east and southeast of Europe. These factories manufacture annually 7,800,000 scythes and straw-knives and 1,340,000 sickles.

Knives and cutlery are manufactured in Vienna, in Styria, and in Carlsbad, Bohemia.

Arms are manufactured at and exported from Styria in great quantities. They are of superior workmanship; and in this connection I beg leave to refer for detailed information as to the arms factory of Styria and its product to my special report No. 27, bearing date July 15, 1885.†

Gold and silver ornaments are principally manufactured in Vienna, to a less extent in Prague and Buda-Pesth.

Metal ware, ornaments, bronze and plated ware, and jewelry are also largely manufactured in Vienna, and find ready sale for export to the United States and the larger cities of Europe.

Berlin manufacturers have recently introduced an imitation of bronze ware, which is simply cast tin bronze-washed; it is both "cheap and poor."

Machines are manufactured in Vienna and vicinity, in Prague, Brünn, Graz, Trieste, and Buda-Pesth.

According to the last census of 1880, Austria contained 323 machine factories, with 20,675 laborers.

The machine manufacturers of Austria imitate a great number of American machines not patented here, in the same manner in which Germany imitates American tools. These imitations are invariably much below the American pattern in style, finish, and usefulness—the tools as well as the machines.

Carriages are manufactured in Vienna and Buda-Pesth. The industry in carriages and wagons supplies not only the home demand, but the product is also an article of export. The average export is 3,900 per annum.

Railroad cars are manufactured in several large establishments in Vienna, Prague, Marburg, and Buda-Pesth.

Surgical instruments and apparatus are manufactured in comparatively great quantities in Vienna, and the production of scientific apparatus has largely increased.

* Printed in Consular Reports No. 59, December, 1885.

† Printed in Consular Reports No. 58, November, 1885.

Pianos, string and brass instruments are manufactured in Vienna, Prague, and Königsgratz.

Clocks are also manufactured in Austria, but watches are imported mostly from Germany and Switzerland. They are of inferior quality and design. Most people wear cheap watches; a good solid gold watch is a rarity; watches with gilded and silver-washed pewter cases are the staple article.

Earthen, terra-cotta, glass, and porcelain ware.—The porcelain industry of Austria has reached a very high state of perfection. It is confined to Bohemia, which, at the time of the census of 1880, contained 26 porcelain factories, with 4,896 laborers. Porcelain printing is one of the fine arts of Vienna, and the depots where these products of skill and artistic taste are displayed are veritable art galleries. Comparatively few of these porcelain decorations find their way to the United States.

The high tariff limits their importation to our country. Only the very wealthy can afford to buy them. There are dinner sets produced here which cost thousands of dollars at the manufacturer's. They are so heavily decorated with ducat gold that the manufacturer engages to pay 50 per cent. of the cost price of any broken pieces of the set.

BEET SUGAR, ETC.

Sugar.—The beet sugar manufactured is not only sufficient in quantity to supply the home demand, but large quantities are exported.

Two hundred and thirty-two beet-sugar factories are in operation in Austria-Hungary, of which 15 are in Hungary, while 154 are situate in Bohemia.

Beer.—This Austrian beverage is known for its excellent quality. According to the last statistics there were 2,094 breweries in operation in Austria-Hungary, of which 1,970 are situate in Austria (and of these 818 in Bohemia) and 124 in Hungary.

Spirits.—Distilleries are operated mostly in connection with agriculture, and as an auxiliary source of revenue to the farmer. They are small establishments, with stills of very limited capacity. Austria-Hungary has 125,052 of these small distilleries, of which 36,752 are in Austria and 88,300 in Hungary.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

The manufacture of smoking-tobacco and cigars is a Government monopoly. There are 28 Government tobacco and cigar factories in Austria and 10 in Hungary. The cigars are mostly consumed in the country; a very small quantity is exported. The imperial royal director-general of the tobacco factories of Austria informed me that the export trade of cigars was not cultivated, and that the capacities of the factories was insufficient to supply foreign countries.

The cigars manufactured in the Empire are of excellent quality, when one considers the very low figure at which they are sold. Each quality or brand has its fixed price, and cannot be sold at a higher figure than that fixed by the Government. The consequence is that as good and as cheap a cigar can be obtained in the remotest hamlet in the mountains of Tyrol as on the most frequented streets in Vienna.

The importation of Havana cigars is also a monopoly of the Government, and they can only be purchased at the so-called specialty stores established by the Government, and at fixed prices.

A good cigar with Havana filler and Sumatra wrapper is sold at 7½

kreuzers, or at 3 cents. This cigar is equal in flavor to a good seed and Havana cigar which retails in the United States from 8 to 10 cents.

The latest statistics which I have been enabled to obtain cover the first three quarters of 1885. During this period the sales in the Empire were as follows :

Cigars of Austrian manufacture sold from January 1 to October 1, 1885..	971, 795, 714
Imported cigars sold during the same period.....	3, 251, 301
Cigarettes sold during the same period	255, 622, 689

Amount received in florins during the same period :

Austrian cigars.....	28, 264, 735
Imported cigars.....	583, 406
Cigarettes	2, 249, 109

So that in three quarters of a year, viz, from January 1, 1885, to the 1st of October, 1885, there were sold and smoked in the Empire of Austria of domestic and imported cigars and cigarettes, 1,230,669,704; receipts for same, 31,097,250 florins.

If we add one-third to the above totals as the probable figures for the last quarter of 1885, we obtain the following results for the year 1885 :

Cigars and cigarettes sold in Austria during 1885	1, 640, 892, 938
Amount received for same.....florins..	41, 463, 000

The manufacture and sale of smoking tobacco and snuff for the first three quarters of 1885 amounted to 18,881,304 kilograms, equal to 41,538-869 pounds English.

Considerable quantities of smoking tobacco are exported as Turkish tobacco.

The receipts for smoking tobacco and snuff during the same period were :

	Florins.
Smoking tobacco.....	20, 866, 788
Snuff	2, 751, 511
Total.....	23, 618, 299

So that the total receipts for the first three quarters of 1885 for cigars, domestic and foreign, cigarettes, snuff, and smoking tobacco amount to 54,715,567 florins.

If we add one-third to this total as the probable figure for the last quarter of 1885 we obtain as the total result for the whole of the year 1885 the sum of 72,954,089 florins as proceeds of the manufacture of tobacco.

I have been unable to obtain the statistics for Hungary, but presume the manufacture and consumption is in proportion to the population of the two countries, viz, 15 to 20.

It is not at all surprising when we contemplate these figures to be informed that the Government factories can barely supply the home demand and pay no attention to the export trade.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Chemicals are produced in sufficient quantities in Bohemia, Lower Austria, and Silesia to supply the home market, and considerable quantities are exported.

Soda is imported, and in consequence of the increased price of this chemical the manufacture of potash has been considerably diminished. Pharmaceutic materials and perfumeries are largely manufactured in Vienna. Soap and candles are also produced in Vienna.

COMMERCE.

Austria and Hungary form one common customs domain under the commercial treaty of 1878, from which, however, the free ports of Trieste and Fiume are as yet excluded. In pursuance of this treaty no duty can be imposed on any articles exported from one country to the other. Internal taxes can be imposed on articles imported from one country to the other, only to the same extent to which they are taxed in the country in which they are produced. The custom laws are uniform for both countries.

The subjects of the one country who desire to follow industrial pursuits in the other enjoy in every respect equal rights with the subjects of the other country; this equality extends also to the privileges of navigation. The treaty remains in force until December 21, 1887, and if no notice of intention not to renew is given, it continues in force for ten years longer, and so on, from ten years to ten years.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The annual reports issued by this consulate-general showing the export from Austria-Hungary to the United States, although they contain an enumeration of all the articles declared for export to the United States at the several United States consulates and agencies in Austria-Hungary, do not by any means give a correct estimate of all the Austrian products exported to the United States, for the reason that many invoices of Austrian goods are shipped to Germany by exporters and brokers, and from thence together with goods of German manufacture exported to the United States as German products. Several instances disclosing this state of facts have recently been brought to my notice. The United States consuls are able to correct this irregularity only in exceptional cases, when they obtain proof of these facts, but generally they have no reason to doubt the declarations of the shipper, that the invoice, the consular authentication of which is required, contains goods produced in and shipped from the consular district where the authentication is solicited. I have recently ascertained that laces produced in the Bohemian mountains, in the consular district of Prague, have for years been shipped to Annaberg, in Saxony, in bond, and from thence to the United States, the invoices being authenticated at the United States consulate at Annaberg, and the laces being declared as manufactures of that district, so that Bohemian laces enter the market of the United States as products of Saxony.

One reason for this practice is that the export trade to the United States is to a great extent in the hands of commission merchants and brokers, and that few manufacturers export directly, and it seems that these brokers find it for their interest not to disclose to their American customers the sources from which they derive their supplies.

American importers might find it for their interest to deal directly with the manufacturers as to all articles not confined exclusively to home industry.

Mercantile marine of Austria.

Class.	1874.		1884.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	2, 114	192, 060	1, 854	161, 340
Steamers	99	58, 164	118	74, 632

Showing a decrease of tonnage in the whole merchant marine of 14,252. This decrease during the decade, 1874 to 1884, is accounted for as follows:

Ships lost by shipwreck	174
Ships dismantled	18
Ships sold to foreign countries	69
Total loss	261

A comparison between the number of sailors employed by the merchant vessels of Austria in 1874 and 1884 results as follows:

Class.	1874.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sailing vessels	9,060	6,764	.....	2,296
Steamers	2,579	2,680	101	.....

Total decrease in whole merchant marine during the decade, 1874 to 1884, 2,195 sailors.

Hungarian merchant marine.

Sailing vessels at close of 1874	360
Tonnage of same at close of 1874	68,824
Sailing vessels at close of 1884	324
Tonnage of same	64,345
Decrease in sailing vessels from 1874 to 1884	36
Decrease in tonnage of same during same period	4,479
Decrease in number of sailors during same period	464
Steamers at close of 1874	6
Tonnage of same	540
Steamers at close of 1884	20
Tonnage of same	6,286
Increase in steamers from 1874 to 1884	14
Increase in tonnage of same during same period	5,746
Increase in number of sailors during same period	170

It is claimed that in spite of the evident decrease of the sailing vessels, the carrying capacity of both marines has increased in consequence of the increase in the number of steamers, the steamers having three times the carrying capacity of sailing vessels by reason of superior speed.

NAVIGATION OF TRIESTE.

Number of arrivals at Trieste during the year 1885 compared with 1884.

Flag.	1885.		1884.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Austro-Hungarian	4,666	698,635	4,156	643,728
North American .....	.....	.....	2	1,978
Argentine Republic	1	65	.....	.....
Belgian .....	.....	.....	1	1,229
Danish	2	313	2	888
French	10	9,152	4	1,298
German	48	40,052	40	31,076
Greek	146	15,810	171	21,983
English	236	266,971	214	251,066
Italian	1,731	214,636	1,554	185,049
Montenegrin	45	1,534	55	1,756
Netherlands .....	.....	.....	1	651
Turkish	34	3,063	42	3,492
Portuguese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	4	1,837	2	266
Samoan	2	96	2	97
Swedish and Norwegian	46	17,863	30	13,135

It is a noticeable fact that not a single vessel arrived at the port of Trieste under the flag of the United States of America in 1885.

Number of departures of vessels from Trieste during 1885 as compared with 1884.

To—	1885.		1884.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Austria-Hungary	3,956	229,262	4,274	215,242
America	61	72,270	60	64,938
Africa	106	91,593	98	80,275
Asia	34	59,941	35	59,097
Australia				
Hamburg	18	12,760	8	5,714
Belgium	1	1,263	1	885
Bulgaria	2	1,944		
France	116	76,017	143	94,756
Great Britain and Ireland	132	149,578	139	156,452
Greece	189	39,867	214	46,230
Italy	1,793	224,634	1,569	174,826
Montenegro	2	28	3	162
Netherlands			2	1,524
Portugal	1	549		
Roumania	2	1,640	1	1,280
Russia	19	17,078	25	17,132
Spain	10	7,647	6	4,690
Sweden and Norway				
Turkey	484	275,980	482	252,326
Total	6,926	1,262,051	7,060	1,175,529

As to the navigation at the port of Fiume during 1885, I have as yet been unable to obtain reliable statistics, but will forward the same in a supplemental report at an early date.

POST-OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS OF AUSTRIA.

The official statistics have just been published. They are a full year behind time. This delay is a well-known feature of Austrian statistics.

Letters, printed matter, and packages delivered.

Year.	Letters and postal cards.	Samples and printed matter.	Newspapers.	Total.
1883	335,633,500	47,986,400	81,302,500	464,922,000
1884	363,448,100	51,712,200	85,318,000	500,478,300

Postal orders and packages delivered C. O. D. in 1883: Postal orders, 360,036,260 florins; packages valued at 8,937,328 florins.

Postal orders and packages delivered C. O. D. in 1884, together, 399,280,117 florins.

Number of telegraph dispatches sent.

Year.	Inland.	International.	Official.	Total.
1880	3,296,943	1,999,372	446,984	5,743,299
1881	3,489,675	2,294,997	453,406	6,238,078
1882	3,723,338	2,412,948	489,917	6,626,203
1883	3,737,036	2,329,919	492,398	6,559,353
1884	3,867,077	2,315,374	500,871	6,683,322

BANKS.

The Austro-Hungarian Bank has the exclusive privilege of issuing notes. The two principal branches of this bank are established in Vienna and Buda-Pesth, with 36 smaller branches in Austria and 27 in Hungary. The latest statistics give the following details as to the status of the several banks of Austria-Hungary in March, 1885:

Banks.	No.	Stock issued.	Stock paid in.
		<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Austro-Hungarian Bank	1	90,000,000	90,000,000
Private banks in Austria	50	239,882,000	211,782,000
Private banks in Hungary	126	63,291,000	59,897,000
Total	177	393,173,000	361,679,000
Savings banks in Austria			356
Savings banks in Hungary			402
			758

FINANCES.

The financial condition of Austria has changed little for the better within the last year. True, the budget for 1886 does not show quite as large a deficit as in 1885. The deficiency is less by 9,456,000 of florins than in the past year, but this reduction is due in a measure to the increased estimate of the prospective revenue from taxes placed on the credit side of the budget. Great doubts are expressed by the economical critics that the Government will be enabled to collect the amount of taxes thus estimated; but they maintain that, even if this item of taxes should be collected in full, the success of the Government in this direction, and the fact that by means of increased taxation the old time deficiency is reduced, would not be any greater proof of a better state of the finances than the fact that an individual carried his movables to a pawn-shop for the purpose of paying his running expenses would be proof of the improvement of his financial condition.

The reasons for this chronic deficiency in the coffers of the Empire of Austria are too patent to need enumeration. A glance at the budget discloses both cause and effect.

The total expenditures for 1886 are estimated at 513,579,707 florins, and the total revenues at 506,136,474 florins, leaving a prospective deficit of 7,443,233 florins. In comparison with the budget of 1885 the estimate of expenditures for 1886 is reduced 6,619,065 florins, and the revenues estimated at 2,836,923 florins in excess of those of 1885. The deficiency, which, in 1885, amounted to 16,899,221 florins, has thus been reduced 9,456,000 florins.

A peculiar source of revenue, which above all others attracts the attention of an American, is the income from the several lotteries. This income consists in the percentage of profits which is collected by the Government from all sums won by the holders of the lottery bonds. On winnings in the state lottery the Government charges 20 per cent.; on those in most other lotteries, 15 per cent. Aside from this the Government derives considerable revenue from the stamp tax of 50 kreuzers = 20 cents, which is imposed on all the so-called "promessen." These "promessen" (promises) represent a peculiar speculation or game of chance. Under a law in force for many years the holder of a lottery bond may sell his chance in the next drawing without disposing of his bond;

but he must issue a certificate, which is furnished in blank by the Government, and for sale on payment of the 20 cent stamp tax. If the bond draws a winning number the holder is paid its face, and the holder of the "promesse" pockets the winning. If the bond is not drawn at all, the holder may sell another "promesse" for the next drawing. This "promessen gambling" gives these lottery bonds or stocks a quotation in the market beyond the real intrinsic value, and the high quotation of some of the Austrian securities is based in part upon this game of chance.

The exact amount of the revenue derived from these state lotteries and the number lottery, as estimated for the year 1886, is not stated in the budget, the several items having not as yet been published in detail, but the annual revenue derived from this source averages about 20,000,000 florins, and is included in the total estimate under the head of the total revenues from the ministry of finance.

The budget of Austria for 1886.

EXPENDITURES.

Subject of expenditure.	1886.	1885.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Court.....	4,650,000	4,650,000
Bureau of the Empire.....	75,383	75,012
Reichsrath.....	966,859	1,086,444
Reichscourt.....	24,000	24,000
Ministerial council.....	1,029,762	1,028,627
Quota of general budget.....	90,215,477	89,387,439
Ministry of the interior.....	19,245,035	19,067,022
Ministry for national defense.....	9,679,118	9,528,306
Education and ecclesiastical affairs.....	19,867,200	19,769,641
Ministry of finance.....	98,251,318	106,112,561
Commerce.....	83,381,300	85,760,954
Agriculture.....	14,025,917	14,123,298
Ministry of justice.....	21,027,059	20,972,886
First auditor's bureau.....	152,000	151,000
Pensions.....	16,288,901	15,940,240
Subsidies.....	11,733,948	11,138,380
Public debt.....	122,091,180	120,508,762
Management of same.....	875,250	934,200
Total.....	513,579,707	520,198,772

REVENUES ESTIMATED FOR 1886.

Source.	1886.	1885.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Ministerial council.....	710,900	715,200
Ministry of the interior.....	1,142,254	1,131,460
Ministry for national defense.....	254,640	218,304
Ministry for education and ecclesiastical affairs.....	5,367,761	5,629,246
Ministry of finance.....	407,414,660	408,934,028
Ministry of commerce.....	69,352,307	66,144,710
Ministry of agriculture.....	10,975,297	11,078,940
Subsidies and dotations.....	134,500	214,500
National debt.....	9,220,723	8,987,063
Management of national debt.....	14,600	14,600
Sale of national realty.....	234,100	231,500
Damage paid by railroads.....	1,314,732	.....
Total revenues.....	506,136,474	503,299,551
Total expenditures.....	513,579,707	520,198,772
Deficiency.....	7,443,233	16,899,221

THE BUDGET OF HUNGARY FOR 1886.

The estimated deficiency in the Hungarian budget for 1886 is 13,800,000 florins, 2,000,000 more than the deficit of 1885.

The Hungarian minister of finance stated on the occasion of the recent debate on the budget, that 20,500,000 florins were required for public improvements, of which 14,000,000 were to be expended for railroads and the balance for river improvements. He pointed with some pride to the fact that nearly 4,000,000 of direct taxes were collected in 1885 over and above the previous estimate, and nearly 2,000,000 more of stamp tax. The loss of 2,000,000 in the receipts for tobacco and cigars during 1885 he explained through the impossibility of the Government factories to supply the whole of the demand of consumers.

THE BUDGET OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY FOR 1886.

This budget covers the expenditures common to both countries. They are paid in the following proportion, 68 per cent. by Austria and 32 per cent. by Hungary, and embrace the expenses of the department of foreign affairs, of the finance department of Austria-Hungary, and of the army and navy.

These expenditures are estimated as follows for the year 1886 :

Departments.	Ordinary.	Extraor- dinary.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Ministry of foreign affairs.....	3,797,900	45,400
Ministry of war:		
Army	96,224,968	3,272,803
Navy	8,925,840	2,168,970
Ministry of Finance.....	1,976,740	1,050
Auditor's bureau	128,800	.....
Total	111,054,248	5,488,223

Total of all expenditures, 116,542,471 florins.

Of these expenditures, 25,914,132 florins are covered by revenues from custom duties, and the balance, viz, 90,628,339, is to be paid in the ratio above mentioned, 68 per cent by Austria and 32 per cent. by Hungary.

DEBTS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The common debt of Austria-Hungary, at end of December, 1884, was 3,106,578,772 florins; at end of December, 1883, was 3,101,951,770 florins; increase during 1884, 4,627,002 florins.

The total separate debt of Austria at end of December, 1884, was 675,909,847 florins; at end of December, 1883, was 646,788,055 florins. Increase during 1884 was 29,121,792 florins.

No report for 1884. According to last statistics the total debt of Hungary amounted to 1,175,531,832 florins.

The total debt of Austria-Hungary, including the common debt of both countries, as well as the separate debt of each, amounted, in December, 1884, to 4,958,020,451 florins; in December, 1883, to 4,924,271,657 florins. Increase during 1884, 33,748,794 florins.

GENERAL REVIEW OF 1885.

Every economical review of the year 1885, whether published in the organs of the Government or of the opposition, fails to exhibit any satisfaction with the commercial and industrial results of the year 1885, as well as hope for speedy relief and improvement in the immediate future. All parties agree on the fact that the last year has been one of great depression in trade and manufacture; they agree further that a speedy improvement is imperatively demanded, but they disagree most decidedly as to the best means to bring about commercial and industrial success.

The "Creditors' Association" of Austria-Hungary, a society organized for the purpose of mutual protection against fraudulent failures, and for the further purpose of facilitating the most speedy and advantageous settlement of cases of bankruptcy, has just published its annual report, from which it appears that more failures occurred in 1885 than at any time since the existence of the society, with the sole exception of the year 1873, which marked the great panic and financial crisis so well remembered in Vienna. As a cause of this increase of failures the decrease of the purchasing capacity of the people is mentioned as the most important factor, together with the general stagnation of business throughout the continent of Europe and beyond the seas, and the brief war on the Balkan Peninsula also comes in for its share of the blame. Two hundred and sixty-five failures in Austria and 250 in Hungary came within the control of the Creditors' Association in 1885. This is the result of an impartial review of 1885 by prominent merchants, who are supposed to look at the situation exclusively from a practical standpoint uninfluenced by any political considerations.

The press of the opposition paints the picture still darker; it asserts that a deep seated discontent has taken hold of the people; that the land-owner is at war with the owners of movable capital; the rural districts with the cities, the manufacturer with the merchant, and that the chances of gain in business have become so rare that the attempt is made to force citizens of the state, on account of their race and religion, into the position of strangers, who have no right to the privileges of unlimited competition. If this liberal opposition press which represents the German and Austrian-German factions is to be believed, then the people are groaning under heavy taxes, which are increasing at the very time when the earnings are more and more reduced. It is asserted that a certain corporation was compelled to pay 47 per cent. of its net profits in taxes to the state. The total rents of buildings in Vienna amount to 56,000,000 of florins in round numbers; of this sum, 30,000,000 pay an income tax to the state; the balance are exempt for several reasons; new buildings, for instance, pay no income tax on the rents for a limited number of years, but on the aforesaid sum of 30,000,000 an income tax of 13,000,000 is exacted, being 43 per cent. of the total amount. That rents are quite exorbitant in Vienna is quite natural, and the high rate afflicts particularly the poor families; for the rich the burden is easily to be borne. The land owners and the aristocracy generally seem to demand that the merchants and manufacturers should relieve the poverty of the laboring classes and better their condition by raising their wages and by sacrificing a portion of their rapidly acquired wealth for their benefit, but the merchants and manufacturers turn upon their accusers and claim that a factory laborer can purchase ten pounds of flour with a day's wages, while the farm laborers employed on the

domains of the aristocracy could hardly purchase three pounds of flour with a day's hard labor. And they show the figures and state that the average wages paid the farm laborers, toiling for the wealthy and aristocratic land-owners, amounts to the small pittance only of from 20 to 40 kreuzers per day (from 8 to 16 cents).

The difference of opinion goes still further; while all admit the stagnation of trade and the depression of most of the industries of the country, the opposition claims that this condition of things is a direct consequence of the high tariff, and of the consequent economical war inaugurated among the nations of Europe; that protection caused a concentration of capital, and was the sole cause of overproduction, and of the consequent stagnation of trade and industries. Politicians and business men holding this opinion maintain that better times will not return until the purchasing capacity of the consumer is restored and production reduced to the measure of demand, and that this consummation can only be reached by removing all impediments to the freedom of trade.

The Government, however, evidently entertains a decidedly different opinion, for there seems to be no doubt that the tariff will be still further increased instead of abolished, and that the last amendment proposed in this direction will pass the Reichstag by a handsome majority.

The fact that the peace of Europe is not yet fully assured adds to the general depression, although the stock exchange of Vienna has thus far courageously ignored all possibilities of a general European war. The Servian-Bulgarian difficulty is still unsettled; little Greece is rattling with its puny sword to an extent which creates suspicion as to a possible power behind the Athenian throne, and the diplomats are on tip-toe of expectation as to the Oriental policy of the new Gladstone cabinet. Bismarck has thrown an additional firebrand into Austria by his speech against the Poles, and to the multifarious race questions of this Empire another disturbing element is added, and the proposition is already dis-political aspirations of the Poles, who have long since acquired a strong cussed what dangers may possibly threaten Austria from the separatistic and influential position in the Diet as well as in the cabinet. If Bismarck fears them in Germany, where thus far they were merely tolerated, what may be the consequences of their constant strife for national autonomy in Austria, where they are a powerful and aggressive element? Thus runs the discussion, and it is not calculated to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and many an Austrian patriot looks with apprehension toward the possibilities of the future.

EDMUND JUSSEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, February 10, 1886.

SCHEDULE A.—*Export and import trade.*

The following table shows the export and import of Austria-Hungary from January 1, 1885, to the 1st day of November, 1885, and the export and import for the same period during 1884. I am unable to give the figures for the last two months of 1885, as the statistics covering this period will not be published until some time next summer.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Colonial produce..... meter centners..	317, 370	294, 731	100	75
Spices..... do.....	20, 394	17, 236	339	309
Tropical fruits..... do.....	235, 500	247, 231	4, 024	3, 241
Sugar..... do.....	9, 293	8, 405	2, 063, 7.2	2, 126, 073
Tobacco..... do.....	121, 815	112, 321	74, 084	79, 300
Barley..... do.....	462, 087	295, 112	2, 421, 203	1, 861, 464
Oats..... do.....	345, 497	331, 159	685, 753	502, 303
Corn..... do.....	2, 680, 255	1, 789, 242	137, 291	320, 533
Rye..... do.....	761, 366	1, 099, 075	67, 803	67, 235
Wheat..... do.....	1, 281, 238	977, 879	1, 248, 161	833, 713
Spelt..... do.....	262	205	527	931
Millet..... do.....	182, 768	78, 896	5, 898	7, 563
Other grain..... do.....	64, 827	30, 605	8, 779	4, 608
Malt..... do.....	260	975	782, 149	701, 234
Beans, peas, &c..... do.....	36, 039	17, 936	372, 395	382, 830
Flour..... do.....	12, 108	11, 290	1, 159, 966	1, 183, 465
Rice..... do.....	444, 714	379, 190	4, 088	2, 604
Fruits, vegetables, and plants..... do.....	975, 765	917, 245	1, 595, 009	1, 359, 834
Cattle..... number.....	46, 814	32, 991	73, 827	87, 193
Calves..... do.....	14, 844	16, 534	16, 960	17, 769
Sheep and lambs..... do.....	79, 891	241, 818	357, 037	546, 644
Hogs..... do.....	231, 565	261, 348	120, 064	129, 057
Horses and foals..... do.....	4, 260	5, 389	26, 889	24, 826
Mules and asses..... do.....	364	340		
Game and fish..... meter centners..	26, 435	31, 670	44, 050	40, 953
Animal products..... do.....	185, 233	190, 733	440, 463	386, 656
Fats..... do.....	163, 987	174, 973	136, 362	127, 956
Oils..... do.....	156, 854	203, 269	28, 118	13, 426
Beer..... do.....	22, 699	28, 120	324, 108	317, 890
Wine..... do.....	20, 130	26, 263	406, 751	294, 785
Liquors..... do.....	10, 778	9, 582	196, 742	140, 798
Mineral water..... do.....	19, 255	20, 187	148, 727	152, 176
Estables..... do.....	164, 248	150, 216	56, 186	57, 654
Wood, coal, and turf..... do.....	22, 468, 559	22, 136, 950	52, 702, 539	51, 289, 738
Materials for carving and turning..... do.....	75, 180	77, 651	9, 568	12, 600
Minerals..... do.....	2, 118, 231	2, 218, 604	7, 004, 079	8, 333, 412
Medicine and perfumeries..... do.....	1, 257	1, 426	813	720
Dye-stuffs and tanning materials..... do.....	272, 555	296, 722	410, 803	484, 789
Gums and rosin..... do.....	193, 948	240, 925	76, 572	81, 306
Mineral oil..... do.....	1, 114, 122	1, 062, 024	21, 579	52, 924
Cotton, cotton goods, and yarn..... do.....	786, 324	861, 152	154, 172	100, 742
Flax, hemp, jute, and other spinning material..... do.....	486, 627	541, 190	195, 089	159, 509
Wool, woolen goods, and yarn..... do.....	284, 399	316, 320	132, 294	156, 221
Silk and silk goods..... do.....	12, 253	14, 832	10, 606	11, 129
Clothing and millinery goods..... do.....	1, 890	2, 050	10, 020	11, 166
Brushes and sieves..... do.....	1, 727	2, 294	1, 723	1, 970
Straw goods..... do.....	7, 094	6, 608	2, 039	2, 568
Paper and paper goods..... do.....	57, 941	60, 249	443, 487	248, 029
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha goods..... do.....	5, 877	7, 199	1, 274	3, 273
Oil cloth and oil silk..... do.....	2, 140	1, 826	451	288
Leather and leather goods..... do.....	44, 627	50, 534	24, 497	28, 909
Furs..... do.....	2, 007	3, 060	764	772
Wood and bone ware..... do.....	199, 544	188, 382	394, 681	362, 538
Glass and glassware..... do.....	30, 095	37, 284	319, 155	338, 481
Stoneware..... do.....	449, 171	485, 964	329, 642	250, 041
Pearls, corals, &c..... kilograms.....	22, 229	24, 015	29	1, 394
Pottery and earthenware..... meter centners..	622, 994	865, 708	378, 904	464, 139
Iron and ironware..... do.....	761, 913	1, 470, 925	305, 782	308, 236
Base metals, and manufactures of..... do.....	211, 053	214, 256	57, 932	63, 900
Machines, and parts of..... do.....	234, 830	319, 499	63, 713	87, 772
Precious metals and coins..... kilograms.....	37, 887	23, 803	62, 449	114, 725
Instruments..... meter centners.....	3, 085	3, 701	2, 994	3, 021
Watches..... number of.....	221, 874	245, 169	604	1, 612
Clocks..... kilograms.....	131, 424	154, 382	39, 151	48, 505
Gold and silver ware, meerschaum goods, fancy goods, toys, and jewelry..... kilograms.....	207, 034	190, 283	3, 250, 720	3, 125, 607
Umbrellas and parasols..... number.....	11, 865	11, 139	37, 188	30, 642
Salt..... meter centners.....	193, 068	190, 774	142, 654	176, 484
Chemicals..... do.....	451, 393	486, 780	200, 746	162, 929
Chemical products, dye-stuffs, medicines, and perfumeries..... meter centners.....	60, 827	70, 747	58, 594	54, 167
Candles and soap..... do.....	15, 935	16, 441	9, 940	10, 415
Matches and explosives..... do.....	12, 602	11, 405		
Books and objects of art..... do.....	27, 686	27, 076	12, 227	11, 703
Waste of all kinds..... do.....	512, 067	486, 823	802, 046	880, 110

SCHEDULE B.—*Showing the value of declared exports from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary (agencies included) to the United States of America during the year ending December 31, 1885.*

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Amber, crude.....	\$13,240 08	Mineral water.....	\$93,569 97
Art, works of.....	9,255 12	Meerschaum, crude.....	39,197 89
Asphaltum.....	5,997 12	Musical instruments.....	8,606 71
Bed-feathers.....	9,951 66	Oils.....	5,798 87
Beer.....	30,230 12	Ozocerite.....	19,464 50
Beet-root sugar.....	7,136 46	Petroleum barrels.....	367,432 59
Black-lead.....	5,066 67	Porcelain and pottery.....	221,553 72
Books and paper.....	34,752 51	Rags.....	5,000 37
Buttons.....	1,223,462 94	Sardines.....	34,112 80
Cloth and woolen goods.....	259,474 26	Seeds.....	20,266 64
Cuttle bones.....	10,774 57	Silks and velvets.....	232,764 22
Drugs and chemicals.....	132,875 93	Smokers' articles.....	83,458 55
Fancy goods and jewelry.....	193,099 34	Sponges.....	11,564 05
Fans.....	140,839 13	Tartar, crude.....	303,308 63
Fruits, dried.....	1,557,984 29	Toys.....	9,269 84
Furniture.....	79,867 61	Umbrella fixtures.....	7,687 29
Glassware.....	934,553 14	Wines and liquors.....	62,695 84
Gloves.....	85,124 54	Wool.....	27,679 72
Gum.....	147,307 45	Miscellaneous.....	77,095 82
Hair, human.....	17,582 38		
Hops.....	22,657 85	Total in 1885.....	7,155,987 82
Insect powder.....	94,197 40	Total in 1884.....	7,180,985 40
Iron and steel manufactures.....	881 71	Total in 1883.....	8,723,797 25
Leather and skins.....	83,750 24	Total in 1882.....	8,708,126 79
Lentils and beans.....	7,695 80	Total in 1881.....	7,501,660 97
Linen and cotton goods.....	417,702 48		

TRIESTE.

Report of Consul Gilbert on commerce of Trieste in 1884.

The value of merchandise imported at Trieste direct from the United States during the year 1884 amounted to 7,188,245 Austrian florins. The Austrian florin being equal to 39.3 cents gives \$2,824,980.

In 1883 the imports amounted to 5,502,677 florins, equal to \$2,201,070. The florin in this case was equal to 40 cents. The florin being taken at 39.3 cents for 1883, we have an increase in imports direct from the United States for 1884 of \$662,428.

The value of merchandise exported from Trieste direct to the United States amounted during the year 1884 to 3,318,920 florins, equal to \$1,304,335.

In 1883 the exports amounted to 3,977,558 florins, equal to \$1,563,180; thus showing a decrease of \$258,745 for 1884. We have, however, an increase for 1884—

Over the year 1882.....	\$568,365
Over the year 1881.....	527,507
Over the year 1880.....	215,500

The total amount of declared exports from the consular district of Trieste for 1884 (Trieste-Fiume) was \$1,879,982.65 against \$2,670,784.32 for 1883; decrease of \$790,801.67 in 1884.

Return of trade with the United States.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1884.....	\$2,824,980	\$1,304,335
1883.....	2,162,552	1,563,180
1882.....	3,477,891	735,970
1881.....	4,225,218	776,828
1880.....	3,549,462	1,088,835

The detailed description, quantity, and value of the imports and exports between the port of Trieste and the United States for 1884 can be seen from the accompanying tabular statements.

The total imports and exports of the port of Trieste for the years 1883 and 1884 were:

By—	1883.		1884.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Sea	\$72,741,613 85	\$57,737,150 10	\$73,243,308 89	\$62,956,253 63
Land	54,085,253 80	52,840,273 45	57,986,238 20	54,950,246 00
Total	126,826,867 65	110,577,423 55	131,229,547 09	117,906,499 63

NAVIGATION.

Only two United States vessels arrived at Trieste in 1884, with a tonnage of 1,978 tons.

The number of vessels arriving at Trieste from the United States was 64, with an aggregate tonnage of 51,039 tons.

The following is a statement of the movement of vessels between Trieste and the United States in 1884, according to flag and tonnage:

Flag.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Austria-Hungary	15	10,553	.....	.....
United States of America	1	1,428	.....	.....
Belgium	1	1,229	1	1,095
Denmark	2	888	.....	.....
Germany	12	11,571	12	12,055
Great Britain	11	13,934	23	33,785
Italy	15	7,211	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	7	4,225	4	2,446
Total	64	51,039	40	49,381

The following table will show the movement of all vessels at the port of Trieste for the year 1884, according to flag and tonnage:

Flag.	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Austria Hungary	4,965	648,174	4,907	648,433
Belgium	1	1,229	1	1,095
Denmark	2	888	2	892
France	4	1,298	4	1,299
Germany	40	31,076	41	32,326
Greece	171	21,983	177	26,008
Great Britain	214	251,066	218	255,989
Holland	1	651	1	651
Italy	1,552	184,379	1,567	186,478
Montenegro	55	1,756	54	1,967
Turkey	42	3,492	56	4,454
Russia	2	266	3	335
Samiotte	2	97	2	230
Sweden-Norway	30	13,135	30	13,291
United States of America	2	1,978	2	1,982
Total	7,083	1,161,468	7,059	1,175,430

HENRY W. GILBERT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trieste, January 7, 1886.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Trieste, Austria, and the United States for the year 1884.

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Steel			35,718	\$1,397 00
Alcohol and spirits			18,961	1,087 00
Mineral waters	13,229	\$377 00	1,413,529	40,312 00
Coffee	39,907	6,414 00		
Coals	19,182	65 00		
Salt meats	108,699	11,629 00		
Laurel berries			1,763	41 00
Laurel leaf			106,935	2,480 00
Antimony			7,716	715 00
Asphalt			137,805	5,646 00
Paper	2,866	174 00		
Fancy goods	1,102	196 00	440	75 00
Glue	661	45 00	7,937	544 00
Colophony	21,795,383	310,754 00		
Colors	2,645	481 00		
Barks	274,283	1,955 00		
Cotton	2,047,883	240,935 00		
Cotton manufactures	2,204	982 00		
Empty barrels			*36,932	14,514 00
White lead			103,407	6,268 00
Beer			440	7 00
Bronze			220	20 00
Animal intestines			440	94 00
Hemp			177,269	21,152 00
Drugs	15,874	2,830 00	159,851	28,508 00
Hardware	881	62 00	2,425	187 00
Dried fruit	20,725	553 00	31,663,188	846,627 00
Dyeing wood	275,606	3,930 00	15,214	197 00
Cabinet work	46,522	997 00	440	10 00
Machinery	91,721	24,535 00		
Notions	1,984	169 00		
Cotton oil	6,075,023	400,647 00		
Mineral oil	62,326,479	1,333,133 00	881	17 00
Clocks	2,204	1,179 00		
Skins	230,184	49,226 00	142,874	30,580 00
Sole leather	635,217	254,743 00		
Potash	220	12 00		
Tallow	47,404	4,136 00		
Stearine	47,404	6,029 00		
Earthenware	220	3 00	440	28 00
Lard	2,204	267 00		
Corkwood	1,102	98 00		
Tobacco leaf	817,117	87,380 00		
Catechu earth	2,645	212 00		
Turpentine	558,708	80,659 00	57,326	8,264 00
Wines	881	173 00	247,634	11,187 00
St. John's bread			175,285	2,187 00
Chestnuts			220	3 00
Matches			1,132	94 00
Sundry oils			18,297	3,274 00
Aromatic oil			3,527	9,196 00
Works of art				621 00
Cuttlefish bones			158,087	3,098 00
Macaroni			11,906	637 00
Evergreens			1,984	13 00
Chemicals			116,416	12,453 00
Arrow root			22,709	1,216 00
Sundry roots			81,799	5,002 00
Copper works			881	264 00
Liquors			6,394	681 00
Sea salt			3,307	59 00
Soap			5,291	336 00
Orange peels			1,984	72 00
Senna leaf			32,190	3,910 00
Mustard, &c			622,428	26,068 00
Sumach			44,097	709 00
Mirrors			220	20 00
Sponges			13,229	4,740 00
Rags			450,897	8,037 00
Tartar			12,567	3,482 00
Coloring earth			102,746	2,747 00
Polishing earth			22,048	393 00
Glassware			10,142	902 00
Colocynth			21,607	4,981 00
Cumming seed			1,322	68 00

* Barrels.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Trieste, Austria, and the United States for the year 1884—Continued.

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Victuals			31,970	\$4,562 00
Coriander seed			55,121	2,456 00
Herbs, flowers, &c			223,571	9,958 00
Perfumery			220	216 00
Beans			†32,773	40,836 00
Sundry gums			475,806	89,333 00
Argol			287,291	30,722 00
Carpenter work			29,988	4,000 00
Millinery			220	167 00
Books and prints			220	52 00
Hemp manufactures			6,614	4,450 00
Mother of pearl			3,968	768 00
Medicines			220	79 00
Metal work			220	34 00
Minerals			155,662	1,387 00
Myrrh			220	95 00
Total	95,508,369	\$2,824,980 00	37,517,066	1,304,335 00

† Bushels.

BELGIUM.

Report of Consul Polachek on the commerce and industry of Ghent in 1885

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The economical situation of several industries of Ghent has not been very satisfactory in the past year. For some time previous a protective fever has taken possession of a large part of this continent; such agitation has thrown most formidable obstacles in our foreign commerce. In several countries of this continent very heavy duties have been imposed on foreign products that these are almost prohibitory, and doubtless on this account these countries have given such an extension to their productions; therefore the question arises, can Belgium follow the lines traced by these countries in competition with each other?

It is positive that in the presence of an inland market, extremely restricted, and in the absence of all foreign possessions, a prohibitive tariff would not produce any effect here. I speak in a general sense. From a particular point of view each industry must have special conditions. Must an industry which declines gradually through foreign competition then disappear? Or is it better to ask the assistance of the authorities to arrest the decadence of such industry? The sugar and the refinery of sugar industries, formerly very flourishing here, claim the right of protection from the Government.

The estimate of the consumption of sugar in Europe is more than 2,000,000,000 of kilograms annually. Now Germany alone produces more than 1,000,000,000 kilograms, this immense production finding an outlet in the two hemispheres, as the result of a system of premiums which the German Government puts into practice in favor of this industry.

The partisans of free trade say "that the several industries must collect all their strength in order to sustain the contest." The difficult

question to solve is, then, how the different industries here can meet foreign competition when these are elsewhere not only protected by high duties but also by special premiums on exportation.

LINEN.

The linen industry has traversed a prosperous period, owing to the low price of its raw material, which has permitted it to produce thread in such a condition that it could sustain with advantage the competition. The free entry of foreign linen threads has been very favorable to the interest of the linen industry. One other reason of success in this branch is that each country has almost its specialty of production. It is the division of work established on a large scale. Belgian spinning is especially renowned for its specialty of warps and woofs in medium qualities. English spinning embraces all kinds and its superior warps are particularly in great demand. Bohemia also furnishes a linen thread of superior quality, and cheap; therefore a competition is neutralized by the production of divers qualities. Such a state of affairs is eminently favorable to the linen trade by the different costs of threads which it may apply in the manufacture of its textures.

JUTE.

The jute industry, which at the time of its first installation into this country gave rise to such great expectations, has seen a descent of its flight. In fact all the countries where these products have found a good outlet have commenced manufacturing for their own consumption. Spinning everywhere has suffered and its production, which was increasing, has largely decreased. It is extremely difficult to foretell what the future of this industry will be in Belgium. Overproduction has doubtless caused the lowering of prices in this line, and the spinneries must either diminish their productions or resort to the other alternative of standing idle for one quarter of the time. The cotton-spinning industries have no higher aims than to maintain their inland market, and even in this they find a great difficulty. The cotton weavers complain that the large duties which they must pay for products which are continually in use in their business detracts from its profitableness, and at present are petitioning their Government to lower such duties.

Indeed if a government intends to apply certain economical principles it must do the same for all industries. Why rescind the duties on foreign linen threads, while leaving the high duties on a multitude of other articles quite as important in the manufacture of cotton fabrics.

GRAINS AND SEEDS.

One important branch of local commerce is that of grains and seeds. Up to the present the wheat market was only large enough to furnish the milling trade of this city and its surroundings, but there are great hopes expressed that since the maritime installations are finished considerable trade development in all kinds of cereals is confidently expected.

The large importations to Europe of cereals from the United States, India, La Plata, and Australia naturally cause an energetic competition to the agriculturist of this country, and a universal complaint is heard everywhere. Notwithstanding that wheat and other cereal products are lower at present than they have ever been before, the farmers

who are renting the few hectares of land they cultivate have to pay an enormous rent to their landlords; while rent for one hectare in 1856 was 82 francs, it had risen in 1866 to 102 francs, and since then to 125 and 160 francs, according to the quality of land, and the latter prices are yet maintained.

LUMBER.

An article which produces a grand movement in the commercial affairs of this city and feeds considerably the maritime traffic is lumber. The topographical situation of this city through its canals and railroads makes it almost an emporium for this merchandise. France was the principal outlet. Unfortunately it is largely on the decline. Owing to the lowering of the French railroad tariffs, the lumber which our neighbors of the center received in transit from Belgium in such large quantities is now imported direct by the different ports on the sea-coast, and all owing to the high price of transportation which the state railroads exact from this branch, and the numerous large business firms engaged in this line must seek other outlets to compensate them for this loss.

NAVIGATION.

The increase in the navigation of this port is remarkable. Thus I find that the arrivals of ships in 1870 were 382, with a tonnage of 72,809 tons. while in the year 1885 there arrived 804 ships, with a tonnage of 249,799 tons, and this notwithstanding the fact of high wharfage, pilotage, and other charges, which the authorities exact from the ships entering this port. I hear a general complaint from everybody connected with the maritime commerce on that subject. It is true that the improvements of this harbor have cost a great deal of money to the Government, yet it is not always exact to say, in administrative economy, that expenditures made in the interest of the public must find their remuneration in hard cash, but sooner in the advantages which the capital employed brings to commerce, and in which the commercial coffers profit equally, which ought to be considered. Between the reduction of the interest of capital, which has served for a productive expenditure, and the increase of general traffic, there can exist but one economical opinion, and that is the one which has for its object to assist the development of commerce.

We see every day that some Governments on this continent impose on themselves the heaviest sacrifices in order to assist the commerce and industries of their country by improving their ports, abolishing a great many taxes, and even giving bounties to manufacturers, to enable these to export their wares in competition to other countries where naturally some advantages may exist in the manufacture of some special wares. Thus we see that it is of the greatest importance at present that as few impediments as possible are put in the way of an enlargement of commerce in every part of this globe.

The finishing of the Terneuzen Canal puts this city in connection with the sea, and we had several ships coming directly from the United States laden with cotton to this port. I have only to add that since my last report on this subject we had the pleasure of witnessing the arrival of the first American ship in this port. The Beatrice Havener is a three-masted schooner of over 600 tons, owned by parties of the State of Maine, which came here from West Point, Va., laden with nearly

2,000 bales of cotton. This event is of some importance, as an American ship had not been seen in this harbor until then, and the wish is general that such arrivals may be more frequent in the future.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Spinning and weaving.—The cotton industry has experienced, during the year 1885, the uneasiness which has weighed on the greater part of the important industries in Belgium. Notwithstanding the low prices for the raw material, generally advantageous to the producer, the profits realized in the spinning trade have been greatly diminished.

The supply having been greater than the demand threads were sold at much lower figures than in former years, such a state of affairs permitting the weavers to buy at low prices. The latter industry has therefore suffered less than the spinning trade.

The strong competition on this continent imposes the obligation of producing cheaply in order to attain this end. The production must necessarily be increased in view of diminishing the general expenses, and in acting on this idea the market is constantly overstocked; therefore the low prices.

On the part of the Government a very laudable effort has lately been installed, namely, the Museum of Samples. This museum has samples of all kinds of merchandise collected by the consuls and other Government agents, and manufacturers gain all information necessary for exportations to any part of the world.

Such an institution is worthy to be imitated by other Governments also. The examination of the samples exposed at the museum shows what is missing in this country, namely, factories capable of bleaching, dying, and preparing such textile fabrics at low prices for exportation, of which it has none at present.

The printing of cotton was once an important industry in Ghent, but now it is nothing. I understand that the tariff, badly concocted, ruined it.

At any rate, the cotton industry has a hard road to travel in Belgium. Without repeating here the numerous reasons which permit England to produce such fabrics so cheaply, I will point out but one motive, furnished by the most elementary logic, which must forcibly put Belgium in an inferior condition for producing cheaply, and make it impossible to compete with England while the manufacturers in Belgium have to pay such heavy duties on all products used in the manufacture of their fabrics. I will only enumerate a few articles which are used in such factories, and the duties exacted on them:

Copper, rolled, beaten, or stretched (per 100 kilograms)	francs..	10
Wrought copper, zinc, or lead (ad valorem)	per cent..	10
Machines and tools of iron, steel, and wood	do....	10 to 12
Spindles and fluted cylinders (per 100 kilograms).....	francs..	12
Bobbing and carding machines (ad valorem).....	per cent..	01
Wood:		
Oak and walnut (per cubic meter).....	franc..	1
Unsawed building lumber (per cubic meter).....	francs..	3
Sawed in thicknesses more than 5 cubic inches (per cubic meter) ...	do....	6
Straps and leather (per 100 kilograms).....	do....	12

All these and numerous other articles on which heavy duties are exacted are in constant use in the manufacture of cotton and in new constructions, and are indispensable, and enter into at least three-fourths of the entire expense.

If Belgium does not desire to see the disappearance of this industry from her borders, it must make a large reduction on all these products at once.

Weaving.—The precarious situation of the weaving trade in this district is more and more noticeable. Every day foreign competition disputes the home market with success, and the export diminishes, as will be seen by the following table:

	Kilograms.
Exportations in 1882	5, 008, 129
Exportations in 1883	5, 116, 656
Exportations in 1884	4, 881, 873

There is, as can be seen, a reduction on exportation since 1882 of 126,256 kilograms, and of 234,773 kilograms on that of 1883. Far from profiting by the strong efforts made on all sides in Belgium in order to open this market to foreign countries, the weaving trade has even seen a part of its present outlet taken away by others, so that exportation becomes more and more languishing, the figures for 1885, which I could only partially gather, showing a still greater diminution than in the former years.

While exportations are less, importations of cotton textures have largely increased, which show what inroads foreign competition has made in this market.

	Kilograms.
Importations in 1882	1, 802, 827
Importations in 1883	1, 985, 625
Importations in 1884	2, 140, 919

The increase is 338,092 kilograms in two years.

While the weaving trade suffers, the exportation of cotton threads has somewhat increased.

	Kilograms.
Exportations in 1882	1, 495, 466
Exportations in 1883	1, 827, 294
Exportations in 1884	2, 014, 136

Which shows an increase of 518,670 kilograms since 1882, showing that foreign markets absorb an increasing quantity of Belgian threads.

In passing from one industry to another, from weaving to spinning, an entirely different view is noticed; on one side there is constraint, increasing difficulty of transactions, and a gradual decline of the outlets; while on the other, is a gradual increase of activity in production, fairly remunerative prices, and an extension of the home and also of the foreign trade.

THE LINEN TRADE.

This industry, whose interests are nearly allied to those of agriculture in this district, has passed through a crisis of a long duration, and is reviving at a rapid rate. The spinning trade is now in a relatively prosperous period, which favorable position it owes to the low figures of the raw material which it uses. The flax crops have, in fact, been very successful in all the countries producing this article during several consecutive years. The result is an unusual abundance of raw material at the disposition of the spinners, and in consequence extremely low prices abound, which makes competition endurable and exportation remunerative.

The principal sales are made from England, where such goods are finished, and again put into the market stamped as English or Irish linens, and find their way as such in other parts of the world.

Another important branch of the flax trade is the manufacture of

sewing thread, which remains, as in former years, in a very deplorable condition; and it seems that this industry, formerly so flourishing in several small cities in this district, is destined to die out entirely, owing to the impossibility to compete with the foreign importations. The different manufacturers are at present petitioning the Government for the free entry into Belgium of machinery and tools. Even if successful in this request, it is very questionable if such favoritism will be sufficient to revive that industry hereabouts.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The result of the years 1884 and 1885 have not been very favorable to Belgian sugar manufacturers. Although the quantity manufactured in 1885 has been over 105,000,000 kilograms, a quantity which has never been attained heretofore, an enormous crop of beet root having facilitated the manufacture, the prices realized for the sugar have been lower than ever before. In former years the average prices were 50 to 45 francs, but in the past year the price has fallen to 36 francs per 100 kilograms.

The reason of this, as I have said in the general observations, is the immense extension of the sugar industry in Germany owing to the bounties to the manufacturers from 9 to 10 francs per sack, and a surtax levied on foreign sugar on this entry into Germany, amounting almost to a prohibitory duty of \$6.50. How to contend against such competition, either in London—the great outlet of this fabric—or even in Belgium, where five times as much is produced as is consumed, is a very difficult question to solve.

According to the statistics Germany alone produced in the past year nearly twelve hundred millions of kilograms of sugar; yet, not content with this result, numerous new factories are being built constantly, and it is asserted by the Belgian manufacturers that before long Germany will monopolize three-fourths of the European consumption, which is now more than twenty hundred millions of kilograms annually. That this industry is prostrated in France also, we see by the recent debates in the senate on the petition of all the manufacturers of sugar, wherein they demand a bounty of 20 francs per bag from the Government in order to meet the competition of Germany, and the manufacturers hereabouts await the decision of the French Chambers, and hope also to obtain a bounty of some kind from their Government.

The refinery of sugar.—The situation of the sugar refineries grows worse with every year. The largest and oldest establishment in this district has just closed its doors. It was the last survivor of the nine very extensive factories which in the year of 1812 obtained from Napoleon I. the license for the introduction into this country of the manufacture of beet-root sugar and its refinery. This industry will gradually die out of this neighborhood entirely.

MARITIME AND TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS.

The increase in the shipping interest is gradual but very satisfactory, and doubtless will have even a better future as soon as the canal is somewhat deepened. While at present ships drawing more than 18 feet can only with difficulty be piloted into this harbor, it is contemplated to deepen the canal to such an extent that ships drawing 24 to 25 feet can easily enter.

The movement of ships has been as follows :

Class.	1884.		Class.	1885.	
	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	203	43, 591	Sailing vessels	239	58, 277
Steamers.....	516	233, 489	Steamers	565	264, 331
Total	719	277, 080	Total.....	804	322, 608

This is, therefore, a fairly marked increase. If I compare these figures with those of 1876 (477 ships of 141,047 tons) with those of 1870 (382 ships of 72,809 tons) I find that the movement in this port has doubled since the last seven (7) years and quadrupled since 1870. This is the signal justification of the great outlays which the state and city governments have made to enlarge the canal and build anew a large harbor, and augurs very favorably for the future enlargement of the commerce of this port.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The statistics of the importation of lumber in 1885 show a diminution of 68 ships with 10,690 tons from that of 1884. In 1885 there entered 170 ships of 51,300 tons burden against 238 ships of 61,990 tons burden in 1884. This noticeable diminution is brought about by the decrease in the exportation to France and a gradual substitution of iron instead of wood in large buildings.

Several consignments of lumber and logs from the United States have arrived here which have given great satisfaction, and sold at better figures than those which were imported from elsewhere. I am also told by trustworthy merchants that that branch of business could be greatly enlarged, if desired, by the merchants in the United States.

THE GRAIN AND SEED TRADE.

At the commencement of 1885 the stock of wheat in Belgium was very large. Prices were also slightly higher than those paid in the autumn of 1884. Since then the market price has undergone but few fluctuations, declining gradually at the time of the new harvest.

In Belgium the crop left much to be desired, the yield being much inferior to that of the preceding years. The market price did not cease to give way during the entire last of the year 1885, influenced largely by the immense accumulation of stock and the constant arrival of new supplies in this port.

It is to be remarked that India has furnished to this part of the continent over two and a quarter millions of hectoliters, that is, seven hundred thousand hectoliters, more than the importations of 1883. It is only a few years since the famine in India necessitated extraordinary measures on the part of the British Government, and now India has become one of the principal granaries of Europe, while the importation from the United States has largely decreased.

Statistics on this point are very inaccurate; yet what information I could possibly gain on this subject has satisfied me that the decrease of the importations of cereals from America is owing to the higher rates of freight demanded in foreign vessels, which can only be remedied by recuperating our merchant marine.

The importation of rye is also marked by an advance of nearly 700,000 hectoliters on that of 1884. Prices varied from 16.50 to 19.50 francs per 100 kilograms.

In regard to barley and maize there is nothing particular to report. The importation of these cereals has slightly diminished from that of 1884.

Oats have become one of the most active branches of the cereal commerce. The importation of this grain increases largely with every year, and finds a regular outlet to the north and east of France, Switzerland, and to a part of Germany. Statistics as to the quantity imported in 1885 are not to be obtained at present.

Flaxseed was largely imported at exceptionally low prices from India and La Plata.

Oleaginous grains, namely, the grains of Colza and India, have supplied almost exclusively this market. The high prices at which these grains were sold at the end of 1884 maintained themselves during the entire year of 1885.

An immense quantity of *earth nuts* (this is a nut supposed to grow exclusively in India) have been imported. This nut yields a very good oil for different uses.

Linseed has also been largely imported from Riga, Russia, and prices have advanced somewhat.

As almost all these cereals are imported via Antwerp, it is impossible to obtain accurate statistics on this point. Direct importation to this port cannot seriously develop itself until the Terneuzen Canal will have been greatly enlarged and deepened, thus giving access to ships of a much larger tonnage than those at present.

RABBIT-SKIN AND FUR TRADE.

This article is one of the greatest importance in this district, notwithstanding there are but four factories, but employing several hundred workmen in the tanning and dyeing of such skins. This article is better known in the United States as "cony skins," and is largely exported to Germany and England. The direct exportation to the United States in the year of 1885 amounted to 1,579,428.78 francs, against 1,080,435.89 francs in the year of 1884, an increase of 498,592.69 francs; but these figures are no criterion, as great quantities are shipped to London and invoiced from there, several American firms having their agents in England.

THE PAPER-STOCK TRADE.

What an important branch of the industries of this district the above-named article forms may be gathered from the fact that, besides the small army of rag-pickers, &c., which are the nucleus of that industry, the several packers hereabouts give employment to over 2,000 women, men, and girls for the grading and sorting of their goods.

The buildings used cover a very large area and contain all the latest improvements for working the trade, including steam for pressing the rags into bales.

The numerous cotton and linen factories yield a good supply of cotton and flax wastes, the latter having to be washed before it can be used by the paper mills.

One large factory alone furnishes over 500 tons of flax waste annually, which is gathered from the floors of the factory.

Paper stock is very extensively exported to England, but the main export is to the United States, as the following figures will show :

Direct export to the United States in—

	Francs.
1883.....	781, 476. 49
1884.....	1, 856, 934. 50
1885.....	2, 288, 900. 53

an increase in 1885 of 1,507,424.04 francs over that of 1883, thus making the exportation of 1885 nearly three times as much as that of 1883.

I have to remark, also, that all old rags exported to the United States from this district have to undergo a process of disinfection prescribed by the board of health of New York; consequently such goods are free from any possibility of infection.

IMPORTATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

I am able to report a very large increase of importations from the United States of the following articles:

Petroleum (American): This is exclusively used, and but very seldom any other kind is sold here. Although somewhat higher in price than the Russian petroleum, it is nevertheless, on account of its superiority, greatly preferred, and no doubt unless the quality deteriorates the demand will largely increase.

American heating stoves, small hardware, such as locks, keys, axes, shovels, kitchen utensils, &c., are being slowly introduced into this market.

Sewing machines of every make known; in fact no other but the American machines are sold in this market, the German imitations of our machines being unmarketable here.

Preserved meats, fruits, and vegetables have lately been introduced here and find a good sale.

American paints (patent), also oils, varnishes, &c., are to be found in such stores, and are well received.

American lard is very largely imported. American apples are sent here from England.

The numerous spinneries in this district consume a very large quantity of our cotton, which is mostly imported via Antwerp and Liverpool, and, as near as I could figure, the importations of raw cotton amounted to over 25,000 tons in the year of 1885.

A great many other articles, such as machinery of all kinds, household articles, carriages, and furniture, could be profitably introduced in this market, but the American manufacturers must understand that with circulars and catalogues printed in a language but little understood by the merchants hereabouts only slow headway can be made in opening new business connections, in fact even if such are printed in the language spoken here but very little attention is paid to such documents. In order to enlarge our exportation it is necessary that the manufacturers should send out trustworthy agents with samples, as is done by the German, French, and English manufacturers.

Even the proverbial slow-going Belgian manufacturers, beginning to see the necessity of exporting their fabrics, have lately opened an establishment at New Orleans, called the "Comptoir Industrial Belge," where several manufacturers of cotton, linen, and textile fabrics are represented, and the consular books show that this enterprise meets with a very good success. Why cannot the American manufacturers do likewise?

At this period, when all nations are struggling for the supremacy of commerce, the manufacturers of the United States cannot stand back and rely on the acknowledged superiority of our fabrics, knowing as they must know that these are immediately imitated by English and German manufacturers, and quickly distributed to the different markets by their agents. If the American manufacturers do not adopt more energetic measures in the future they will soon see what little trade they have on this continent disappear entirely, and for that purpose the enterprising German manufacturers labor with all the power at their command.

MAX POLACHEK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ghent, April 16, 1886.

ANTWERP.

Report of Consul Steuart on the trade of Antwerp in 1884.

Herewith I send my annual report upon the commerce and navigation of the port of Antwerp, and some statistics upon the commerce of Belgium for the year 1884, accompanied by tabular statements of imports, exports, transit, and navigation. The material from which this report has been compiled was taken from the reports of the board of trade of this city and from that of the minister of finance at Brussels, just issued, and is therefore as nearly correct as is possible. It is to be regretted that the official statements are given out so late in the year as to make any report thereupon valuable only as a matter of reference.

The imports into Antwerp in 1884 were 3,055,747 tons against 2,795,932 tons in 1883, an increase of 295,815 tons. The increase and decrease in the principal articles are shown in the following table:

INCREASE.

Articles.	Tons.	Articles.	Tons.
Iron ore and filings.....	57,278	Sugar, crude.....	4,665
Rosin and bitumen.....	39,545	Rice.....	4,303
Building timber.....	34,298	Iron and manufactures of iron.....	3,969
Grain of all kinds.....	32,868	Oils, vegetable.....	3,942
Manure.....	26,408	Paints and colors.....	3,140
Drugs.....	21,525	Sulphur.....	2,942
Soda, sal.....	15,704	Brandy and liquor.....	2,940
Sirups and molasses.....	12,844	Flour.....	2,572
Wool.....	12,356	Oil-cakes.....	2,197
Sugar, refined.....	12,338	Wine.....	2,039
Iron, scrap and hammered.....	10,844	Potatoes.....	1,587
Steel, cast and bar.....	10,289	Cheese.....	1,013
Salt, refined.....	5,347	Salt, crude.....	1,406
Cotton.....	4,840		

DECREASE.

Iron, cast.....	33,950	Hemp, tow and flax.....	2,491
Oil seeds.....	20,995	Grease.....	1,467
Meat.....	5,732	Fruits.....	998
Hides, rough.....	3,645	Iron, old.....	613
Tobacco, leaf.....	3,622	Beet root.....	455
Seeds, other than oil.....	3,510	Honey.....	179
Coffee.....	2,692		

The total value of special imports into Antwerp in 1884, amounted to 957,600,000 francs, and the value of direct transits, amounted to 252,700,000 francs, making a total value of general imports for 1884 of 1,210,300,000 francs, being an increase of 33,700,000 francs, or 3 per cent. over the amount for 1883.

EXPORTS.

The exports from Antwerp for 1884 (commerce special), are valued at 458,800,000 francs, being a decrease of 23,700,000 francs, or 5 per cent. from the value of the exports for the preceding year.

An increase occurs in grain, iron, manure, rosin and bitumen, window glass, building timber, stones, rice, flour, zinc, candles, and powder.

A decrease is seen in crude sugar, iron ore, oil seeds, fruit, machines, and tools, coal, and coke.

NAVIGATION.

The statement of the navigation of the port of Antwerp shows that during the year 1884 there arrived 4,809 vessels of all nationalities, aggregating a tonnage of 3,512,040 tons, being an increase of 120 vessels, and a decrease of 345,894 tons; this decrease, however, arises only from the fact that from the 1st January, 1884, all vessels have been measured and reported under the new international system of measurement; whereas under the old system the arrivals for 1884 would have reported 4,102,063 tons.

The arrivals from the United States were 154 steamers and 219 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 616,213 tons, being second in importance, and an increase of 73 vessels and 96,353 tons over 1883.

The total number of vessels clearing from this port in 1884 was 4,801, with a tonnage of 3,499,173 tons; the number going to the United States was 276, with a tonnage of 495,961 tons.

ARRIVALS BY FLAG.

The following table shows the tonnage and nationality of the vessels arriving at Antwerp during 1884:

Flag	Steamers.		Sail.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	1,991	1,754,687	365	199,851	2,356	1,954,538
Belgian.....	443	468,256	5	2,681	448	470,937
German.....	301	292,523	107	52,058	408	344,581
French.....	166	157,696	37	6,770	203	164,466
Danish.....	134	114,605	48	9,977	182	124,582
Norwegian.....	104	44,706	171	79,841	275	124,547
Dutch.....	573	94,479	25	6,578	598	101,057
American.....			48	66,793	48	66,793
Swedish.....	93	52,345	29	10,299	122	62,644
Spanish.....	41	36,582	17	5,600	58	42,182
Italian.....	4	5,563	49	25,455	53	31,018
Russian.....	5	2,551	30	9,435	35	11,986
Portuguese.....	14	4,497			14	4,497
Austrian.....	1	855	3	1,690	4	2,545
Greek.....	2	2,450			2	2,450
Japan.....	1	1,794			1	1,794
Roumania.....	1	970			1	970
Turkey.....			1	453	1	453
Total.....	3,874	3,034,559	935	477,481	4,809	3,512,040

The navigation by steamers is about 87 per cent. of the whole tonnage, and steamers under the English flag cover one-half of the entire tonnage of the port.

The United States with Turkey stand alone in the above table of steamers without a representation.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

During 1884 there were 48 arrivals of American vessels. Thirty-one came laden with wheat and 11 with petroleum from the United States. Two brought guano from the Lobos Islands and 2 sugar from Samarang. Their united cargoes were estimated at a value of \$3,210,381.

There were 48 departures, of which 32 took out cargoes consisting principally of iron, cement, and empty barrels; and 14 went out in ballast. One was sold.

During the present year only 12 American vessels have entered at this port.

MODE OF TRANSPORT.

The proportional part of the transport by sea in the general commercial movement for 1884 was 40.4 per cent., and that of the transport by land and river was 59.6 per cent.

As compared with 1883 the transport by sea shows an increase of 15,800,000 francs in the imports and a decrease of 64,800,000 in the exports. The transport by land and river shows a decrease of 48,700,000 in the imports and an increase of 137,000,000 francs in the exports.

COMMERCE OF BELGIUM.

The commerce special of Belgium, that is, the foreign products that she has received for consumption and the products of her own soil and industry that she has exported, amounted in 1884 to a value of 2,763,200,000 francs, a decrease of 132,000,000 from the amount for 1883, as follows: The imports for consumption were 1,425,700,000, being 126,400,000 less than in 1883, and the exports were 1,337,500,000, being a decrease of 5,600,000 from the value for 1883.

The European countries represent 82.6 per cent. of the movement of the special commerce of Belgium, the remainder, 17.4 per cent., being divided between America, Asia, and Africa.

The United States rank fifth in importance in the special commerce of Belgium. The imports from the United States amount to 11½ per cent. of the whole amount of imports, and the exports to the United States were 3 per cent. of the whole exports.

France, Holland, England, and Germany, outrank the United States.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM.

The imports from all parts of America into Belgium for 1884, amounted to 284,300,000 francs, being an increase over 1883 of 17,600,000, or 7 per cent.

The exports from Belgium to all parts of America in 1884, were 86,600,000 francs, being 2,300,000, or 3 per cent., less than in 1883.

The imports from the United States into Belgium in 1884, had a value of 160,700,000 francs, against 159,600,000 in 1883, being an increase of 1,000,100, or 1 per cent. The increase was principally in grain of all

kinds, petroleum, copper, and nickel, vegetable oils, flour, sirups, and molasses, and building timber.

There was a decrease in leaf-tobacco, meat, lard, and tallow, resin, and bitumen and chemical products.

The exports from Belgium to the United States fell from 43,300,000 francs in 1883, to 39,600,000 in 1884, being a decrease of 3,700,000, or 9 per cent.

The principal decrease occurred in steel, rough hides, glass and glassware, zinc, machines, and coal and coke.

There was an increase in iron, drugs, chemicals, eggs, clothing, and prepared skins.

According to the returns and statistics received for the ten months of 1885, say until the end of October, there has been but little change in the commercial movement as compared with 1884, say 1 per cent. increase in the imports and 2 per cent. increase in the exports.

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, December 10, 1885.

Statement showing the quantities and values of direct imports from the United States to Belgium for the years 1883 and 1884.

Description.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:		<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Cattle .....number..	437	149,000		
Horses .....do...	34	27,000	27	22,000
Arms.....		221,000		83,000
Chemical products.....		772,000		457,000
Cocoa .....tons..	46	91,000	25	51,000
Coffee .....do...	1,832	2,015,000	1,498	1,707,000
Drugs.....		7,000		97,000
Fruit of all kinds.....		70,000		80,000
Fancy goods and hardware.....		29,000		18,000
Hides:				
Rough .....tons..	347	624,000	369	665,000
Prepared .....do...	23	146,000	10	63,000
Machines and tools.....		127,000		81,000
Matter, animal, crude, viz:				
Wax .....tons..	55	166,000	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,000
Lard and tallow .....do...	13,753	14,578,000	11,295	11,295,000
Others.....		605,000		315,000
Matter, textile, crude, viz:				
Cotton .....tons..	7,797	14,035,000	1,871	3,180,000
Wool .....do...	995	1,990,000	522	1,043,000
Flax, hemp.....do...	343	343,000	344	335,000
Others.....		170,000		354,000
Minerals, crude.....		188,000		502,000
Metals:				
Copper and nickel .....tons..	15	34,000	871	1,916,000
Iron and works of iron.....			3	1,000
Objects of art.....		80,000		3,000
Preserves for food, viz:				
Honey .....tons..	138	117,000	195	156,000
Others .....do...	2	5,000	5	12,000
Paints and colors.....do...	354	85,000	574	198,000
Provisions:				
Butter.....kilograms..	3,674	12,000	3,914	11,000
Grain .....tons..	273,192	61,555,000	412,656	83,958,000
Flour .....do...	12,163	5,839,000	15,436	6,793,000
Rice .....do...	1,678	1,510,000		
Meat .....do...	8,964	13,446,000	4,227	8,031,000
Oils, vegetable.....do...	1,256	1,174,000	2,499	2,249,000
Petroleum:				
Refined .....do...	112,432	22,486,000	149,208	28,349,000
Crude .....do...	850	85,000	17	2,000
Resin and bitumen.....do...	13,715	3,703,000	13,375	3,344,000

Statement showing the quantities and values of direct imports, &c.—Continued.

Description.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Starch tons..	220	117, 000	166	82, 000
Sirups and molasses do..	302	60, 000	4, 261	767, 000
Tobacco :				
Leaf do..	6, 455	10, 313, 000	662	1, 126, 000
Manufactured do..	45	313, 000	28	319, 000
Vegetable substances :				
Oil seeds do..	10	3, 000	167	50, 000
Seeds do..	1, 280	768, 000	1, 128	677, 000
Others.....		117, 000		202, 000
Wood:				
For building..... met. cubes..	13, 943	1, 111, 000	20, 361	1, 717, 000
For cabinet work tons..	102	36, 000	50	18, 000
Other articles.....		232, 000		343, 000
Total		159, 554, 000		160, 673, 000

Statement showing the quantities and values of direct exports from Belgium to the United States for the years 1883 and 1884.

Description.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Arms		1, 053, 000		1, 110, 000
Animal matter, crude.....		1, 740, 000		1, 256, 000
Brandy		11, 000		12, 000
Chemical products.....		300, 000		765, 000
Clothes.....		939, 000		2, 266, 000
Coal and coke..... tons..	55, 756	808, 000	34, 684	460, 000
Drugs		1, 782, 000		2, 241, 000
Eggs.....				836, 000
Hardware and fancy goods		185, 000		98, 000
Hides:				
Rough.....	1, 189	2, 141, 000	861	1, 549, 000
Worked.....		170, 000		111, 000
Prepared.....	77	363, 000	148	694, 000
Machines and tools		740, 000		392, 000
Meat..... tons..	104	156, 000	165	316, 000
Metals:				
Steel..... do..	16, 575	6, 518, 000	10, 523	1, 744, 000
Tin..... do..	117	329, 000	13	34, 000
Iron..... do..	8, 568	1, 444, 000	15, 369	1, 898, 000
Lead..... do..	56	31, 000	100	55, 000
Zinc..... do..	895	582, 000	330	214, 000
Minerals		959, 000		1, 522, 000
Manufactures :				
Cotton..... tons..	169	816, 000	111	470, 000
Wool..... do..	61	722, 000	85	942, 000
Linen.....		325, 000		484, 000
Silk.....		71, 000		59, 000
Objects of art.....		208, 000		78, 000
Paper..... tons..	178	200, 000	250	302, 000
Porcelain and faience..... do..	13	57, 000	11	13, 000
Paints and colors.....		384, 000		501, 000
Preserves for food.....		3, 000		42, 000
Rags..... tons..	2, 288	677, 000	1, 748	524, 000
Sugar..... do..	6, 981	3, 351, 000	8, 362	2, 927, 000
Textile matter, crude :				
Wool.....				
Hemp and flax..... tons..	171	229, 000	256	488, 000
Others.....		37, 000		34, 000
Window glass..... tons..	31, 305	12, 522, 000	35, 538	11, 372, 000
Other glass.....		1, 471, 000		1, 043, 000
Wine..... hectoliters..	3	1, 000	8	3, 000
Other articles.....		835, 000		1, 137, 000
Wood.....		67, 000		25, 000
Manufactures of wood.....		1, 115, 000		1, 542, 000
Total		43, 342, 000		39, 559, 000

Table showing the special commerce of Belgium for 1884.

Countries.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Rank.	Value, 1884.	Comparison with 1883.	Proportions, 1884.	Rank.	Value, 1884.	Comparison with 1883.	Proportions, 1884.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
France	1	276,858,000	— 10	19.4	1	411,964,000	— 1	30.8
Holland	2	187,530,000	— 11	13.2	4	176,205,000	— 1	13.2
England	3	184,856,000	— 7	13	2	252,142,000	— 8	18.9
Germany	4	175,700,000	— 21	12.3	3	223,165,000	+ 4	16.7
United States of America..	5	160,673,000	+ 1	11.3	5	39,559,000	— 9	3
Russia	6	123,873,000	— 7	8.7	14	7,939,000	— 2	0.6
India, English	7	64,521,000	— 20	4.5	22	3,212,000	+ 26	0.2
Argentine Republic	8	61,573,000	+ 27	4.3	9	17,326,000	+ 70	1.3
Sweden and Norway	9	38,058,000	+ 9	2.7	17	7,182,000	.....	0.5
Uruguay	10	22,075,000	+ 37	1.5	32	1,024,000	— 13	0.1
Italy	11	20,550,000	— 10	1.4	6	33,283,000	+ 13	2.5
Peru	12	16,817,000	+ 243	1.2	30	1,430,000	+ 179	0.1
Roumania	13	15,444,000	— 37	1.1	27	2,002,000	— 38	0.2
Brazil	14	15,288,000	— 31	1.1	11	10,118,000	+ 1	0.8
Spain	15	8,718,000	— 8	0.6	7	33,030,000	— 15	2.5
Hamburg	16	8,259,000	+ 7	0.6	10	12,316,000	— 9	0.9
Egypt	17	6,868,000	+ 109	0.5	26	2,438,000	+ 203	0.2
Australia	18	4,822,000	— 60	0.3	20	5,601,000	+ 43	0.4
Turkey	19	4,483,000	+ 84	0.3	18	6,747,000	— 6	0.5
Greece	20	3,636,000	+ 65	0.3	19	5,895,000	+ 52	0.4
Switzerland	21	3,586,000	+ 35	0.3	8	31,212,000	+ 42	2.3
English possessions in America	22	3,406,000	— 65	0.2	24	3,079,000	— 3	0.2
India, Dutch	23	2,570,000	.....	0.2	39	145,000	+ 339	.....
Algeria, Tunis, and Zanzibar	24	2,354,000	+ 26	0.2	28	1,620,000	— 69	0.1
Portugal	25	2,223,000	+ 14	0.2	16	7,590,000	+ 82	0.6
Chili	26	2,082,000	+ 25	0.1	23	3,103,000	— 6	0.2
Cape of Good Hope, Guinea, and Senegambia	27	2,040,000	+ 14	0.1	31	1,049,000	— 62	0.1
Bremen	28	1,464,000	— 43	0.1	33	759,000	— 12	0.1
Hayti and Venezuela	29	1,225,000	— 15	0.1	41	81,000	— 71	.....
Austria	30	1,175,000	— 40	0.1	13	8,352,000	+ 111	0.6
Cuba and Porto Rico	31	881,000	— 24	0.1	25	2,661,000	— 14	0.2
India, French	32	582,000	.....	.....	36	304,000	— 37	.....
Bulgaria	33	546,000	+ 191	.....	37	213,000	.....	.....
Denmark	34	536,000	— 5	.....	21	5,334,000	+ 49	0.4
Mexico	35	267,000	— 59	.....	34	397,000	— 10	.....
Gibraltar and Malta	36	121,000	.....	.....	38	185,000	— 7	.....
China, Japan, Persia, and Singapore	37	52,000	.....	.....	12	9,072,000	— 7	0.7
Philippine Islands	38	33,000	— 6	.....	40	115,000	+ 89	.....
Colombia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7,830,000	— 40	0.6
Congo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1,443,000	.....	0.1
Costa Rica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,000	— 93	.....
Guatemala .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	28,000	+ 133	.....
Servia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	327,000	+ 178	.....
Total .....	.....	1,425,745,000	— 8	100	.....	1,337,479,000	.....	100

BRUSSELS.

Transmitted by Consul Slade.

The total commerce of Belgium in 1884, imports and exports together, amounted to \$1,051,888,600, or an increase of 1 per cent. over that of 1883. The total imports into Belgium were \$535,092,500, or a falling off of 1 per cent. from 1883. The total exportations in 1884 amounted to \$516,796,100, or an increase of 3 per cent. compared with 1883.

The total value of foreign merchandise consumed in Belgium in 1884 amounted to \$275,160,100, whilst in 1883 it was \$299,555,300, or a decrease of 8 per cent.

The total value of Belgian products exported in 1884 amounted to \$258,137,500, or \$1,080,800 less than in 1883.

The importations from the United States of America, which were in

1883 \$30,792,800, increased in 1884 to \$31,015,100. The principal increases are on the following articles:

Grain of all kinds	\$4,323,779
Refined petroleum	1,131,559
Copper and nickel	363,226
Vegetable oils	207,475
Flour	184,122
Sirup and molasses	136,451
Building wood	116,958
Raw mineral products not denominated	60,602

On the other hand, there was a falling off in the following articles:

Leaf tobacco	\$1,773,091
Meat	1,045,095
Lard and grease	633,619
Rice	291,430
Bitumes (other than petroleum)	68,687
Chemical products	60,795
Coffee	59,444
Raw animal matter not denominated	55,970

The exportations from Belgium to the United States in 1883 were \$8,356,900, and in 1884 \$7,642,800, or a decrease of \$714,100, or 9 per cent. The decrease was on the following principal articles:

Steel in bars, sheets, and wire	\$894,012
Raw hides	114,256
Animal matter	85,113
Glassware	82,604
Zinc	71,024
Mechanical machines	67,164
Coal and coke	67,164
Cotton goods	66,778
Tin	56,935

There was an increase on the following articles:

Clothing	\$260,611
Eggs	161,348
Iron	113,098
Raw mineral products	108,459
Drugs	88,687
Manufactures of wood	82,411
Chemical products	73,919
Tanned and prepared hides	63,883
Raw linen, hemp, flax, &c	49,987
Woolen goods	42,460

Table showing the increase or decrease of the principal articles of importation and exportation of Belgium for the year 1885 compared with 1884.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Increase.	Articles.	Decrease.
Live animals:		Live animals:	
Cattle	\$1,363,738	Sheep	\$268,849
Horses	312,274	Hogs	409,353
Building wood	477,289	Wheat, spelt, and meslin	2,904,457
Coffee	1,654,396	Rye	1,612,129
Butter, fresh and salted	201,878	Barley and malt	312,660
Oats, maize, and corn	818,127	Flour of all kinds	1,422,989
Meat of all kinds	869,851	Eggs	202,650
Rags	219,148	Rice	457,603
Woolen yarn	258,813	Guano	1,348,491
Linen and other threads	501,993	Iron ore	276,183
Machinery	270,393	Flax	1,041,235
Lard and grease	1,480,660	Raw silk	772,579
Raw textile substances (etoupes)	1,520,261	Pig-iron	263,638
Copper and nickel	241,057	Soda	560,665
Raw hides and skins	2,000,638	Chemical products	279,078
Rosin and bitumen	494,273	Petroleum	1,016,724
Leaf tobacco	1,234,042	Raw sugar	242,022
Cotton goods	311,502	Refined sugar	406,072
Woolen goods	259,778	Beets	255,146
Oleaginous grain	197,246		

Table showing the increase or decrease of the principal articles of importation and exportation of Belgium, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Increase.	Articles.	Decrease.
Barley and malt	\$204,387	Live animals, cattle.....	\$231,214
Flour of all kinds.....	238,899	Fire-arms.....	343,540
Meat.....	440,233	Candles.....	716,802
Woolen yarn.....	394,878	Coal.....	720,672
Linen thread.....	1,149,894	Wheat, spelt, and meslin.....	4,533,377
Grease.....	740,927	Rye.....	834,146
Wool.....	1,435,534	Guano.....	495,817
Flax.....	2,258,872	Whisky.....	252,251
Copper and nickel.....	251,865	Railroad and tramway cars.....	1,398,864
Iron manufactures.....	220,792	Carriages.....	2,204,832
Raw hides and skins.....	1,104,732	Raw silk.....	1,031,788
Chemical products.....	772,000	Steel rails.....	211,142
Raw sugar.....	244,531	Iron rails.....	221,372
Woolen goods.....	776,053	Sheet-iron.....	197,053
Oleaginous grain.....	332,925	Zinc.....	213,072
Plate glass.....	277,341	Building stones.....	7,318,753
Glassware.....	1,348,105	Petroleum.....	450,655
		Cotton goods.....	524,188

Statement of exports from the consular district of Brussels to the United States from 1880 to 1885, inclusive.

Merchandise.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Aniline colors	\$12,996 54	\$12,755 69	\$15,469 37	\$19,697 59	\$12,069 58	\$18,595 51
Cement.....						12,611 08
Corsets.....	38,365 26	37,655 87	66,005 92	97,656 99	119,447 72	135,792 60
Glass.....	93,097 42	198,461 40	300,461 67	379,651 54	180,480 74	125,009 14
Gloves.....	153,008 13	111,211 55	143,686 30	198,691 39	203,570 51	269,539 88
Glue.....			5,822 60	7,258 33		3,300 94
Glycerine.....						32,502 78
Hatters' furs and skins.....	146,200 84	151,287 02	319,088 17	334,617 21	236,762 89	106,497 56
Hops.....			137,091 80	41,769 56		
Horses.....					5,014 14	4,355 43
Iron.....		33,383 64		20,314 31	7,227 16	15,393 56
Laces.....	362,498 32	300,259 97	318,268 28	319,395 98	258,225 73	248,488 19
Linen goods.....	88,391 75	116,054 23	171,206 97	174,619 73	191,662 61	193,419 82
Musical instruments.....	1,425 14			11,281 24	3,829 79	
Oil paintings and works of art.....	10,577 13	15,129 52	34,655 32	30,010 67	101,370 45	20,909 13
Rags.....					12,969 48	
Satins.....	17,341 70	24,344 16	36,004 57	14,360 25	7,906 13	3,468 73
Soap.....	5,474 73		3,028 30	2,115 68	5,002 99	
Tin-foil.....	16,132 36	22,615 61	30,621 38	23,534 39	18,015 86	12,792 12
Vegetable fiber.....	54,411 68	58,307 68	34,065 78	41,989 20	37,041 14	51,004 56
Woolen goods.....	22,681 64	21,433 30	18,282 62	39,300 37	17,839 40	16,251 69
Wines and spirits.....			2,654 56	8,686 34	14,422 12	6,688 31
Miscellaneous goods.....	19,493 26	25,287 64	25,237 67	10,393 92	13,980 42	13,125 17
Charleroi:						
Window glass.....	1,726,261 80	1,212,976 73	1,547,841 98	1,946,637 77	2,103,410 74	1,371,047 67
Plate-glass.....	237,621 68	38,977 32	149,646 10	184,990 08	130,721 22	204,856 71
Iron.....	15,326 81	22,213 65	11,426 84	7,011 37	4,793 20	57,475 70
Cement.....	207 47	925 00	2,336 88		1,043 85	8,196 78
Total.....	3,021,513 66	2,403,279 98	3,372,903 08	3,913,983 91	3,687,807 87	2,931,323 06

Statistics of the coal, iron, and steel production of Belgium for the year 1885.

[Ton of 1,000 kilograms = 2,205 pounds.]

Period.	Coalmines.		Blast furnaces.			
	Number worked.	Total product.	Pig-iron for foundries.	Other pig-iron.	Pig-iron for steel.	Total product.
First six months, 1885....	146	8,453,858	38,625	252,299	64,547	355,471
Second six months, 1885..	128	8,892,915	36,791	260,454	61,951	359,206
Total 1885.....	148	17,346,773	75,416	512,753	126,498	714,677
Total 1884.....	148	18,051,499	50,620	547,328	152,864	750,812

Statistics of the coal, iron, and steel production of Belgium, &c.—Continued.

[Ton of 1,000 kilograms=2,205 pounds.]

Period.	Iron works.			Steel works.	
	Rails and sheet-iron.	Other manufactured iron.	Total product.	Cast steel and bars.	Rails, sheets, and other manufactures of steel.
First six months, 1885...	51,693	176,169	227,862	62,445	46,952
Second six months, 1885.	48,567	177,798	226,365	83,744	69,167
Total 1885	100,260	353,967	454,227	146,189	116,119
Total 1884	111,839	359,201	471,040	185,916	153,999

WILLIAM SLADE
Consul.

CONSULATE UNITED STATES,
Brussels, February 19, 1886.

[Transmitted by Consul Robertson.]

Tables showing imports of iron and steel into, and exports from, Belgium for the years 1885, 1884, and 1883.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1885.	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Steel:			
Cast	12	97	45
Rails	422	790	1,181
In bars, sheets, or rods	2,976	3,763	5,420
Sundries, worked	461	558	823
Cast iron	100,788	125,619	172,854
Old iron	17,799	13,869	15,005
Iron, wrought, rolled, and drawn:			
Wire	4,064	4,043	5,284
Rails	136	763	1,130
Plates	851	880	953
Sundries	5,359	6,505	6,597
Articles of iron:			
Nails	434	370	320
Sundries	2,751	2,705	2,924
Articles of cast iron	549	912	3,059

EXPORTS.

Steel:			
Cast	868	482	697
Rails	56,833	64,651	80,009
Bars, sheets, or rods	10,906	9,801	7,638
Sundries, worked	1,913	2,427	2,031
Cast iron	10,667	10,665	12,743
Old iron	7,851	11,118	8,056
Iron, wrought, rolled, and drawn:			
Wire	2,094	2,242	2,884
Rails	10,181	19,742	9,455
Plates	32,022	38,516	48,150
Sundries	227,581	222,611	215,572
Articles of iron:			
Nails	7,588	6,837	7,835
Sundries	23,093	21,670	25,876
Articles of cast iron	19,408	12,253	15,210

The above figures are taken from a report issued by the president of Liege Chamber of Commerce.

Concerning the importations it is noted that the importations of nails has sensibly increased, although the home producers are languishing

or giving up altogether. This is ascribed to the inequality of the duties on the raw material, as compared with the finished article.

As to the exportations, mention is made of the fact that the price of the best quality of iron plates has fallen 60 cents within ten months, a fall which it has been unable to meet by any reductions which have taken place in the raw material or in the wages of the workmen. In fact, the tenor of the article is pessimistic.

Table showing the quantity of coal and coke imported into and exported from Belgium during the month of January, in the years 1886, 1885, and 1884, as also the totals for the years 1885 and 1884.

IMPORTATIONS.

Whence imported.	Coal.			Coke.		
	1886.	1885.	1884.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Germany	30,391	56,305	48,779	1,010	1,000	3,760
England	22,548	24,876	21,991	.....	.....	.....
France	7,193	7,695	6,599	118	228	415
Holland*	18,986	11,016	21,565	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	5	.....	.....	7	92	42
Total	79,123	99,892	98,934	1,135	1,320	4,217
Totals for years.....	.....	1,237,449	1,223,691	.....	22,863	32,813

* In reality this coal comes almost entirely from Germany and England.

EXPORTATIONS.

Destination.	Coal.			Coke.		
	1886.	1885.	1884.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
France	274,989	347,160	337,628	59,384	65,150	66,715
Holland	10,865	9,744	11,061	.....	.....	.....
Luxembourg .....	.....	.....	.....	10,692	7,670	7,675
Other countries	14,614	11,428	6,196	1,147	115	374
Total	300,468	368,332	354,885	71,223	72,935	74,764
Totals for years.....	.....	4,337,321	4,608,606	.....	856,421	849,506

Table giving the importations and exportations of iron and steel into and from Belgium during the month of January, in the years 1886, 1885, and 1884.

Articles.	Importations.			Exportations.		
	1886.	1885.	1884.	1886.	1885.	1884.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Steel:						
Cast .....	.....	3	.....	.....	150	.....
Rails .....	.....	.....	1	115	1,485	220
Bars, sheets, or wire	121	196	196	367	72	113
Sundries	10	12	8	33	7	13
Cast-iron	2,832	3,262	1,054	214	463	277
Old iron	414	1,166	970	2,508	82	562
Iron, wrought, rolled, and drawn:						
Wire	103	849	538	301	95	76
Rails .....	.....	37	9	202	56	95
Plates	63	70	16	2,144	1,822	2,428
Sundries	250	302	387	13,158	9,908	10,693
Articles of iron:						
Nails	46	37	27	835	281	233
Sundries	235	243	170	1,469	1,312	869
Articles of cast-iron	38	44	36	112	100	112

As regards coal, the situation, considering the season, is given as satisfactory, and prices are firm. In metals prices are not improving, but affairs on the bourse are more animated, and orders are beginning to come in.

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Verviers and Liege, March 20, 1886.

DENMARK.

Report of Consul Ryder on the trade of Denmark in 1884.

I herewith present a report on the foreign trade of Denmark during the year 1884:*

Upon examination of the tables now presented to the public it will be seen, on referring to Table I, that in the year 1884 the trade carried on between Denmark and foreign countries amounted to a collective bulk of 6,055,000,000 pounds, of which 5,005,000,000 pounds fell to the share of imports and 1,050,000,000 pounds to that of the exports; and that in the latter class the exports of home produce amounted to 663,000,000 pounds, whilst the re-exports of foreign goods were of the bulk of 387,000,000 pounds.

Further, that the estimated values of these collective transactions with foreign nations amounted to 452,600,000 kroners (1 kroner=26.80 cents), of which 274,200,000 kroners fell to the share of the imports and 178,400,000 kroners to that of the exports, of which again the exports of home produce stand credited with 150,000,000 kroners and the re-exports of foreign goods with 28,400,000 kroners.

STATISTICS OF FIVE YEARS.

It is further to be seen from this table that the volume of the foreign trade of Denmark has met with an uninterrupted and far from inconsiderable increase during the last five years, from 1880 to 1884.

In the year 1880 it amounted to 4,556,000,000 pounds, and in 1884 to 6,055,000,000 pounds, an increase of over 30 per cent. At the same time it must not be over looked that it is solely to the volume of the imports that this uninterrupted growth is due.

From 1880 to 1884 the increase in this branch of the trade amounted to about 50 per cent., namely, from 3,354,000,000 to 5,005,000,000 pounds. Unfortunately it is otherwise with regard to the exports, which during the same period would appear to have been of somewhat irregular character.

From 1880 to 1882 it will be found with a declining tendency; then from 1882 to 1883 taking an upward bound, and from 1883 to 1884 again meeting with a decline, and the export trade of 1884 (1,050,000,000 pounds) standing at a lower point than in any of the four previous years; and it may be observed that these downward movements in the last five

* It is to be regretted that the statistical bureau of this country will still continue to work in their old established groove, in allowing such length of time to elapse before the publication of these tables; the interest to be derived therefrom being so greatly diminished through this protracted delay.

years are exclusively due to the decreased volume of exports of home products, whilst the bulk of re-exports of foreign goods have been meeting with uninterrupted advance from year to year.

As regards the values of these foreign commercial relations they will be seen to have maintained a steady advance from 1880 to 1883, meeting with a severe check in 1884. The values of the collective foreign trade, which in 1883 had attained the amount of 488,400,000 kroners, or 15 per cent. above the corresponding values for the year 1880, is found in 1884 to have sunk to 452,600,000 kroners; more than 7 per cent. below the corresponding values of 1883.

Looking first to the period of forward movement from 1880 to 1883, it will be noticed that here also it is solely in the import branch that this advance has been of uninterrupted nature, while the values of the export trade for the same period have been more irregular.

From 1880 to 1883, while the advance on the imports amounted to over 25 per cent., for the exports it was only of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and here likewise with regard to the exports it is to be seen that the decline in values is exclusively to be placed to the home products, inasmuch as the volume of re-exports of foreign produce has been steadily on the increase.

VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

When next investigating the decline in values from 1883 to 1884, it is shown that this has made itself to be felt all around, both upon imports as well as of exports, and as regards the latter branch, equally upon the exports of home produce as upon re-exports of foreign goods. Thus, in 1884, as compared with 1883, the values of the imports into the Kingdom from foreign countries is found to have declined about 5 per cent. and the exports to somewhat over 10 per cent., and inside of these again the exports of home products with 10 per cent. and the re-exports of foreign goods of near 15 per cent.

An interesting table, conveying an estimated scale of repartition of the shrinkage in the values of the principal articles of import and export, and showing to what extent the same may be placed to a decline in market values or to diminished volume of trade, will be found in Tables II and III.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

Turning next to the positions held by the different foreign nations in the trade of Denmark, it will be seen on reference to Tables IV and V that Great Britain and Germany still continue to monopolize between them the lion's share of this trade, both in regard to volume as well as to the estimated values.

Taking the two countries together, in the five years from 1880 to 1884 an average of no less than 62 per cent. of the bulk and 64 per cent. of the values of the collective foreign trade of the Kingdom has fallen to their share; but when taking each of these countries by itself there is this peculiarity to be noticed, that whilst Great Britain stands credited with an average of 43 per cent. of the volume, the estimated values of her transactions are only 29.6 per cent., when the average of the trade transactions with Germany in the same period is only 19 per cent. of the volume, but with an estimated value of 34.7 per cent. This seemingly strange disproportion is, however, easily accounted for in the nature of the goods forming the objects of these commercial relations with these two countries, the imports from Great Britain consisting in great measure of heavy goods (coal and raw iron) but of compar-

atively small value, whilst those from Germany consist of more valuable wares, but of much less weight. Again, with Great Britain, it is seen that the export trade from this country constitutes the most important branch, whereas, on the other hand, from Germany the imports are found to be largely in excess of the exports.

Next to Great Britain and Germany, Sweden and Norway take precedence over the other countries. In the five years from 1880 to 1884 the volume of trade with this Kingdom amounted on the average to 23.6 per cent. of the collective foreign trade, with an estimated value of about 18 per cent. The same peculiar feature in the trade, as compared with that of Germany, is to be observed as in the case of that country toward Great Britain, namely, that whilst the volume of the trade with Sweden and Norway is largely in excess of that of Germany, in point of estimated value it scarcely reaches to one-half, which is to be explained in a similar manner, namely, from the bulky character of the Swedish imports (timber, deals, &c.), the same, however, being of comparatively small value.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Turning next to the foreign trade of Denmark with our own country it will first be noticed that the imports from the United States play a far more prominent part than the exports. Referring to Table V it will be there seen that these imports into Denmark in the year 1884 were of the estimated value of 15,500,000 kroners, which is, however, below that of the average value for the years 1880-'81, when it is placed at 16,300,000 kroners. This decline in the value of the imports has fallen mainly on reduced imports of maize, lard, as well as pork and beef, the values of these imports in 1884 being, respectively, placed at 3,975,000, 1,734,000, and 619,000 kroners, which values are, respectively, 1,000,000, 1,148,000, and 773,000 kroners less than the average values of the five years from 1880 to 1884.

Looking next to exports of the United States, these are found in the year 1884 to have been of the value of 3,600,000 kroners, whilst the average value of the export during the same five years was only 2,800,000 kroners. This increase falls mainly to the groups of tinned or zinc wares, iron and steel, eggs and white cabbages. Of these articles there were exported in 1884, respectively, for the value of 1,061,000, 326,000, and 192,000 kroners; these values being, respectively, 678,000, 220,000, and 120,000 kroners, in excess of the five years' average of 1880-'84. Lists of the principal articles of import and export from and to the United States will be found in Tables VI and VII.

Of the trade of Denmark with the remaining foreign nations it will be sufficient to remark that, with the exception of Russia, no great variation is to be noticed in their transactions in the last five years. From Russia, however, it must be observed that the import movement has met with a considerable advance in 1884, viz, with a credited value of 16,500,000 kroners, as against a five years' average of 11,500,000 kroners; this upward movement being due to increased imports of timber and deals from Finland; also to increased imports of rye, wheat, and oats.

Whilst it is so far satisfactory to observe from the published tables that, notwithstanding the general depression in trade, the collective foreign trade of the Kingdom has still been able to maintain its growth over that of the previous years, it cannot at the same time be concealed that some other features of a far less favorable aspect are present.

The advance, as previously mentioned, is seen to be exclusively due to an increase in the imports; whilst on the other hand a considerable decline is to be noticed both in the bulk and values of the exports, and that this decrease has mainly fallen on the exports of home products; and, further, that in the reduced values of these exports an amount of nearly 4,500,000 kroners may be estimated as shrinkage in the market values. It is much to be feared that when the statistical tables for 1885 are published, some twelve months hence, that a still more unfavorable state of trade will be too evident.

The depreciation which has been of such continuous character in the prices of cereals and other produce has already in the fall of the past year produced its disastrous effects in the announced failures of several large and important grain exporting firms in this city as also in the provinces, and in the prevailing marked distrust and anxiety at present existing amongst all classes of the commercial community throughout the Kingdom.

BEET SUGAR.

The manufacture of beet sugar, which has met with vast development in this country during the last five years, rising from a production of 4,957,961 pounds in 1880 to 23,155,982 pounds in 1884, and resulting in a great benefit to the agriculturists engaged in the culture of these roots, would appear to have been so adversely affected in its operations during the past year from the marked decline in the world's sugar markets, that the owners of these large factories are said to have declined, on the expiration of their contracts with the growers of these roots, to renew the same as formerly for a term of years, and will henceforth only confine themselves to contracts of one year's duration and at less remunerating prices to the producers.

NAVIGATION.

The shipping interests have also been subjected to the same severe and unusually prolonged depression as has fallen to the lot of the commercial fleets of all other flags, and the proprietors of the extensive iron steamship building yards in this city as well as at the port of Elsinore, from the paucity of fresh building orders, are finding themselves under the necessity of discharging a number of their working hands. The attention of the Government here is being seriously directed towards the commencement of public works, for the purpose of giving employment to the daily increasing number of the laboring classes thrown out of work from this persistent depression in all branches of trade and manufactures.

TRADE IN CEREALS.

As regards the cereals, there has been imported of unground corn 2,230,000 barrels (21 barrels=10 quarters) and exported 860,000 barrels, thus showing a surplus import of 1,370,000 barrels.

With the ground cereals these movements are, on the other hand, found to occupy different positions, the imports being 49,500 barrels, and the exports 509,500, thus leaving a surplus export of 460,000 barrels. Taking the ground and unground cereals together there is seen to have been a total surplus import of all kinds of grain of about 915,000 barrels. With the exception of the years 1876-'77 and of 1883-'84, there has always been a surplus export of grain; whilst in these two years the surplus imports were, respectively, 136,000 barrels and 1,330,000 barrels.

The relative positions of these imports and exports in the last year have been as follows :

UNGROUND CEREALS.

Description.	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus.	
			Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Buckwheat	7,466	3,093	4,373	.....
Barley	181,255	449,480	.....	268,225
Pulse	35,249	7,278	27,971	.....
Oats	327,772	26,650	301,122	.....
Maize	538,043	67,146	470,897	.....
Malt	24,220	5,719	18,501	.....
Rye	560,228	161,178	399,050	.....
Wheat	560,239	139,100	421,139	.....
Total.....	2,234,472	859,644	.....	.....

GROUND CEREALS.

Description.	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus.	
			Exports.	Imports.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Buckwheat	3,021,328	16,476	.....	3,005,052
Barley	24,241	2,262,484	2,238,243	.....
Maize	58,900	62,907	4,007	.....
Oats	290,074	30,160	.....	259,914
Rye	1,030,993	18,671,959	17,640,966	.....
Wheat	5,469,941	80,864,664	75,394,723	.....
Total (reduced into barrels).....	49,478	509,543	.....	.....

In the five previous years the movements of grain and breadstuffs have been as follows :

Surplus export:	Barrels.
1879-'80	1,400,000
1880-'81	2,000,000
1881-'82	200,000
1882-'83	600,000

Surplus import:	
1883-'84	1,300,000

Whilst the last agricultural year may thus show a slightly better result than that of its predecessor, it is at the same time made evident from the foregoing review of the movements in the latter years that Denmark is gradually tending to become a grain importing country. It is true that some years of exceptionally good harvests may intervene, when a surplus export of cereals can again be looked for; but the more the advance is made in the direction of a change from the raising of grain crops to the rearing of live stock, so surely will such years more and more prove to be the exceptions. It must not, however, be too hastily concluded that this falling off in the grain exports is to be regarded with deep concern, so long as the decline in the one branch is fully counterbalanced—and there is all hope that it will be—by the greater development of the other branch, the exports of live stock and of dairy produce.

LIVE STOCK.

Of live stock and their products the imports and exports in 1884-'85 have been as follows:

Animals.	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus exports.
	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>
Sheep and goats.....	23,042	70,421	47,379
Horses.....	3,975	11,191	7,216
Horned cattle.....	17,060	105,801	88,741
Swine.....	28,780	222,157	193,377

Products.	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus.	
			Exports.	Imports.
Pork and hams.....pounds..	6,359,003	32,163,786	25,804,783	.....
Beef.....do.....	2,658,574	2,654,836	.....	3,738
Cheese.....do.....	1,521,209	101,926	.....	1,419,283
Wool.....do.....	2,379,249	3,477,517	1,098,268	.....
Eggs.....score.....	131,787	3,468,023	3,336,236	.....
Butter.....casks.....	43,569	154,128	110,559	.....

So far as concerns the first-named group, that of live stock, a comparison with the preceding agricultural year reveals a decline in the surplus exports of sheep, horned cattle, and swine, with an increase alone in the export of horses.

The falling off for sheep would appear to have been considerable, viz, of about 40 per cent., and one is obliged to go back as far as the year 1878-'79 to find one with smaller surplus exports than in the one just expired. It is true that in the year 1873-'74 there was only the trifling surplus export of about 15,000 head; but such a sudden and extensive forward movement immediately after set in that an average surplus export in the decade of 1874-'84 was attained of about 59,000 head.

The decline for the last agricultural year, as compared with the average of the last decade, is thus seen to have been of 17 per cent., and when placed in comparison with the last five years, of about 30 cent.

Also as regards horned cattle, no small decline in the surplus exports has likewise to be observed, namely, of about 12,000 head, or 14 per cent., as compared with the exports of the preceding year, and compared with the year 1882-'83, in which the surplus exports of horned cattle is the largest on record (104,000 head), the decline is still more marked.

The same as with sheep, so also has the decline in the surplus exports of swine in comparison with 1883-'84 been considerable, namely, of about 40 per cent., and one is compelled to go back to the year 1877-'78 to find one with lower net exports than the last year. Compared with the average of the decade 1874-'84 (221,767 head), the decline is of about 13 per cent.

The only progressive movement in exports is to be found under the head of horses, namely, of about 9 per cent., as compared with the preceding agricultural year, and with the average of the last decade (6,133 head) as high as about 18 per cent.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Turning next to the group of animal products, it is seen that whilst there is a slight decline in the year's surplus exports of pork and hams, as compared with those of the preceding year, they have, on the other

hand, been greatly in excess of the surplus exports in any of the previous years.

The great advance that has been made in comparison with the last ten years (the average surplus exports of which were only 9,400,000 pounds), are exclusively due to the vastly increased exports of pork, inasmuch as the exports of beef have had a declining tendency.

Of butter, the surplus exports have been 5,500 casks less than in 1883-'84 and 8,500 less than in 1882-'83; whilst the average surplus exports of the last decade (97,500 casks) is seen to have been exceeded in the last year by about 15 per cent.

The retrograde movement as compared with the two preceding agricultural years is seen to be exclusively due to a largely increased importation, inasmuch as the gross exports have met with an increase, whilst the net or surplus exports have been subjected to a decline, as shown by the following table of the butter imports and exports in the last years :

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus exports.
	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>
1879-'80.....	24,636	109,679	85,043
1880-'81.....	26,597	113,670	87,073
1881-'82.....	30,538	117,846	87,308
1882-'83.....	33,182	152,173	118,991
1882-'84.....	34,543	150,674	116,131
1884-'85.....	43,569	154,128	110,559

For eggs a slight falling off is also to be observed as against the preceding agricultural year, but with this sole exception these surplus-exports have never been reached in any of the foregoing years.

Of manure substances the imports and exports in the past year have been as follows, viz :

Manures.	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus imports.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Natural.....	10,592,656	235,290	10,357,366
Artificial.....	40,909,774	13,498,314	27,411,460

Compared with the average movements of the last decade, the surplus imports of artificial manures are seen to have met with a very considerable increase (nearly 90 per cent.), whilst on the other hand a slight decline has taken place in the imports of natural manures.

For bran and oil-cakes the relation between imports and exports is as follows, viz :

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus exports.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Bran.....	164,581,273	4,372,093	160,209,180
Oil-cakes.....	68,792,422	3,726,258	65,066,164

Comparing these figures with those of previous years, the surplus imports are found to have met with a very considerable increase, which

has at no time been approximately reached in any of the years of the last decade.

Lastly, the imports and exports of clover and grass seeds will be found as specified in the following table, viz :

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Surplus exports.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Clover seed	4, 431, 269	1, 060, 962	3, 370, 307
Grass seed	5, 293, 451	1, 396, 955	3, 916, 496

Of these seeds, whereof a very considerable portion is imported from the United States, an increased surplus importation of clover seed of 800,000 pounds, with diminished import of nearly 1,400,000 pounds for grass seeds, is to be noticed as compared with the movements in the agricultural year of 1883-'84.

The main impression conveyed from the foregoing returns is certainly one of unfavorable character. Reduced amounts of exports are to be observed in almost every branch, as compared with the preceding year, and taking at the same time into consideration the low and fluctuating prices of most articles, the past year cannot be characterized otherwise than as one of the most unfavorable for the farming interests which the country has experienced for many years.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, April 30, 1886.

THE TRADE IN BUTTER.

Among the many disappointments which the agriculturists have had to submit to in the course of the past year, the diminished receipts from the dairy branch undoubtedly has been the one most perceptibly felt.

While the year 1884 could be classed as a bad year for the interests of the dairy, that of 1885 would apparently have proved to have been of still more unfavorable character, inasmuch as the prices of butter, cheese, and pigs have been much lower than have been experienced for many years back.

The year 1885 opened with the prices of \$30.55 per 100 pounds Danish (equal 110 pounds American weight) for first class export butter, which in the eyes of the producers was looked upon as a low price for that period of the season ; and this would seem to have been about the very top price obtained throughout the year. This price was maintained without change throughout the month of January, when in the first weeks of February a decline of \$3.20 per 100 pounds was experienced ; but towards the close of the month a slight reaction took place, and in the first half of March prices were quoted at \$28.94. At the close of the month of March the usual spring decline set in, and in the course of fourteen days this article again experienced a drop of \$3.20. During the greatest part of April it stood quoted at \$25.70, and then fell rapidly in the following weeks until it had reached at the close of May the lowest prices noted throughout the year, namely, of \$21.97 per 100

pounds. At the end of the month of June the long and anxiously desired improvement at last began to show itself; at first, however, only at the rate of about 54 cents per week until the month of August, when a much more lively advance in prices was experienced throughout the markets, and in the course of that month an advance of \$3.75 had been obtained, and this upward movement was maintained during September and October, when butter advanced to \$31.08, the highest price reached in the past year; but again, whereas the closing months of the year, generally speaking, have the tendency also to bring higher prices, in the year 1885 a reversed order of things would appear to have been felt, inasmuch as prices in the beginning of November had to submit to a decline of \$1.07, butter in the following weeks meeting with a further fall of \$1.07, and in the beginning of December with a still further decline of \$1.07, being then quoted at \$27.87 per 100 pounds, at which it remained without change the year out. During the different months of the year the average prices paid for best export butter, best ordinary butter, and for first-class sweet butter per 100 pounds Danish, have been as follows, viz :

Month.	Best export butter.	Best old butter.	First-class sweet butter.	Month.	Best export butter.	Best old butter.	First-class sweet butter.
1885.				1885.			
January	\$30 55	\$21 04	\$33 50	August... ..	\$25 70	\$19 83	\$28 80
February.....	27 87	18 50	31 15	September.....	28 74	21 10	32 16
March.....	28 40	18 23	31 85	October.....	30 68	20 90	33 50
April.....	25 40	18 23	29 20	November.....	29 20	20 37	33 50
May.....	22 78	17 55	27 80	December.....	27 87	17 88	31 35
June.....	22 11	17 02	26 80				
July.....	23 52	19 35	26 80	The whole year.....	26 90	19 17	30 50

The year's average price per best export butter is thus seen to have been but \$26.90, the lowest medium price known for many years; and for the purpose of forming a comparison, the following list of the medium, highest, and lowest prices of best export butter for the year 1885, together with those for the ten previous years, is now given as follows:

Year.	Middle price.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Year.	Middle price.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
1885.....	\$26 90	\$31 10	\$22 00	1879.....	\$27 06	\$33 76	\$20 90
1884.....	29 20	33 76	24 12	1878.....	30 28	35 92	24 65
1883.....	30 00	33 76	25 70	1877.....	31 90	36 45	24 65
1882.....	31 78	38 05	25 70	1876.....	34 04	38 05	27 32
1881.....	32 16	37 52	25 70	1875.....	31 90	33 92	26 24
1880.....	31 65	37 00	27 33				

It is thus seen that for the last four years prices have been taking a wrong direction, steadily downwards, the year 1885 being specially notable for its unfavorable position. In no one of the previous ten years is there to be found so low a middle price or so low a highest price, with a somewhat smaller lowest price solely in the bad year of 1879. The middle price for the ten years of 1875-'84 having been \$30.95, or \$4 above that of 1885, and the average of the highest prices paid in those years of \$36.02 and for the lowest prices of \$25.23, or, respectively, of \$4.92 and \$3.23 above the corresponding prices of 1885.

The extreme price paid for best export butter in 1885 was of \$31.10, but this was only for the space of scarcely two weeks, and the lowest point reached was of \$22, lasting for about four weeks. The difference between the highest and lowest is thus seen to have been of \$9.10, as against \$9.64 in 1884, \$8.06 in 1883, and \$12.35 in 1882. The year's average price for best ordinary butter, as seen by the foregoing table, has been \$19.17 per 100 pounds, or \$7.73 below that paid for best export butter, and the highest price ever attained in the year for this class of butter has been \$21.40, that is to say about 70 cents below the lowest point reached for export butter, and the lowest price paid for this class has been of \$16.65—a difference between the very highest and very lowest prices of \$4.75.

For the poorest kinds of butter, the fluctuations as usual have been but slight. During the four first months the lowest price remained unchanged, at \$15.10, thereafter falling to \$13.40, keeping at this rate during May and June, when it again advanced to \$14.45, retaining the same for twenty weeks, when it again receded to \$13.40.

The extreme fluctuations in prices has thus been only the extent of \$1.70. The year's average for this description of butter has been of \$14.45 per 100 pounds, against \$16 in 1884, and of \$17.15 in 1883.

The difference again between the prices for the best export butter and for the simpler qualities, on the average prices of 1885, having thus been of \$12.46.

It is much to be regretted that no statistical tables are to be found of the proportional percentage of the butter production, which at the time of sale is classed under the five different headings comprised in the several price quotations; but there is all reason to believe that only a small fractional part thereof is to be found classified under the heading of the simplest kinds.

Although sweet butter no longer retains the same prominent position in the Danish butter production that it held for some years back, it is nevertheless still found of great benefit to many producers, not alone from the higher prices paid for this class of produce as well as from its being subjected to fewer price fluctuations than export butter, but also owing to the strict control with which it has to be accompanied; the producer is constantly being taught the necessity of devoting the greatest care and attention in his daily pursuits, so as to be in a position to rectify at once any fault that may have shown itself.

For first-class sweet butter the year's average price has been \$30.50 per 100 pounds, that is to say, \$2.40 below that of 1884, and \$6.30 under the average price for the previous years.

The price difference between first-class sweet butter and best export butter in 1885 has been \$3.60; about the same as in 1884.

The greatest difference to be observed in 1885 was of \$4.80 and the least of \$2.40, the highest price paid being of \$33.50 for the term of thirteen weeks, and the lowest price of \$26.80 during eleven weeks. The same as in previous years, the classification of sweet butter has been confined to two classes, with a regulated fixed difference in the prices for the two classes of \$1.34.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, April 12, 1886.

H. Ex. 253—5

TABLE I.—*Collective quantities and values of the trade of Denmark with foreign countries for the years 1880 and 1884.*

QUANTITY.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.			Total imports and exports.
		Home produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1880	3,354,000,000	993,000,000	209,000,000	1,202,000,000	4,556,000,000
1881	3,918,000,000	848,000,000	235,000,000	1,083,000,000	5,001,000,000
1882	4,268,000,000	724,000,000	328,000,000	1,052,000,000	5,260,000,000
1883	4,883,000,000	743,000,000	384,000,000	1,127,000,000	6,010,000,000
1884	5,005,000,000	663,000,000	387,000,000	1,050,000,000	6,055,000,000
Average of five years, 1880-'84	4,274,000,000	794,000,000	309,000,000	1,103,000,000	5,377,000,000

VALUE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.			Total imports and exports.
		Home produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	
	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>
1880	227,400,000	176,800,000	19,800,000	196,600,000	424,000,000
1881	245,200,000	162,400,000	21,100,000	183,500,000	428,700,000
1882	253,100,000	160,500,000	27,500,000	188,000,000	441,100,000
1883	288,500,000	166,500,000	33,100,000	199,600,000	488,100,000
1884	274,200,000	150,000,000	28,400,000	178,400,000	452,600,000
Average of five years, 1880-'84	257,700,000	163,300,000	26,000,000	189,300,000	447,000,000

TABLE II.—*Table of the shrinkage in value of principal articles of import as due to lower market values or diminished quantities.*

Articles.	Value.		Value in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Difference due to decline in market value.	Difference due to decline in quantity.
	1883.	1884.			
	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>
Coffee	10,729,000	6,670,000	-4,059,000	- 754,000	-3,305,000
Sugar	12,248,000	7,704,000	-4,544,000	-2,839,000	-1,705,000
Tobacco	4,173,000	4,276,000	+ 103,000	- 162,000	+ 265,000
Rice	2,293,000	2,454,000	- 139,000	- 205,000	+ 666,000
Tea	564,000	588,000	+ 24,000	+ 630,000	- 6,000
Total	30,007,000	21,392,000	-8,615,000	-3,930,000	-4,685,000
Wine	2,334,000	2,189,000	- 145,000	.....	- 145,000
Spirits	3,063,000	2,474,000	- 589,000	- 942,000	+ 353,000
Beer	92,000	55,000	- 37,000	.....	- 37,000
Total	5,489,000	4,718,000	- 771,000	- 942,000	+ 171,000
Cotton, flax, hemp	15,875,000	15,712,000	- 163,000	- 238,000	+ 75,000
Silk	4,783,000	4,447,000	- 336,000	- 415,000	+ 79,000
Wool	19,640,000	19,585,000	- 55,000	- 313,000	+ 258,000
Total	40,298,000	39,744,000	- 554,000	- 966,000	+ 412,000
Iron, raw	2,220,000	2,148,000	- 72,000	- 198,000	+ 126,000
Iron wares	26,230,000	24,172,000	-2,058,000	-1,073,000	- 985,000
Total	28,450,000	26,320,000	-2,130,000	-1,271,000	- 859,000
Timber, deals, &c.	17,606,000	16,604,000	-1,002,000	- 75,000	- 927,000

TABLE III.—Table of the shrinkage in value of principal articles of export, as due to lower market values or diminished quantities.

Articles.	Value.		Value in 1884 as com- pared with 1883.	Difference due to de- cline in mar- ket value.	Difference due to de- cline in quantity.
	1883.	1884.			
<i>Live stock.</i>					
	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>
Horses	8,287,000	8,981,000	+ 594,000	— 555,000	+1,149,000
Cattle	28,659,000	21,938,000	— 6,721,000	— 2,144,000	— 4,577,000
Sheep	4,151,000	2,798,000	— 1,353,000	— 466,000	— 887,000
Swine	25,598,000	22,887,000	— 2,711,000	.....	— 2,711,000
Total	66,695,000	56,504,000	— 10,191,000	— 3,165,000	— 7,026,000
<i>Provisions.</i>					
Pork, hams	10,563,000	13,288,000	+ 2,725,000	— 1,476,000	+ 4,201,000
Butter	32,537,000	31,571,000	— 966,000	+ 249,000	— 1,215,000
Eggs	2,745,000	3,374,000	+ 629,000	— 180,000	+ 809,000
Lard	1,742,000	1,349,000	— 393,000	— 203,000	— 190,000
Total	47,587,000	49,582,000	+ 1,995,000	— 1,610,000	+ 3,605,000
<i>Cereals.</i>					
Wheat	2,529,000	2,474,000	— 55,000	— 427,000	+ 372,000
Rye	2,198,000	1,715,000	— 483,000	— 43,000	— 440,000
Oats	1,543,000	163,000	— 1,380,000	— 13,000	— 1,393,000
Barley	6,328,000	4,237,000	— 2,091,000	— 130,000	— 1,961,000
Buckwheat	5,000	37,000	+ 32,000	.....	+ 32,000
Maize	398,000	951,000	+ 553,000	— 67,000	+ 620,000
Pulse	402,000	289,000	— 113,000	— 21,000	— 92,000
Total	13,403,000	9,866,000	— 3,537,000	— 675,000	— 2,862,000

TABLE IV.—Trade of Denmark with foreign countries for the years 1883 and 1884.

Countries.	1883.	1884.	Countries.	1883.	1884.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Great Britain	1,055,461	1,007,375	Belgium	16,662	21,404
Germany	464,234	464,599	France	17,682	17,872
Sweden	458,476	456,656	East Indies and China	9,424	9,644
Russia	100,912	138,670	Spain	4,717	5,472
Norway	91,278	122,222	Italy	3,590	4,311
United States	88,941	101,617	Portugal	4,421	3,955
West Indies	7,101	4,709	Other parts	15,873	9,373
Holland	18,140	24,000	Danish possessions	37,193	30,731

TABLE V.—Values of the trade of Denmark with foreign countries for the years 1883 and 1884.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>	<i>Kroners.</i>
Germany	102,341,158	98,546,948	59,344,382	57,754,828
Great Britain	65,495,115	62,662,078	82,101,385	68,449,668
Sweden	41,605,809	39,193,742	30,249,909	26,544,904
United States	17,118,978	15,492,682	3,794,357	3,590,195
West Indies	1,905,118	941,707	9,807	12,280
South America	315,743	495,344	.....	.....
Russia	14,473,250	16,514,390	1,553,262	2,577,114
Norway	7,369,818	7,706,073	11,306,617	10,415,604
Holland	6,454,345	6,542,752	1,169,097	520,779
France	5,180,155	5,149,737	1,556,579	1,352,067
Belgium	4,127,282	4,496,587	474,319	485,162
East Indies and China	4,207,843	2,748,642	80	117
Spain	1,460,366	1,225,039	30,896	13,328
Italy	623,260	675,566	402,101	60,283
Portugal	508,539	467,061	32	443
Other parts	8,829,116	6,575,491	2,649,221	1,953,903
Danish possessions	6,480,300	4,729,768	5,226,528	4,643,355
Total	288,496,185	274,163,607	199,868,572	178,374,030

TABLE VI.—*Principal articles of import from the United States in 1884.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Butter.....	507,603	Iron and steel manufactures.....	202,628
Cereals:		Molasses.....	1,238,763
Wheat.....	28,319,155	Oil cakes.....	1,858,632
Maize.....	73,618,400	Petroleum.....	33,047,955
Rye.....	1,170,550	Pork and hams.....	1,852,245
Wheat flour.....	1,007,724	Seeds, clover.....	1,392,670
Cotton, raw.....	1,577,312	Seeds, grass.....	1,555,245
Cotton manufactures.....	31,692	Resin.....	219,358
Lard.....	4,817,407	Skins and hides, prepared.....	96,074
Manures, artificial.....	1,025,500	Tobacco.....	483,306

TABLE VII.—*Principal articles of export to the United States in the year 1884.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Eggs.....score..	352,418	Tinned or zinc wares.....lbs..	6,630,350
Garden produce.....lbs..	4,886,119	Rags.....do..	675,499
Hair.....do..	175,986	Skins and hides, raw.....do..	728,024
Metals, raw.....do..	4,389,000	Sugar, loaf.....do..	217,783
Iron bars.....do..	1,152,492		

FRANCE.

Report of Consul-General Walker.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE, 1884 AND 1885.*

According to French official returns, the foreign commerce of France was as follows during the year 1884: General imports, \$1,011,127,000; special imports, \$838,295,000; general exports, \$814,151,000; special exports, \$623,872,000.

As compared with 1883, this shows the following decrease: In general imports, \$125,006,000; in special imports, \$88,935,000; in general exports, \$66,257,000; in special exports, \$42,345,000. The following table shows the values of the imports and exports of merchandise for the last twelve years:

Value of merchandise imported into and exported from France from 1873 to 1884, inclusive; also, annual excess of imports or of exports.

GENERAL COMMERCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1873.....	\$883,168,000	\$930,704,000	.....	\$47,536,000
1874.....	853,542,000	907,505,000	.....	53,963,000
1875.....	861,127,000	927,751,000	.....	66,624,000
1876.....	947,398,000	877,667,000	\$60,731,000	.....
1877.....	881,991,000	843,564,000	38,427,000	.....
1878.....	982,158,000	793,558,000	188,600,000	.....
1879.....	1,076,805,000	824,033,000	252,772,000	.....
1880.....	1,179,809,000	890,174,000	289,635,000	.....
1881.....	1,157,267,000	911,782,000	245,535,000	.....
1882.....	1,150,647,000	919,452,000	231,195,000	.....
1883.....	1,136,133,000	880,408,000	255,725,000	.....
1884.....	1,011,127,000	814,151,000	196,976,000	.....

* As most foreign merchandise, when imported into France, pays specific duties, the declaration of the weights and measures is made obligatory; consequently, the quantities may be relied upon as correct; but since the declaration of values, except in a

Value of merchandise imported into and exported from France, &c.—Continued.

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excers of exports over imports.
1873.....	\$686, 076, 000	\$730, 949, 000	.....	\$44, 873, 000
1874.....	676, 986, 000	714, 312, 000	.....	37, 326, 000
1875.....	682, 583, 000	747, 412, 000	.....	64, 829, 000
1876.....	769, 761, 000	690, 091, 000	\$79, 670, 000	.....
1877.....	708, 271, 000	663, 206, 000	45, 055, 000	.....
1878.....	806, 006, 000	613, 682, 000	192, 325, 000	.....
1879.....	886, 374, 000	623, 641, 000	263, 233, 000	.....
1880.....	971, 408, 000	669, 305, 000	302, 103, 000	.....
1881.....	938, 636, 000	687, 370, 000	251, 267, 000	.....
1882.....	930, 607, 000	689, 859, 000	240, 748, 000	.....
1883.....	927, 230, 000	666, 217, 000	261, 013, 000	.....
1884.....	838, 295, 000	623, 872, 000	214, 423, 000	.....

Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from France 1873 to 1884, inclusive; also annual excess of imports or of exports.

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1873.....	\$109, 045, 000	\$94, 956, 000	\$14, 089, 000	.....
1874.....	183, 736, 000	30, 687, 000	153, 049, 000	.....
1875.....	168, 875, 000	42, 267, 000	86, 608, 000	.....
1876.....	155, 172, 000	30, 687, 000	124, 485, 000	.....
1877.....	131, 819, 000	27, 406, 000	154, 485, 000	.....
1878.....	104, 992, 000	36, 477, 000	65, 515, 000	.....
1879.....	64, 076, 000	81, 832, 000	.....	\$17, 756, 000
1880.....	57, 128, 000	90, 710, 000	.....	33, 582, 000
1881.....	70, 252, 000	58, 286, 000	11, 966, 000	.....
1882.....	79, 823, 000	67, 550, 000	11, 773, 000	.....
1883.....	28, 178, 000	44, 583, 000	.....	16, 405, 000
1884.....	44, 197, 000	24, 704, 000	19, 493, 000	.....

The general commerce represents all goods received into and exported from France.

Up to the year 1860 the special commerce embraced almost exclusively goods entered through the French customs for consumption and products of the soil and of the national industry exported to foreign countries; but since that year goods that had previously figured only under the head of general commerce were, in consequence of changes in the tariff, entered at the same time under general and special commerce. Certain treaties or tariff laws having suppressed the import duty on these goods, importers declared them as being entirely for domestic consumption without making any distinction between goods intended to remain in the country and those which were intended for exportation. As the result of these declarations, imports under the head of special commerce were thus increased by a certain quantity of merchandise which up to 1860 was only registered as in bond or in transit,

few cases, is not required, the Government officials, for statistical purposes, are compelled to form a list of prices which may serve to calculate the values. These prices are revised and corrected yearly at Paris, and consist of the averages obtained from actual sales, prices current, and official decisions made during the year. The values are consequently official, and while they may not be accurate or to be depended on in every instance, they are, perhaps, as nearly correct as it is possible to make them in absence of the actual declaration of values.

or under head of bonded warehouse, the same taking place with reference to the special commerce of exportation.

It is also to be remarked that a great quantity of manufactured goods which were, up to 1860, absolutely prohibited or had prohibitory duties laid upon them, have been since, by virtue of treaties, imported for French consumption. While previously the exports of manufactured goods represented the excess of the supply over the demand for domestic consumption, a part of these exports has been since 1860 only the equivalent of foreign goods which take the place of French goods on the market.

The following comparative statement of the values of special imports and exports of similar products shows for the year 1884 the values of foreign merchandise necessary to French consumption, and the excess of French supply over the demand for domestic needs. Said statement is divided into three parts, viz, 1, articles free of duty; 2, dutiable articles; 3, goods the values of which as presented in the official statement of special imports and exports have been integrally maintained, because there is no absolute identity between them at their importation or at their exportation:

Comparative statement showing the value of similar products imported into and exported from France during the year ended December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Special imports.	Special exports.	Excess of imports over exports. (Foreign merchandise necessary to French consumption.)	Excess of exports over imports. (Excess of French supply over the demand for domestic use.)
<i>Part 1.—Free of duty.</i>				
Silk, raw, reeled, and cocoons.....	\$40,162,598	\$18,142,418	\$22,020,180	.....
Silk, waste.....	9,549,939	3,586,974	5,962,965	.....
Cotton.....	32,892,807	7,337,146	25,555,661	.....
Wool.....	64,096,202	5,123,980	59,972,222	.....
Flax.....	12,275,119	2,350,809	9,924,310	.....
Hemp.....	3,135,524	142,733	2,992,791	.....
Jute.....	3,428,410	341,301	3,087,109	.....
Skins, undressed.....	32,386,645	11,846,708	20,539,937	.....
Lard and tallow.....	4,713,095	3,578,759	1,134,336	.....
Furs, undressed.....	1,480,842	1,288,947	191,895	.....
Guano.....	3,842,260	456,120	3,386,140	.....
Oleaginous fruits (arachis and touloucouna).....	11,439,880	103,092	11,336,788	.....
Oleaginous seeds (colza, castor-poppy).....	1,264,012	242,968	1,021,044	.....
Oleaginous seeds (flax, rape, mustard, and others).....	19,198,431	186,782	19,011,649	.....
Seeds for sowing.....	1,714,851	3,783,313	.....	\$2,068,462
Gums, exotic.....	1,412,441	899,043	513,398	.....
Timber.....	24,481,526	3,242,487	21,239,039	.....
Staves.....	9,729,987	411,779	9,318,208	.....
Wood, cabinet.....	4,312,112	756,775	3,555,337	.....
Saffron.....	1,039,980	397,097	642,883	.....
Indigo.....	4,683,360	931,377	3,751,983	.....
Copper.....	6,038,742	648,175	5,390,567	.....
Lead.....	2,712,178	208,016	2,504,162	.....
Pewter.....	2,458,611	68,821	1,389,790	.....
Zinc.....	2,380,986	104,117	2,276,869	.....
Articles not above specified.....	42,259,117	44,212,330	.....	1,953,213
Total free of duty.....	343,089,655	110,392,067	232,697,588	.....
<i>Part 2.—Subject to duty.</i>				
Cotton, flax, hemp, jute, silk, manufactures of.....	54,892,233	139,084,445	.....	84,192,212
Yarns and tissues, other.....	1,819,029	95,794	1,723,235	.....
Cattle.....	9,334,468	3,729,693	5,604,775	.....
Sheep.....	18,267,248	228,469	18,038,779	.....

Comparative statement showing the value of similar products imported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Special imports.	Special exports.	Excess of imports over exports. (Foreign merchandise necessary to French consumption.)	Excess of exports over imports. (Excess of French supply over the demand for domestic use.)
<i>Part 2.—Subject to duty—Continued.</i>				
Horses	\$3, 892, 318	\$3, 358, 596	\$533, 722	.....
Mules and asses	33, 389	2, 071, 083	.....	\$2, 037, 694
Cheese	4, 951, 677	1, 329, 476	3, 622, 201	.....
Silk flock	1, 708, 718	739, 451	969, 267	.....
Colonial products (sugar, coffee, cacao, tea, pepper, &c.)	40, 962, 242	48, 366	40, 913, 876	.....
Sugar, refined, and French raw sugar	1, 562, 123	13, 286, 217	.....	11, 724, 094
Coal and coke	32, 384, 383	1, 421, 414	30, 962, 969	.....
Perfumery	192, 177	1, 959, 398	.....	1, 767, 221
Wines	66, 456, 867	45, 803, 697	20, 653, 170	.....
Brandy and spirits	3, 145, 747	11, 917, 794	.....	8, 772, 047
Mirrors and bottles	268, 593	2, 317, 531	.....	2, 048, 938
Paper and pasteboard	2, 434, 798	3, 696, 494	.....	1, 261, 696
Skins, dressed	7, 017, 041	21, 187, 005	.....	14, 169, 964
Leather, manufactures of	1, 315, 933	25, 318, 747	.....	24, 002, 814
Jewelry and plated ware	1, 378, 786	14, 137, 358	.....	12, 758, 572
Metals, manufactures of	3, 706, 628	11, 076, 524	.....	7, 369, 896
Fancy goods	2, 052, 790	17, 711, 805	.....	15, 659, 015
Wood, manufactures of	3, 270, 497	4, 736, 280	.....	1, 465, 783
Wearing apparel	1, 325, 440	14, 451, 284	.....	13, 125, 844
Other articles not above specified	86, 355, 013	71, 543, 520	14, 811, 493	.....
Total dutiable	348, 728, 138	411, 250, 441	62, 522, 303	.....
<i>Part 3.—Articles in regard to which no compensation can be determined at their importation or at their exportation.</i>				
FREE OF DUTY.				
Butter	3, 086, 786	2, 995, 576	.....	.....
Eggs	2, 387, 394	5, 841, 295	.....	.....
Manures, other than guano	1, 748, 015	1, 347, 180	.....	.....
Fish, river	503, 055	11, 370	.....	.....
Fruits, fresh, other	1, 338, 880	4, 212, 151	.....	.....
Firewood and charcoal	1, 026, 242	170, 166	.....	.....
Bran	1, 864, 973	169, 025	.....	.....
Oil cakes	544, 832	2, 845, 783	.....	.....
Rags	2, 040, 900	3, 025, 537	.....	.....
Lime and cement	1, 713, 561	1, 545, 402	.....	.....
Tiles, bricks	592, 825	1, 091, 725	.....	.....
Paving stones	2, 047, 809	142, 789	.....	.....
Bitumen	2, 170, 204	236, 215	.....	.....
Coal tar	956, 046	148, 621	.....	.....
Goldsmith's dross	470, 301	50, 659	.....	.....
Ores, all kinds	6, 450, 200	830, 357	.....	.....
Books, engravings, &c	3, 779, 009	5, 194, 672	.....	.....
Flowers, artificial and millinery	21, 026	5, 345, 488	.....	.....
Scientific instruments	263, 208	1, 778, 000	.....	.....
Objects of collection	1, 184, 944	1, 962, 239	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	6, 858, 473	8, 890, 464	.....	.....
Total	41, 048, 683	47, 834, 714	.....	.....
SUBJECT TO DUTY.				
Game, poultry, and tortoise, live	998, 706	1, 064, 824	.....	.....
Meat, fresh	3, 524, 243	1, 330, 853	.....	.....
Butter, salt	238, 962	16, 769, 045	.....	.....
Fish, sea	7, 439, 641	1, 732, 002	.....	.....
Fish, preserved	579, 587	4, 176, 708	.....	.....
Fish-oil	1, 338, 655	49, 482	.....	.....
Fruits, dried or preserved, other than grapes and almonds	244, 179	2, 341, 476	.....	.....
Olive oil	5, 646, 171	1, 571, 386	.....	.....
Vegetables, preserved	75, 708	1, 287, 858	.....	.....

Comparative statement showing the value of similar products imported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Special imports.	Special exports.	Excess of imports over exports. (Foreign merchandise necessary to French consumption.)	Excess of exports over imports. (Excess of French supply over the demand for domestic use.)
SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.				
Marble, manufactured.....	\$518,240	\$412,421	.....	.....
Liquors.....	142,547	1,942,074	.....	.....
Chinaware.....	589,308	1,726,225	.....	.....
Glassware and crystals.....	923,556	1,826,302	.....	.....
Vitreous substances.....	1,016,244	92,243	.....	.....
Musical instruments.....	124,473	1,582,675	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	1,401,311	3,784,329	.....	.....
Total.....	24,801,531	41,689,903	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Part 1.....	\$343,089,655	\$110,392,067	.....	.....
Part 2.....	348,728,138	411,250,441	.....	.....
Part 3.....	65,850,214	89,524,617	.....	.....
Total.....	757,668,007	611,167,125	\$'46,500,882	.....

On account of sudden variations that take place in consequence of the state of crops, cereals and other breadstuffs were not included in the preceding comparative statement. Special imports of cereals and other breadstuffs during the year 1884 amounted to \$69,523,843. Special exports amounted to \$8,674,804, showing an excess of imports over exports of \$60,849,039.

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, the values of special imports into and special exports from France during the years 1883 and 1884.

SPECIAL IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES.

Rank, 1884.	Whence imported.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total.
<i>Europe.</i>				
1	England.....	\$134,463,000	\$118,946,000	14.2
2	Belgium.....	94,898,000	89,359,000	10.6
3	Germany.....	89,127,000	80,462,000	9.6
4	Italy.....	82,469,000	71,159,000	8.5
5	Spain.....	71,557,000	57,591,000	6.9
8	Russia.....	40,106,000	42,248,000	5.0
10	Turkey.....	25,496,000	23,893,000	2.9
11	Switzerland.....	23,778,000	22,484,000	2.5
12	Austria.....	27,946,000	21,365,000	2.6
15	Sweden.....	13,317,000	11,406,000	1.4
17	Netherlands.....	8,550,000	7,276,000	0.9
25	Norway.....	4,806,000	5,173,000	0.6
27	Greece.....	4,748,000	4,883,000	0.6
29	Portugal.....	4,671,000	4,265,000	0.5
36	Roumania.....	5,308,000	2,412,000	0.3
49	Denmark.....	463,000	483,000	0.1
55	British Possessions in the Mediterranean Sea.....	96,500	135,000	.....

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, the values, &c.—Continued.

SPECIAL IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Rank, 1884.	Whence imported.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total.
<i>Africa.</i>				
23	Africa, western coast.....	\$7,199,000	\$5,732,000	0.7
26	Egypt.....	7,141,000	4,980,000	0.6
Barbary States:				
40	Tunis.....	7,102,000	1,930,000	0.2
41	Morocco.....		1,351,000	0.2
54	Tripoli.....		154,000	.....
45	British Possessions in Africa.....	1,447,500	946,000	0.1
43	Other countries in Africa.....	753,000	1,216,000	0.1
<i>Asia and Oceanica.</i>				
7	British East Indies.....	47,478,000	45,567,000	5.4
14	China.....	16,386,000	16,791,000	2.0
19	Japan.....	7,913,000	6,678,000	0.8
21	Australasia.....	1,235,000	6,118,000	0.7
30	Dutch East Indies.....	4,381,000	3,725,000	0.4
48	Philippine Islands.....	618,000	753,000	0.1
43	Siam.....	96,500	176,000	.....
59	Oceanica, other islands.....	.....	77,000	.....
<i>North America, Central America, and West Indies.</i>				
6	United States.....	\$68,206,000	\$53,943,000	6.4
22	Hayti and San Domingo.....	6,060,000	5,867,000	0.7
37	New Granada.....	2,528,000	2,335,000	0.3
38	Spanish Possessions in America.....	2,026,000	2,220,000	0.3
44	British Possessions in America.....	1,235,000	1,023,000	0.1
46	Mexico.....	1,351,000	791,000	0.1
47	Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras.....	849,000	772,000	0.1
58	Dutch Possessions in America.....	77,000	77,000	.....
61	St. Thomas.....	19,000	13,000	.....
<i>South America.</i>				
9	Argentine Republic.....	37,365,000	37,828,000	4.5
16	Brazil.....	11,638,000	9,476,000	1.1
18	Peru.....	5,211,000	6,987,000	0.8
20	Uruguay.....	5,751,000	6,138,000	0.7
28	Chili.....	5,269,000	4,458,000	0.5
34	Venezuela.....	3,648,000	3,069,000	0.4
50	Bolivia.....	58,000	251,000	.....
57	Ecuador.....	39,000	77,000	.....
<i>French Colonies.</i>				
13	Algeria.....	18,431,500	19,686,000	2.4
24	St. Pierre, Miquelon, &c.....	5,443,900	5,674,000	0.7
31	Martinique.....	4,100,000	3,725,000	0.4
32	Senegal.....	3,937,000	3,532,000	0.4
33	French East Indies.....	1,911,000	3,281,000	0.4
35	Guadaloupe.....	3,609,000	3,049,000	0.4
39	Island of Reunion.....	2,934,000	1,949,000	0.2
42	Cochin-China and Tonquin.....	521,000	1,756,000	0.2
51	Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, and St. Mary of Madagascar.....	714,000	212,000	.....
52	New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Noukahiva.....	367,000	212,000	.....
56	French Guiana.....	58,000	135,000	.....

RECAPITULATION.

1	Europe.....	\$631,959,000	\$563,540,000	67.4
6	Africa.....	23,642,500	16,309,000	1.9
2	Asia and Oceanica.....	78,107,000	79,885,000	9.5
4	North and Central America and West Indies.....	32,353,000	67,041,000	8.0
3	South America.....	68,978,000	68,284,000	8.1
5	French colonies.....	42,093,000	43,211,000	5.1
	Wrecks and salvages.....	96,500	25,000	.....
	Total.....	877,229,000	838,295,000	.....

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, the values, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS OUT OF FRANCE BY COUNTRIES.

Rank, 1884.	Whither exported.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total.
<i>Europe.</i>				
1	England	\$174,395,000	\$162,506,000	26.0
2	Belgium	90,980,000	88,104,000	14.0
3	Germany	62,918,000	63,285,000	10.2
5	Switzerland	44,236,000	42,151,000	6.7
6	Italy	34,122,000	33,157,000	5.3
7	Spain	33,080,000	29,548,000	4.7
11	Turkey	8,936,000	9,052,000	1.4
12	Netherlands	7,122,000	6,620,000	1.2
17	Austria	5,211,000	3,918,000	0.6
19	Portugal	3,821,000	3,860,000	0.6
22	Russia	4,342,000	2,586,000	0.4
23	Greece	3,069,000	2,297,000	0.4
31	Norway	1,428,000	1,409,000	0.2
32	Denmark	1,351,000	1,390,000	0.2
33	Roumania	1,467,000	1,332,000	0.2
34	Sweden	1,332,000	1,332,000	0.2
50	British Possessions in the Mediterranean Sea	579,000	405,000	0.1
<i>Africa.</i>				
14	Egypt	4,651,000	3,957,000	0.6
Barbary States:				
21	Tunis	4,323,000	2,644,000	0.5
29	Morocco		425,000	0.1
54	Tripoli		97,000	.....
29	British Possessions in Africa	1,853,000	1,660,000	0.3
47	Africa, western coast	444,000	598,000	0.1
56	Africa, other parts	232,000	174,000	.....
<i>Asia and Oceanica.</i>				
28	British East Indies	1,563,000	1,776,000	0.3
37	Australasia	926,000	1,158,000	0.2
44	China	482,000	772,000	0.1
45	Dutch East Indies	618,000	733,000	0.1
46	Japan	579,000	599,000	0.1
52	Philippine Islands	328,000	193,000	.....
58	Other Oceanic islands .....	.....	38,000	.....
59	Siam .....	.....	19,000	.....
<i>North America, Central America, and West Indies.</i>				
4	United States	67,569,000	53,094,000	8.5
13	New Granada	4,825,000	5,288,000	0.8
15	Mexico	4,593,000	3,956,000	0.6
20	St. Thomas	2,798,000	3,397,000	0.6
40	Spanish Possessions in America	1,891,000	984,000	0.2
42	British Possessions in America	1,081,000	888,000	0.1
36	Hayti and San Domingo	598,000	1,293,000	0.2
51	Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras	251,000	270,000	.....
53	Dutch colonies in America	174,000	135,000	.....
<i>South America.</i>				
9	Argentine Republic	20,381,000	23,006,000	3.6
10	Brazil	12,854,000	12,062,000	1.9
16	Uruguay	3,628,000	3,937,000	0.6
18	Chili	5,307,500	3,860,000	0.6
26	Peru	1,563,000	2,046,000	0.3
43	Venezuela	984,000	888,000	0.1
48	Ecuador	675,500	521,000	0.1
<i>French Colonies.</i>				
8	Algeria	29,818,500	28,315,000	4.5
24	Guadaloupe	2,393,000	2,258,000	0.4
25	Martinique	2,644,000	2,065,000	0.3
27	Senegal	1,660,000	1,795,000	0.3
30	Cochin-China and Tonquin	1,390,000	1,563,000	0.2
35	Island of Reunion	1,505,000	1,312,000	0.2
38	New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Noukahiva	1,158,000	1,119,000	0.2
39	French Guiana	1,139,000	1,004,000	0.2
41	St. Pierre, Miquelon, &c.	791,000	907,000	0.2
55	French East Indies	96,500	77,000	.....
57	Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, and St. Mary of Madagascar	58,000	39,000	.....

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, the values, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Rank, 1884.	Whither exported.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total.
1	Europe.....	\$478,389,000	\$452,950,000	72.6
5	Africa.....	11,503,000	9,555,000	1.5
6	Asia and Oceanica.....	4,497,000	5,288,000	0.9
2	North and Central America, West Indies.....	83,781,000	69,305,000	11.1
3	South America.....	45,394,000	46,320,000	7.4
4	French colonies.....	42,654,000	40,454,000	6.6
	Total.....	666,218,000	623,872,000	

IMPORTS, BY ARTICLES, INTO FRANCE.

Rank, 1884.	Articles.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total imports.
	<i>Alimentary substances.</i>			
1	Cereals.....	\$72,375,000	\$69,519,000	8.3
2	Wines.....	72,684,000	66,450,000	7.9
9	Cattle.....	36,052,000	29,182,000	3.5
12	Coffee.....	18,316,000	16,000,000	1.9
13	Fruits for the table.....	15,478,600	15,594,000	1.8
18	Sugar, foreign.....	11,194,000	9,341,000	1.1
19	Butter and cheese.....	8,858,700	8,280,000	1.0
21	Fish, salt-water.....	6,118,100	8,029,000	1.0
28	Rice.....	7,777,900	5,752,000	0.7
29	Olive oil.....	7,874,400	5,655,000	0.7
31	Sugar, from French colonies.....	7,353,300	5,288,000	0.6
35	Meat, fresh and preserved.....	5,983,000	4,767,000	0.6
36	Lard, tallow, and grease.....	10,615,000	4,709,000	0.5
39	Cacao.....	5,095,200	4,342,000	0.5
41	Brandy and spirits.....	4,072,300	4,227,000	0.5
43	Vegetables, dried, and flour of.....	5,867,200	3,397,000	0.4
	Other alimentary substances.....	20,457,400	17,079,000	2.1
	Total alimentary substances.....	316,172,100	277,611,000	33.1
	<i>Articles necessary to industry.</i>			
3	Wool.....	63,709,200	64,095,000	7.6
5	Silk and waste silk.....	59,096,600	51,840,000	6.3
4	Lumber.....	41,996,800	37,461,000	4.5
6	Skins and furs, raw.....	37,075,300	33,872,000	4.0
7	Cotton, raw.....	39,584,300	32,887,000	3.9
8	Coal and coke.....	32,308,200	32,385,000	3.8
10	Oleaginous seeds.....	21,828,300	20,458,000	2.4
15	Flax.....	10,499,200	12,313,000	1.6
17	Oleaginous fruits.....	10,383,400	11,464,000	1.4
25	Ores, all kinds.....	7,507,700	6,446,000	0.7
26	Copper.....	9,495,600	6,369,000	0.7
27	Tobacco, leaf.....	6,812,900	5,944,000	0.7
30	Guano and other manures.....	1,872,100	5,616,000	0.7
32	Petroleum and other mineral oils.....	4,747,800	5,211,000	0.6
33	Oils, vegetable, except olive oil.....	6,137,400	5,173,000	0.6
37	Indigo.....	4,593,400	4,690,000	0.5
40	Wood, cabinet.....	5,442,600	4,304,000	0.5
42	Horses.....	5,153,100	3,899,000	0.5
45	Hemp.....	3,165,200	3,127,000	0.4
47	Lead.....	3,860,000	2,721,000	0.3
48	Iron and steel.....	3,744,200	2,625,000	0.3
49	Zinc.....	2,663,400	2,548,000	0.3
50	Pewter.....	2,837,100	2,451,000	0.3
51	Jute, raw.....	3,647,750	2,277,000	0.3
53	Hops.....	2,316,000	2,046,000	0.2
54	Seeds, for sowing.....	2,045,800	1,718,000	0.2
55	Sulphur.....	1,563,300	1,718,000	0.2
58	Cast-iron, rough.....	3,088,000	1,583,000	0.2
62	Saffron.....	829,900	1,042,000	0.1
	Other articles necessary to industry.....	64,751,600	57,938,000	7.1
	Total articles necessary to industry.....	462,756,200	426,221,000	50.9
	<i>Manufactures.</i>			
3	Wool manufactures.....	17,736,700	17,138,000	2.0
14	Cotton manufactures.....	13,664,400	14,533,000	1.7
16	Machines and machinery.....	17,949,000	11,599,000	1.4

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, the values, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS, BY ARTICLES, INTO FRANCE—Continued.

Rank, 1884.	Articles.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total imports.
20	Silk manufactures	\$8,318,300	\$8,222,000	1.0
22	Thread, cotton.....	7,835,800	7,624,000	0.9
23	Skins, dressed	8,106,000	7,025,000	0.8
24	Paper, books, and stationery.....	4,091,600	6,678,000	0.8
34	Tools and hardware	6,195,300	4,979,000	0.6
38	Nitrates of soda and potash.....	5,558,400	4,439,000	0.5
44	Woolen yarn	3,435,400	3,358,000	0.4
46	Hats of straw, bark, &c.....	3,088,000	3,049,000	0.4
52	Mats and matting.....	1,756,300	2,200,000	0.3
56	Yarns of flax or hemp	2,200,200	1,698,000	0.3
57	Hemp or flax manufactures	1,331,700	1,602,000	0.2
59	Jewelry and plated ware	1,737,000	1,486,000	0.2
60	Leather manufactures	1,466,800	1,312,000	0.2
61	Tobacco, manufactured, or simply prepared.....	772,000	1,139,000	0.1
63	Clocks and watches.....	1,100,100	1,023,000	0.1
	All other manufactured articles	41,958,200	35,361,000	4.1
	Total manufactured articles	148,301,200	134,465,000	16.0
	Total articles necessary to industry.....	462,756,200	426,221,000	50.9
	Total alimentary substances.....	316,172,100	277,611,000	33.1
	Grand total of imports.....	927,229,500	838,297,000	.....

EXPORTS, BY ARTICLES, FROM FRANCE.

<i>Alimentary substances.</i>				
2	Wines	\$45,644,500	\$45,799,000	7.3
8	Butter and cheese	20,631,700	21,095,000	3.4
13	Brandy and spirits	14,146,900	14,070,000	2.2
17	Sugar, refined	15,594,400	11,387,000	1.8
19	Cereals	11,116,800	8,666,000	1.4
20	Fruits for the table	6,600,600	8,241,000	1.3
24	Cattle.....	6,484,800	6,157,000	1.0
26	Fish, salt-water and preserved	7,372,600	5,906,000	0.9
27	Eggs	5,963,700	5,848,000	0.9
37	Lard, tallow, and grease.....	4,246,000	3,185,000	0.6
39	Potatoes and dried vegetables.....	4,700,200	2,856,000	0.5
43	Meat, fresh, salted, or preserved	2,393,200	2,509,000	0.4
48	Sugar, raw.....	5,442,600	1,891,000	0.3
52	Olive oil	1,022,900	1,563,000	0.2
	Other alimentary substances.....	12,664,300	12,023,000	2.6
	Total alimentary substances.....	164,034,200	151,196,000	24.2
<i>Articles necessary to industry.</i>				
4	Silk.....	28,371,000	29,954,000	4.8
9	Wool	18,354,300	18,528,000	3.0
14	Skins and furs, raw	15,015,400	13,143,000	2.1
21	Cotton, raw.....	7,604,200	7,334,000	1.2
28	Lumber.....	5,404,000	5,655,000	0.9
29	Horses and mules	5,790,000	5,462,000	0.9
31	Oils, vegetables, except olive oil.....	3,686,300	4,304,000	0.7
32	Building materials.....	3,531,900	3,937,000	0.6
33	Seeds, for sowing.....	5,616,300	3,783,000	0.6
34	Copper	3,551,200	3,416,000	0.6
38	Rags.....	4,110,900	3,030,000	0.5
40	Oil-cakes	2,991,500	2,837,000	0.5
42	Flax and hemp.....	2,161,600	2,721,000	0.4
45	Hair, animal, and bristles.....	2,837,100	2,181,000	0.3
53	Coal and coke.....	1,466,800	1,428,000	0.2
56	Indigo	1,293,100	926,000	0.1
59	Oleaginous seeds and fruits.	386,000	540,000	0.1
61	Saffron.....	347,400	405,000	0.1
62	Iron, steel, and castings	501,800	309,000	0.1
	Other articles necessary to industry	32,038,000	36,613,000	5.8
	Total articles necessary to industry	145,058,800	146,506,000	23.5
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>				
1	Wool manufactures.....	71,429,300	64,520,000	10.6
3	Silk manufactures.....	58,131,600	45,702,000	7.3
5	Leather manufactures.....	27,386,700	25,322,000	4.0
6	Cabinet-works, brushes, fans, &c., buttons, umbrellas, furniture, &c.....	25,360,200	22,870,000	3.6

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, the values, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS, BY ARTICLES, FROM FRANCE—Continued.

Rank, 1884.	Articles.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total imports.
<i>Manufactured articles—Continued.</i>				
7	Skins, dressed.....	\$20,458,000	\$21,191,000	2.4
10	Cotton manufactures.....	17,427,900	17,563,000	2.8
11	Wearing apparel.....	12,506,400	14,456,000	2.3
12	Jewelry and plated ware.....	15,748,800	14,147,000	2.2
15	Chemicals.....	12,216,900	12,101,000	2.0
16	Tools and hardware.....	16,173,400	12,062,000	1.9
18	Paper and manufactures of.....	10,171,100	9,110,000	1.4
22	Glassware and pottery.....	7,797,200	7,064,000	1.1
23	Woolen yarn.....	6,677,800	6,234,000	1.0
25	Machinery.....	5,461,900	6,137,000	1.0
30	Millinery and artificial flowers.....	6,986,600	5,346,000	0.8
35	Clocks and watches.....	3,667,000	3,262,000	0.6
36	Dyewood extract.....	3,879,300	3,242,000	0.5
41	Flax and hemp manufactures.....	3,802,100	2,721,000	0.4
44	Medicines, prepared.....	2,431,800	2,470,000	0.4
46	Objects of collection.....	1,659,800	1,969,000	0.3
46	Perfumery.....	1,601,000	1,949,000	0.3
49	Hats, felt, wool, and silk.....	1,640,500	1,737,000	0.3
50	Colors.....	1,775,600	1,583,000	0.2
51	Musical instruments.....	1,756,300	1,583,000	0.2
54	Soaps, other than toilet.....	1,447,500	1,428,000	0.2
55	Hemp and flax thread.....	810,600	1,062,000	0.2
47	Arms.....	1,022,900	772,000	0.1
58	Candles, all kinds.....	366,700	560,000	0.1
60	Cotton threads.....	424,600	444,000	0.1
63	Tobacco, manufactured.....	308,800	251,000	0.1
64	Fancy goods, Parisian industry.....	135,100	251,000	0.1
	All other manufactured articles.....	16,559,400	17,061,000	2.8
	Total manufactured articles.....	357,222,800	326,170,000	52.3
	Total articles necessary to industry.....	145,058,800	146,506,000	23.5
	Total alimentary substances.....	164,034,200	151,196,000	24.2
	Grand total of exports.....	666,315,800	623,872,000	.....

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

According to the French official returns the special imports from the United States into France during the year 1884 amounted to \$53,940,641, a decrease of \$14,264,952 as compared with the year 1883.

The following comparative table shows for the last six years the value of special imports into France from the principal countries, with the rank of importance occupied by these countries in each year:

Year.	United States.		England.		Belgium.	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
1879.....	1	\$138,000,000	2	\$116,000,000	3	\$80,000,000
1880.....	1	141,000,000	2	128,000,000	3	88,000,000
1881.....	2	98,000,000	1	136,000,000	3	91,000,000
1882.....	4	75,000,000	1	139,000,000	2	78,000,000
1883.....	6	68,000,000	1	134,000,000	2	95,000,000
1884.....	6	54,000,000	1	119,000,000	2	89,000,000

Year.	Germany.		Italy.		Spain.	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
1879.....	4	\$80,000,000	5	\$69,000,000	6	\$35,000,000
1880.....	4	85,000,000	5	77,000,000	6	66,000,000
1881.....	4	88,000,000	5	84,000,000	6	72,000,000
1882.....	3	72,000,000	6	70,000,000	5	71,000,000
1883.....	3	89,000,000	4	82,000,000	5	72,000,000
1884.....	3	80,000,000	4	71,000,000	5	58,000,000

In the matter of special exports from France in 1884 the United States occupied the fourth place, viz: England, \$162,500,000; Belgium, \$88,104,000; Germany, \$63,285,000; the United States, \$53,218,000.

The two following statements exhibit the quantities and values of the principal articles imported into France from the United States for consumption, and the value of French merchandise exported from France to the United States during the year 1884:

Special imports into France from the United States during the year 1884.

[Compiled from French customs returns.]

Articles.	Quantities.	Estimated values.	Specific duties collected.
Cotton in bales..... pounds..	153,982,680	\$20,220,251	.....
Cereals (grain and flour)..... do....	744,132,329	14,026,361	\$346,935
Petroleum and other mineral oils..... do....	282,932,267	4,483,811	4,512,063
Tobacco leaves and stalks..... do....	27,389,958	3,021,241	3,405
Lard, tallow, and grease..... do....	31,086,580	2,793,665	2
Wood, common..... do....	.....	1,304,317	8
Coffee..... pounds..	10,626,260	1,134,917	1,447,205
Feathers..... do....	244,256	1,067,431	.....
Copper..... do....	8,780,566	1,052,830	.....
Oils, fixed, pure..... do....	7,287,238	483,264	41,607
Lobsters, fresh or preserved..... do....	2,614,650	572,239	22,890
Hides, raw, fresh or dried..... do....	3,905,671	633,357	20
Machines and machinery..... do....	2,407,231	408,481	12,879
Copper ore..... do....	5,855,160	348,556	.....
Seeds, for sowing..... do....	2,719,206	297,562	.....
Spirits and liquors..... gallons..	3,778	3,356	827
Bristles and animal hair..... pounds..	494,438	221,514	377
Meat, fresh or salted..... do....	2,971,028	293,966	11,708
Tools and hardware..... do....	654,538	171,100	10,826
Fish oil..... do....	925,180	77,853	6,003
Fish, salted or preserved..... do....	379,048	76,322	3,318
Resins, distilled..... do....	677,878	7,942	1,328
Cotton wadding..... do....	552,678	4,838	.....
Cacao..... do....	256,835	41,596	23,384
Jewelry, other than gold, silver, or platinum..... do....	679	11,832	297
Silk and silk waste..... do....	23,457	78,050	.....
Sponges..... do....	39,508	62,208	1,211
Pimento..... do....	100,900	7,066	18,277
Quercitron..... do....	2,489,917	43,595	.....
Apples and pears, dried..... do....	974,523	51,288	.....
All other articles..... do....	.....	939,832	33,529
Total for the year 1884.....	.....	53,940,641	6,498,100
Total for the year 1883.....	.....	68,205,593	6,421,638

Special exports from France to the United States during the year 1884.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Silk manufactures..... pounds..	2,174,662	\$11,911,229
Wool manufactures..... do....	6,494,518	12,260,247
Cotton manufactures..... do....	1,512,695	1,747,329
Silk and silk waste..... do....	469,174	1,321,688
Feathers..... do....	211,161	3,273,150
Skins, dressed..... do....	2,729,234	2,667,635
Leather manufactures..... do....	290,666	1,838,077
Fancy goods..... do....	2,241,780	1,619,362
Clocks and watches..... do....	.....	416,687
Wines..... gallons..	1,616,165	1,402,747
Argols and cream of tartar..... pounds..	5,173,917	1,087,063
Fruits for the table..... do....	11,149,495	945,758
Skins, undressed..... do....	3,958,753	984,101
Jewelry, other than gold, silver, or platinum..... do....	55,079	964,382
Cheese..... do....	282,328	42,443
Glassware and pottery..... do....	.....	790,594
Tools and hardware..... do....	952,377	662,403
Hair, animal, and bristles..... do....	948,864	742,547
Wearing apparel..... do....	223,728	562,629
Flowers, artificial, and millinery..... do....	742,212	520,790
Paper, books, and engravings..... do....	1,061,480	389,308

Special exports from France to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Fish, preserved	pounds.. 2, 172, 638	\$391, 539
Flax and hemp manufactures	do. 264, 009	295, 447
Olive oil	do. 1, 155, 807	151, 776
Wool	do. 1, 943, 984	361, 027
Millstones	do. 9, 010	331, 292
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	gallons.. 246, 550	310, 802
Objects for collection		294, 743
Vegetables, salted or preserved	pounds.. 2, 651, 041	232, 478
Horses		254, 876
Jewelry, gold, silver, or platinum	pounds.. 1, 000	161, 831
Barrels, empty	do. 9, 920, 784	170, 248
Hats, straw or bark	do. 25, 891	116, 850
Optical instruments	do. 152, 263	159, 957
India-rubber and gutta-percha	do. 273, 692	155, 741
Brushes	do. 363, 011	143, 008
Musical instruments		133, 347
Perfumery, not alcoholic	pounds.. 384, 041	129, 237
Dyewood, extracts of	do. 1, 002, 689	114, 114
Rags	do. 2, 205, 410	100, 989
Machines and machinery	do. 291, 391	72, 244
Oils, volatile, and essences	do. 90, 212	84, 800
Dyes from coal-tar	do. 41, 966	51, 435
Seeds for sowing	do. 913, 176	95, 932
Furniture	do. 294, 899	77, 107
Drugs	do. 218, 762	75, 308
Macaroni and vermicelli	do. 1, 186, 584	62, 327
Guano	do. 2, 266, 356	59, 521
Glue, fish	do. 714, 180	56, 270
Other articles	do.	2, 305, 304
Total special exports during the year 1884		53, 099, 719
Total special exports during the year 1883		67, 575, 244

NAVIGATION.

The total number of voyages performed by vessels of all classes and of all flags, with cargoes, to and from French ports, during the year 1884, was 52,123, representing 20,688,000 tons burden. Compared with the year 1883 this shows a decrease of 6,075 voyages and of 1,335,000 tons burden. As to tonnage, the French mercantile marine participated in 1884 in the proportion of 39 per cent.

Distinguishing between navigation by sail and navigation by steam, the French flag participated in the former category in the proportion of 25 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and in the latter in the proportion of 42 per cent.

The countries with which France has maintained the greatest maritime relations are presented in the following table in their relative order, the United States appearing fifth on the list:

Countries.	1883.	1884.	Countries.	1883.	1884.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
England	7, 490, 661	7, 061, 273	Austria	278, 905	223, 754
Algeria	2, 139, 730	1, 892, 511	Norway	192, 671	212, 487
Spain	1, 772, 110	1, 399, 262	Netherlands	210, 874	209, 699
Italy	1, 328, 362	1, 381, 604	New Granada	176, 290	295, 975
United States, Atlantic coast	1, 363, 295	1, 250, 138	Belgium	176, 150	192, 980
Russia	840, 004	717, 793	Brazil	205, 451	189, 713
Germany	728, 131	646, 716	China	174, 283	162, 833
Argentine Republic	562, 361	634, 382	Peru	108, 453	140, 140
Turkey	559, 871	567, 019	Chili	166, 897	132, 326
East Indies, British	583, 754	530, 028	East Indies, Dutch	145, 165	125, 673
Sweden	539, 475	496, 569	Senegal	133, 042	119, 874
Barbary States	404, 422	255, 528	Mexico	169, 525	108, 928
Egypt	250, 106	223, 571	Roumania	111, 629	102, 519

The following tables show the condition and employment of the French marine during the year 1884:

Condition of the French mercantile marine December 31, 1884.

Classification of vessels.	Sailing vessels.			Steam vessels.			
	Number of ves- sels.	Tonnage.	Number of sea- men.	Number of ves- sels.	Tonnage.	Number of sea- men.	Number of engin- eers and firemen.
Under 30 tons*	10,954	68,228	44,067	265	3,893	807	414
30 to 50 tons	1,012	37,431	6,135	98	3,820	438	239
50 to 60 tons	297	16,713	2,866	22	1,188	113	59
60 to 100 tons	811	50,382	6,231	74	5,830	400	215
100 to 200 tons	720	97,236	8,862	44	6,475	343	168
200 to 300 tons	268	63,339	3,197	27	6,936	289	153
300 to 400 tons	131	46,015	1,679	34	12,069	383	249
400 to 500 tons	88	39,343	1,251	32	14,342	395	223
500 to 600 tons	43	23,554	683	25	13,700	319	190
600 to 700 tons	45	29,441	859	40	26,449	623	413
700 to 800 tons	22	16,322	468	31	23,060	484	349
800 to 1,000 tons	12	10,283	274	44	39,427	917	520
1,000 to 1,200 tons	7	7,605	170	60	65,782	1,370	847
1,200 to 1,500 tons	2	2,514	57	30	41,168	761	424
1,500 to 2,000 tons				44	77,031	1,589	901
2,000 tons and over	2	4,351	62	68	169,902	3,394	1,429
Total	14,414	522,757	76,861	938	511,072	12,625	6,793

RECAPITULATION, SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS.

Classification of vessels.	Number of ves- sels.	Tonnage.	Number of sea- men.	Number of engin- eers and firemen.
Under 30 tons*	11,219	72,121	44,874	414
30 to 50 tons	1,110	41,251	6,573	239
50 to 60 tons	319	17,901	2,979	59
60 to 100 tons	885	66,212	6,631	215
100 to 200 tons	764	103,711	9,205	168
200 to 300 tons	295	70,275	3,486	153
300 to 400 tons	165	58,084	2,062	249
400 to 500 tons	120	53,685	1,646	223
500 to 600 tons	68	37,254	1,002	190
600 to 700 tons	85	55,890	1,482	413
700 to 800 tons	53	39,382	952	349
800 to 1,000 tons	56	49,710	1,191	520
1,000 to 1,200 tons	67	73,387	1,540	847
1,200 to 1,500 tons	32	43,682	818	424
1,500 to 2,000 tons	44	77,031	1,589	901
2,000 tons and over	70	174,253	3,456	1,429
Total	15,352	1,033,829	89,486	6,793

* These figures do not include vessels under 2 tons burden engaged in coast fisheries not required to make formal entries, which numbered 9,793, with a total measurement of 10,985 tons, and employed 15,915 men. The total power of steam vessels amounted to 219,302.

Employment of the French mercantile marine during the year 1884.

Services.	Number of vessels, all classes.	Tonnage.	Number of crew.
Long voyages	766	530,690	14,037
European and Mediterranean waters	648	220,960	6,668
Coasting trade	2,160	106,234	8,174
Bank fishing	535	57,767	11,492
Coast and small fishing	10,075	83,332	46,054
Pilotage, towing, yachts, &c.	1,168	34,846	3,061
Total	15,352	1,033,829	89,486

Statement showing the nationality and tonnage of vessels entered into the ports of France during the years 1883 and 1884.

Nationality.	1883.		1884.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
French	10, 215	4, 553, 272	8, 907	4, 272, 019
British	15, 286	5, 605, 677	14, 679	5, 230, 923
Italian	3, 851	812, 996	2, 786	877, 130
German	875	637, 972	858	587, 949
Norwegian	1, 696	590, 451	1, 481	531, 830
Spanish	2, 080	444, 254	1, 458	290, 745
Swedish	531	218, 124	485	206, 461
Dutch	259	179, 599	264	179, 044
Danish	299	118, 797	370	141, 967
Austrian	352	161, 318	266	132, 765
Russian	358	117, 221	306	106, 926
Greek	546	160, 610	377	113, 908
United States	38	36, 300	47	51, 146
Belgium	96	32, 539	73	19, 960
Portuguese	36	9, 604	25	7, 951
Mexican	1	2, 625	5	7, 049
Turkish	12	2, 529	12	3, 919
Roumanian	1	831	5	1, 943
Hawaiian			1	785
Brazilian			2	742
Siamese			1	574
Haytian	1	323		
Tunisan	4	320		
Venezuelan	1	183		
	36, 538	13, 685, 545	32, 408	12, 765, 736

The following table shows the figures of navigation between the United States and France:

Statement showing the flag, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States during the year 1884.

Flag.	With cargo.		In ballast.		Totals.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Entered ;						
United States	40	45, 450			40	45, 450
French	121	269, 422			121	269, 422
Others	540	533, 673			540	533, 673
Total	701	848, 545			701	848, 545
Cleared :						
United States	4	4, 367	16	19, 103	20	23, 470
French	109	279, 594	4	2, 816	113	282, 410
Others	135	162, 364	158	117, 720	293	280, 084
Total	248	446, 325	178	139, 639	426	585, 964

Statement showing the number and tonnage of American vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States from 1878 to 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1878	195	139, 779	176	132, 214
1879	146	137, 337	126	122, 648
1880	149	138, 447	110	95, 802
1881	83	83, 251	62	61, 218
1882	77	97, 780	55	66, 520
1883	34	35, 500	20	18, 567
1884	40	45, 450	20	23, 470

COMMERCE DURING THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1885.

The following statement shows the imports into, and the exports from, France during the first ten months of 1885, as compared with the imports and exports for the corresponding period of 1883:

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Articles of food.....	\$216, 027, 023	\$212, 432, 977	\$115, 709, 290	\$109, 774, 926
Natural products and raw materials.....	341, 934, 626	333, 688, 508	102, 972, 834	101, 674, 137
Manufactured articles.....	100, 001, 406	93, 831, 196	251, 199, 343	263, 711, 533
Other merchandise.....	28, 258, 867	28, 271, 412	23, 634, 780	27, 551, 329
Total	686, 221, 922	668, 224, 093	493, 516, 247	502, 711, 925

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, December 3, 1885.

Table showing the value of declared exports from the consular districts of France (including agencies) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Paris.	Bor- deaux.	Cognac.	Havre.	Lyons.	Mar- seilles.
Albumen	\$22, 395					
Argols and cream of tartar	308, 037	\$793, 280			\$256, 219	\$9, 007
Art, works of	520, 487			\$3, 368		775
Books and engravings	322, 611			956		
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures	73, 861					
Brandy	704	115 553	\$1, 066, 429	457		
Bristles	117, 874			1, 321		
Buttons and trimmings.....	1, 856, 422			335		
Calf-skins, leather, and hides.....	4, 003, 874	200, 554		40, 529	30, 975	108, 537
Carpets	3, 890					1, 513
Carriages	19, 998					
Cheese.....				32, 141		
Chemicals	421, 496					24, 782
Church ornaments and metallic trim- mings.....	155, 848			1, 058	240, 506	
Clocks and watches.....	274, 812			1, 314	202	
Coffee.....				73, 889		
Corks.....		77, 347		22, 078		666
Corsets	223, 670					
Costumes and dresses	243, 360			1, 234		
Cotton goods.....	449, 361			421	1, 076	
Drugs and medicines.....	38, 109	23, 619		96, 706		31, 622
Dye-stuffs	254, 628			36, 157	35, 270	4, 242
Fancy goods.....	1, 525, 161			318		1, 488
Feathers and flowers, artificial, and millinery	1, 576, 611			24, 113		
Furniture, cabinet woods, and house- hold goods	208, 852			15, 849		111, 740
Glass, porcelain, and potteries.....	391, 779		391, 817	1, 176		308
Gloves.....	541, 343					
Glue.....	88, 176			1, 179		
Hair, human.....	108, 283			1, 316		
Hair, vegetable and horse.....	17, 048			3, 881		3, 561
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig- iron	236, 293			19, 833	40, 633	10, 397
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs	1, 096, 300				1, 653	
Horses and asses	590, 444			127, 820		
Hosiery.....	757, 819					
India-rubber.....	18, 400			11, 270		13, 417
Jewelry and precious stones.....	2, 474, 219				6, 446	

Table showing the value of declared exports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Paris.	Bor- deaux.	Cognac.	Havre.	Lyons.	Mar- seilles.
Laces, tulles, and crapes.....	\$2, 102, 575	.....	.....	.....	\$227, 457	.....
Lemons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3, 256
Linen goods	222, 360	.....	.....	\$1, 451	.....	.....
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	7, 659, 309	.....	.....	2, 047	.....	.....
Millstones, plaster and cement.....	184	.....	.....	35, 924	.....	13, 416
Miscellaneous	244, 238	\$691, 682	.....	5, 985	187, 361	58, 995
Musical instruments	199, 675	.....	.....	120	3, 054	.....
Oils	13, 815	178, 919	\$333	14, 078	.....	203, 282
Optical and scientific instruments	342, 243	.....	.....	.....	6, 532	.....
Ores	7, 957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints and colors	98, 767	.....	.....	32, 415	.....	17, 341
Platinum	98, 545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preserved fruits and vegetables	171, 222	627, 978	.....	25, 983	10, 589	13, 342
Preserved meats and sardines.....	65, 195	437, 431	.....	22, 189	.....	.....
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c.....	10, 271	798, 700	.....	.....	.....	208, 513
Rags and old paper	4, 586	31, 686	.....	2, 683	.....	22, 641
Salt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38, 291
Seeds and plants.....	189, 507	.....	.....	17, 403	.....	61, 063
Shawls	549, 135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw, waste, and pierced cocoons ..	567	.....	.....	.....	1, 279, 326	4, 483
Silk and velvet piece goods.....	124, 857	.....	.....	526	5, 481, 729	.....
Silk and velvet ribbons.....	51, 695	.....	.....	.....	8, 370	.....
Soap, ordinary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85, 564
Soap grease	75, 842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sponges	4, 382	.....	.....	.....	.....	538
Stationery and paper	57, 104	15, 580	14, 660	.....	.....	.....
Straw goods	16, 137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and confectionery	20, 624	.....	.....	25, 992	.....	14, 422
Tobacco	2, 472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toilet articles and perfumery.....	488, 506	.....	.....	155, 899	.....	62, 446
Upholstery goods and wall paper.....	1, 082, 373	.....	.....	8, 032	.....	.....
Vinegar .....	.....	7, 043	382	479	.....	.....
Whalebone and hornstrips for corsets..	150, 152	.....	130	.....	.....	.....
Willow, wood ware, empty barrels.....	164	.....	1, 738	749	3, 338	.....
Wines and liqueurs.....	23, 357	1, 231, 989	.....	88, 582	82, 027	107, 910
Wool .....	.....	.....	.....	3, 313	.....	414, 681
Woolen cloth	298, 536	.....	.....	.....	1, 581	.....
Zinc	398	.....	.....	19, 509	.....	.....
Total in United States gold coin ..	33, 319, 015	5, 231, 361	1, 475, 489	982, 079	7, 904, 344	1, 652, 299
Total for the preceding year.....	38, 457, 395	4, 723, 976	1, 732, 412	2, 789, 142	10, 798, 497	2, 130, 353
Increase .....	.....	507, 385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	5, 138, 380	.....	256, 923	1, 807, 063	2, 894, 153	478, 054

Articles.	Nantes.	Nice.	Rheims.	Rouen.	St. Eti- enne.	Total for the year.
Albumen						\$22, 395
Argols and cream of tartar.....						1, 366, 543
Art, works of		\$668	.....	.....	.....	525, 298
Books and engravings.....						323, 567
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures.						73, 861
Brandy			\$50	.....	.....	1, 183, 193
Bristles.....						119, 195
Buttons and trimmings			325	.....	\$74, 876	1, 931, 958
Calf-skins, leather, and hides					4, 034	4, 388, 503
Carpets.....						5, 403
Carriages						19, 989
Cheese						32, 141
Chemicals				42, 081	.....	488, 359
Church ornaments and metallic trim- mings						397, 412
Clocks and watches.....						276, 328
Coffee						73, 889
Corks			800	.....	.....	100, 891
Corsets			715	.....	.....	224, 385
Costumes and dresses						244, 594
Cotton goods			8, 010	.....	19, 113	477, 981
Drugs and medicines						190, 056
Dye-stuffs			1, 642	.....	.....	331, 939
Fancy goods.....			734	.....	.....	1, 527, 701
Feathers and flowers, artificial, and millinery		285	.....	.....	.....	1, 601, 009
Furniture, cabinet woods, and house- hold goods.....		16, 484	.....	41, 963	.....	394, 888
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	1, 475	2, 809	1, 543	461	.....	791, 428

Table showing the value of declared exports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Nantes.	Nice.	Rheims.	Rouen.	St. Etienne.	Total for the year.
Gloves.....					\$487,404	\$1,028,747
Glue.....						89,355
Hair, human.....						109,599
Hair, vegetable and horse.....						24,490
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron.....	\$193		\$790		6,513	314,652
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs.....						1,097,953
Horses and asses.....				\$62,703		780,967
Hosiery.....						757,819
India-rubber.....						43,087
Jewelry and precious stones.....						2,480,665
Laces, tulles, and crapes.....				1,010,716	24,102	3,364,850
Lemons.....						3,256
Linen goods.....				12,101		235,912
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods.....			232,579	197,495		8,091,430
Millstones, plaster and cement.....						49,524
Miscellaneous.....	68,959		577	11,972	617	1,270,386
Musical instruments.....				7,621		210,470
Oils.....		\$11,965				422,392
Optical and scientific instruments.....						348,775
Ores.....						7,957
Paints and colors.....						148,523
Platinum.....						98,545
Preserved fruits and vegetables.....	36,679	8	3,287			889,038
Preserved meat and sardines.....	95,201					620,016
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c.....						1,017,484
Rags and old paper.....				51,774		113,370
Salt.....						38,291
Seeds and plants.....	32,279			30,443		330,695
Shawls.....						549,135
Silk, raw, waste, and pierced cocoons.....					4,201	1,288,577
Silk and velvet piece goods.....					14,943	5,622,055
Silk and velvet ribbons.....					456,196	516,261
Soap, ordinary.....						85,564
Soap grease.....						75,842
Sponges.....						4,920
Stationery and paper.....			443			87,787
Straw goods.....						16,137
Sugar and confectionery.....		1,347	509			62,894
Tobacco.....						2,472
Toilet articles and perfumery.....		203,185		11,509		921,545
Upholstery goods and wall paper.....				57,372		1,147,777
Vinegar.....						7,904
Whalebone and hornstrips for corsets.....						150,152
Willow, wood ware, empty barrels.....			32,306	141,675		178,362
Wines and liqueurs.....	1,767	27	2,732,922		6,747	4,277,066
Wool.....				149,423		567,417
Woolen cloth.....	2,129			295,412		597,658
Zinc.....						19,907
Total in United States gold coin.....	238,682	236,778	3,017,232	2,124,721	1,098,736	57,280,595
Total for the preceding year.....	269,061	170,428	3,152,735	2,227,272	1,330,994	67,782,266
Increase.....		66,350				
Decrease.....	30,379		135,503	102,551	232,258	10,501,671

COGNAC.

Report of Consul Irish.

The condition of trade in this consular district and agency during the year 1885 has not materially improved from that of the previous year. The relations sustained with the United States are almost entirely one-sided, as the exports from the district are in no material sense counter-balanced by the imports.

As heretofore reported, the opportunities for mutual trade remain almost entirely untried by our American merchants, although the consul

has received several communications from parties looking towards an attempt.

I have yet to learn of a single merchant from the United States, either in person or by accredited agent, appearing on the ground and making active efforts to establish a market for imports of American goods.

The attractions of a market here may not be sufficiently strong to elicit the necessary effort, and the slowness of the people to receive any new thing may stand as a barrier to immediate success, but the fact remains that a large extent of country, having a fertile and productive soil, a thriving population, with numerous towns and cities, the people eminently representative of France and French manners and customs, remains isolated from active mutual commercial relations with the United States, while the exports from the district are returned in cash to the pockets of the shippers.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

The coast line presents three ports for customs, namely, La Rochelle, Rochefort, and Tounay-Charente, but not an American ship has touched at either point during the year, nor for many years past.

At Rochefort alone have there been any imports during the year, of which the collector of the port has furnished me the following statement:

Nature of merchandise.	Quantities entered.			Total.
	Swedish.	Norwegian.	English.	
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Grain			3, 783, 939	3, 783, 939
Wood for construction.....	822, 000	2, 813, 420	4, 000	3, 639, 420
Materials		80, 200	.....	80, 200

1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds.

The French customs officers do not give the values of their imports, hence I am unable to report on the same; neither has their trade with other nations been a matter of research on my part, this being practically an inland consulate.

Exports for the United States are usually shipped via Bordeaux and Havre, either direct or via Liverpool, though the small vessels of the Charente do some of the carrying trade as far as the coast, and thence transship to Havre or England.

I present herewith a comparative table, showing the declared exports to the United States from this district and agency for the years 1884 and 1885. It will be seen that, in common with many other portions of Europe, business has largely fallen off.

Declared exports for Cognac and agency. Comparative table for 1884 and 1885.

[+ denotes increase ; — denotes decrease.]

Articles.		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Totals.	Increase or decrease.
Brandy.....	1884	\$307,741 71	\$288,811 10	\$216,760 68	\$322,382 73	\$1,135,699 22	.....
Do	1885	238,633 91	271,091 28	234,321 60	261,502 07	1,005,548 87	—\$130,147 35
Porcelain.....	1884	122,576 10	159,877 96	165,431 37	86,808 06	534,693 49	.....
Do	1885	88,866 33	85,936 85	129,737 56	100,684 44	405,225 18	—129,468 31
Paper	1884	5,676 56	486 71	3,985 84	2,957 47	13,108 58	+3,974 43
Do	1885	3,310 30	7,951 70	382 14	5,436 87	17,081 01	.....
Vinegar.....	1884	187 16	87 82	128 92	270 97	674 87	.....
Do	1885	110 59	.....	.....	.....	110 59	—564 28
Olive oil.....	1884	.....	.....	.....	333 00	323 00	.....
Do	1885	.....	.....	.....	347 96	347 96	+14 96
Show cards and circulars	1884	.....	.....	120 84	57 90	178 74	.....
Do	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—178 74
Wines and liquors.....	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,208 22	.....
Do	1885	436 49	694 32	607 17	771 04	2,509 02	+1,300 80
Skeleton cases	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	1885	130 28	.....	.....	.....	130 28	+130 28
Carafes.....	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	1885	.....	154 40	313 62	.....	468 02	+468 02
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	1,685,891 12	.....
Total decrease, 1885.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	254,470 19	.....

The porcelain trade, which has suffered so largely, gives signs at the present writing of some improvement, and manufacturers are more hopeful, and are making better shipments. Whether it would not be better for our country if the trade in brandy should entirely cease is a question which, perhaps, I am not desired to discuss, but there are indications of an increase of business again in that line during the current year. Other matters of export are not of sufficient quantity to awaken much inquiry.

J. E. IRISH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cognac, March 4, 1886.

BORDEAUX.

Report of Consular Clerk Butler on the commerce of Bordeaux with the United States, 1884–1885.

The total number of invoices authenticated at this consulate during the year 1884 amounted to 3,201, representing a total value of 24,558,698.51 francs, or \$4,739,828.77. For the year just passed (1885) these amounts were increased to 3,686 invoices, with a total value of 27,544,569.04 francs, or \$5,316,101.81; showing an increase for the last year over the preceding to the trade from this port to the United States of 485 invoices and 2,985,870.53 francs, or \$576,273.01. The following tabulated statements give the condensed but authentic history of the leading exports from Bordeaux to the United States for the two last years. They reveal the contents of the invoices, the quantities per quarter, how they were transported, and their destinations.

CONTENTS.

Year.	Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
1884....	Olive oil.....cases..	11, 118	22, 797	16, 920	9, 041	59, 875
1885....	do.....do.....	9, 339	12, 065	16, 894	9, 616	47, 914
	Total					107, 789
1884....	Wines.....casks..	5, 346	4, 853	3, 492	4, 251	17, 942
1885....	do.....do.....	3, 945	5, 700	3, 484	3, 634	16, 763
	Total					34, 705
1884....	Wines.....cases..	57, 560	46, 970	22, 994	26, 180	153, 704
1885....	do.....do.....	24, 136	56, 232	29, 027	13, 581	122, 976
	Total					276, 680
1884....	Sardines.....cases..	17, 110	4, 608	14, 070	12, 422	48, 210
1885....	do.....do.....	7, 996	4, 605	52, 414	18, 907	83, 922
	Total					132, 132
1884....	Brandy.....casks..	363	157	286	244	1, 050
1885....	do.....do.....	209	460	223	226	1, 118
	Total					2, 168
1884....	Brandy.....cases..	4, 116	2, 297	2, 316	2, 421	11, 150
1885....	do.....do.....	1, 206	3, 905	1, 832	1, 136	8, 079
	Total					19, 229
1884....	Prunes.....cases..	34, 254	5, 598	27, 751	107, 042	174, 645
1885....	do.....do.....	46, 509	18, 351	65, 638	105, 684	236, 182
	Total					410, 827
1884....	Preserves, including nuts and vegeta- bles.....bags..	2, 215	450	15	13, 828	16, 508
1885....	do.....do.....	6, 017	1, 583	52	13, 953	21, 605
	Total					38, 113
1884....	Preserves, including nuts and vegeta- bles.....cases..	14, 427	24, 690	27, 485	26, 764	93, 366
1885....	do.....do.....	23, 742	12, 164	40, 210	19, 462	95, 578
	Total					188, 944
1884....	Tartar.....casks..	1, 558	1, 986	874	1, 359	5, 777
1885....	do.....do.....	1, 385	1, 449	667	1, 432	4, 933
	Total					10, 710

TRANSPORTATION.

Quarters.	Invoices.	Steam.	Sail.	Nationality of vessel.							
				French.	English.	American.	German.	Austrian.	Italian.	Norwegian.	Belgian.]
1884.											
First	691	610	81	465	175	32	2	17			
Second	766	684	82	468	238	30	21				9
Third	714	626	88	472	186	4	25		23		4
Fourth	1, 030	996	34	636	350	3	1	14		12	14
Totals.....	3, 201	2, 916	285	2, 041	949	69	49	31	23	12	27
1885.											
First	754	657	97	358	310	50		29	6		1
Second	865	750	115	440	300	55		56	10		4
Third	962	845	117	516	335	3	40	48		16	4
Fourth	1, 105	1, 071	34	560	525	2	1		9		8
Totals.....	3, 686	3, 323	363	1, 874	1, 470	110	41	133	25	16	17

DESTINATIONS.

Place.	Invoices.		Total.	Place.	Invoices.		Total.
	1884.	1885.			1884.	1885.	
New York	1,889	2,290	4,179	Detroit	6	3	9
New Orleans	406	430	836	Rochester	5	8	13
San Francisco	250	206	456	Indianapolis	4	1	5
Philadelphia	194	310	504	Savannah	3	13	16
Boston	122	165	287	Portland, Oreg	3	2	5
Chicago	82	64	146	Denver	2	0	2
Baltimore	48	43	91	Newport, R. I.	2	0	2
Galveston	27	10	37	Memphis	2	1	3
Brazos de Santiago	17	9	26	New Haven, Conn	2	1	3
Saint Louis	26	21	47	Kansas City	1	4	5
Cincinnati	15	15	30	Mobile	1	1	2
Milwaukee	14	8	22	Laredo, Tex	0	6	6
Cleveland	12	10	22	El Paso, Tex	0	1	1
Georgetown	12	17	29	Providence, R. I.	0	2	2
Pittsburgh	13	7	20	Portland, Me	0	3	3
Saint Paul	10	7	17	Fort Wayne	1	0	1
Charleston	9	2	11	Minneapolis	0	1	1
Corpus Christi	9	2	11				
Louisville	8	14	22				
Buffalo	6	9	15				
				Total	3,201	3,686	6,887

The increase for 1885 was, from this showing, in the shipments of sardines, prunes, and preserves. There was a decided decrease in the quantities of olive oil, wines, and tartar. In brandy there was an increase of shipments of casks but a decrease in the cases, the latter sufficient to cause a falling off in the total quantity.

Olive oil is generally shipped in cases containing a dozen bottles, or two dozen half bottles. A case of wine contains sometimes a dozen, two dozen, and even fifty or a hundred bottles, but never less than a dozen. A cask wine is estimated to be about three hundred bottles. The brandy casks of vary in size, but are generally smaller than the wine casks; the cases contain the same quantities as those of wine. Prunes are put up in jars, small tin boxes, or kegs called "barils," according to the quality of the fruit, the best quality in the jars of a dozen or more in a case, the second grade in the tin boxes of a quarter of a pound, half pound, or a pound capacity, and a dozen or more of them in a case; the inferior qualities are packed in the case or keg itself. "Preserves in bags" means nuts, principally Grenoble (or "English") walnuts. The cases contain the fruit or vegetable in bottles, jars, cans, or tins (small boxes), of which the standard capacity is a pound or quart; they range from a half dozen up to a hundred in a case.

Sardines are shipped in cases containing quarter, half, and whole boxes; and tartar in barrels of about one thousand pounds.

It is fair to state that in the table of transportation the figures assigned to American vessels are those where the invoices state that the goods are shipped via Liverpool, and to that point by an English steamer, for the American line from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which line I believe has come to be American only in name, so that it is more or less a fiction to say that American ships play any part in the carrying trade between this port and the United States. In point of fact the average of American vessels touching at this port during the past five years has been three. For 1884 there were three and for 1885 two. All but a small part of the carrying is done by French and English vessels, the former direct from Bordeaux to New York, occasionally via Havre, and the latter almost entirely via Liverpool.

W. W. BUTLER,
Consular Clerk.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, January 12, 1886.

LYONS.

Report of Consul Newmark on silk.

The syndicate of Italian bankers, whose operations, commencing last November, have been reported by me in several dispatches,* continues to exert its influence upon the raw-silk market of Lyons, not alone upon prices, but likewise upon the amount of business transacted; upon two or three occasions since the beginning of the year, in consequence of the dullness of trade, a weakness upon the part of holders became apparent and a decline seemed inevitable, when the syndicate came to the relief of the market, not only causing prices to be sustained, but creating a speculation which had the effect of advancing them, and nearly all grades of European silk may now be quoted at from 2 to 4 francs per kilogram above the figures prevailing at the close of last year. This advance was mainly secured in January, which was a very active month, and although business since then has materially diminished, prices have invariably been sustained by the intervention of the syndicate whenever any weakness became evident.

The above advance does not apply, however, to Asiatic silks, as they were driven last fall by speculation to higher figures than could be sustained, resulting in their being neglected, and they are now somewhat lower than they were in December.

Although the advance in the raw material has never been justified by the condition of the goods market, and it being at all times difficult and frequently impossible to obtain higher prices for tissues in consequence thereof, the manufacturers have been rather free buyers of raw silk, principally because of the fear that speculation would cause a further advance. This has resulted in the distribution of stocks, and the manufacturers who last year, when silks were almost entirely in the hands of the producers, endeavored to reduce prices, are now anxious that they should be sustained, although trade continues dull and unsatisfactory.

It seems to be universally conceded that this syndicate will continue to regulate and control the silk markets of Europe until the harvesting of the ensuing crop, and inasmuch as it is understood to have been most successful in its operations, it is possible that it may continue to exert its controlling influence indefinitely into the future.

As illustrating the advance in prices of raw silk, I present quotations of a few descriptions on December 31, 1885, and March 31, 1886:

[In francs per 100 kilograms.]

Description.	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1886.
Grèges, Italy, second order, $\frac{1}{2}$	52 to 53	56
Grèges, Cevennes, first order, $\frac{1}{2}$	59 to 60	61
Grèges, Syrie, first order, $\frac{1}{2}$	53	55 to 56
Grèges, Brousse, second order, $\frac{1}{2}$	51 to 52	54
Grèges, China tsatlees, 4's, $\frac{1}{2}$	37 to 38	36 to 37
Organzines, France, second order, $\frac{2}{3}$	59 to 60	63 to 64
Organzines, Italy, first order, $\frac{1}{2}$	59 to 60	63
Organzines, Syrie, second order, $\frac{1}{2}$	59 to 60	60 to 61
Organzines, China, tours comptes, second order, $\frac{3}{4}$	53	52 to 53
Organzines, Japan, European work, $\frac{3}{4}$	57 to 60	58 to 59
Trams, Italy, second order, $\frac{3}{4}$	57	57
Trams, Italy, first order, three bruts, $\frac{3}{4}$	62	60 to 61
Trams, China, French, and Italian work, second order, $\frac{1}{2}$	48	46 to 48
Trams, China, tours comptes, first order, $\frac{3}{4}$	54 to 55	52 to 53

* These reports will be found in Consular Reports No. 60, January, 1886.

The following table shows the transactions of the silk-condition house of Lyons for the quarter ending March 31, compared with the same period of 1885:

Month.	Condition.		Weighed.		Totals.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
January	361,705	274,165	148,472	107,295	510,147	381,460
February	245,791	278,725	117,771	109,449	363,562	388,174
March	284,171	299,919	98,453	97,166	382,624	397,085
	891,667	852,809	364,696	313,910	1,256,333	1,166,719

And which were divided in the following proportions:

Month.	Organzines.		Trams.		Grèges.		Other kinds.		Total.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
January	122,786	96,544	66,524	62,865	317,121	218,643	3,716	3,408	510,147	381,460
February	83,633	98,272	54,715	57,563	222,098	228,891	3,116	3,448	363,562	388,174
March	100,646	108,139	54,149	65,672	223,264	219,122	3,565	4,152	382,624	397,085
	307,065	302,955	175,388	186,100	762,483	666,656	10,397	11,008	1,256,333	1,166,719

It will be seen that January alone shows an increase, while February and March mark a decrease from the figures of last year. The total transactions, however, for the quarter, are 89,614 kilograms greater than for the same period of 1886, and when it is considered that November and December were unusually heavy months, and that the manufacturers purchased very largely, the slight falling off in the last two months may be easily accounted for.

PRODUCTION.

I submit the statistics of production of silk goods in Lyons for the year 1885, as published by the association of silk manufacturers of the city, and although the figures cannot be relied upon as absolutely correct, they will serve as an excellent approximate, especially for purposes of comparison with those of former years, as the mode and system of ascertaining the results are understood to be always the same.

In my despatch No. 45, of January 20,* reviewing the commerce and industry of Lyons for 1885, I devoted considerable space to the condition of the silk manufacturing interest, showing that it had suffered materially from various causes, the most prominent being the labor troubles, increased competition, and the continued neglect of silk tissues as articles of fashion and dress.

The figures I am about to present fully sustain all I then said on the subject, and although 1884 was considered a very disastrous year in the silk trade, 1885 was equally so, as far as the gross production can be

* Printed in Consular Reports No. 62, March, 1886, page 498.

considered any criterion, for the decline in each year was about the same.

The total quantity of silk goods produced in Lyons in 1885 amounted to \$65,870,900 as against \$68,659,750 in 1884, and \$71,710,115 in 1883, showing a decrease of \$2,788,850 from 1885 to 1884 and of \$3,050,365 from 1884 to 1883, and being a reduction of about $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for each period; this decrease, however, does not apply uniformly to the same character of goods, and in order that the situation may be correctly understood I append the following tabular statements, showing the comparative value of the various classes of articles produced in each of the three years under review, and which should be carefully examined to fully comprehend the many changes that are continually transpiring in this important industry.

I give the names of the articles in French, as many are technical and cannot be intelligently translated, but are well understood by our silk manufacturers and merchants.

Description.	1883.	1884.	1885.
PLAIN PIECE GOODS OF PURE SILK OR PURE SILK WASTE.			
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Faïlles et taffetas noirs, souples et cuits.....	20,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000
Faïlles et taffetas couleurs.....	10,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Satins noirs et couleurs tout soie.....	6,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000
Velours rayés, noirs et couleurs.....	500,000	500,000	500,000
Velours noirs et couleurs tout soie.....	12,000,000	11,000,000	8,500,000
Taffetas et serges pour parapluies et ombrelles.....	9,000,000	7,000,000	6,500,000
Doublures, serges, armures, marcellines, florence, lustrines.....	9,000,000	8,000,000	7,500,000
Foulards écrus, imprimés, et teints au carré.....	17,000,000	15,000,000	17,000,000
Taffetas rayés et quadrillés, cuits et souples.....	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000
Moires antiques et françaises, noires et couleurs.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Pékins rayés, satins de toutes sortes.....	5,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Étoffes de soie pure, unies, pour ameublements et église.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Armures noires et couleurs pour robes; surah, &c.....	52,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000
Marceline, florentine teinte en pièce.....		2,000,000	2,000,000
Totaux.....	147,500,000	128,000,000	122,000,000
FIGURED AND EMBROIDERED PIECE GOODS OF PURE SILK.			
Étoffes façonnées, liserés, damas, armures, droguets, noirs et couleurs.....	20,000,000	17,000,000	15,000,000
Étoffes pour ameublements et ornements d'église (damas, lampas, etc).....	6,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
Velours façonnés et lattés, noirs et couleurs.....	8,000,000	2,000,000	5,500,000
Grands façonnés et lattés, satins et moires façonnées.....	3,000,000	5,000,000	
Étoffes façonnées pour cols, cravates.....		2,500,000	2,500,000
Façonnés soie et schappe, teints en pièces.....		2,000,000	3,000,000
Foulards façonnés soie, en soie et schappe.....		2,000,000	2,500,000
Totaux.....	37,000,000	34,500,000	31,500,000
PLAIN PIECE GOODS, SILK MIXED WITH COTTON, WOOL, ETC.			
Satins noirs et couleurs, tramés coton.....	45,000,000	36,000,000	32,000,000
Satins tramés coton, teints en pièces, pour chapellerie et modes.....	30,000,000	35,000,000	33,000,000
Velours unis, noirs et couleurs, tramés coton.....	10,000,000	8,000,000	6,000,000
Velours unis, noirs et couleurs, mécanique.....	5,000,000	9,000,000	7,000,000
Peluches pour modes et chapellerie.....	5,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000
Popelines, siciliennes, bengalines et autres armures tramées laine.....	1,500,000	2,500,000	4,000,000
Étoffes unies pour voitures.....	150,000	150,000	150,000
Satins imprimés.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Turquoise, faïlles, serges, armures tramées coton pour modes et doublures.....	11,000,000	13,000,000	13,500,000
Étoffes unies, mélangées, coton, laine fil pour ameublement et église.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Armures surah, teints.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Tissus de soie, bourre de soie, coton fil, pour robes, doublures et ameublements.....	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Tissus pour parapluies et ombrelles, tramés coton.....	4,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
Étoffes unies mélangées pour cols, cravates.....	500,000	500,000	
Mélangés divers, china, serges, faïlles, etc., teintes en pièces.....		4,000,000	4,000,000
Totaux.....	120,650,000	124,650,000	119,150,000

Description.	1883.	1884.	1885.
FIGURED AND FANCY PIECE GOODS MIXED WITH SILK, COTTON, WOOL, &C.			
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Étoffes façonnées, trame ou chaîne, coton ou laine, pour robes ..	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Velours rayés, façonnés, lattés, trainés coton	7,500,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Étoffes façonnées pour voitures	250,000	250,000	250,000
Étoffes façonnées pour ameublements et ornements d'église	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Foulards Mossoul	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000
Cravates, châles et fichus nouveautés	250,000	250,000	200,000
Gazes rayées et façonnées, velours	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Étoffes façonnées mélangées pour cols, cravates	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Totaux	21,000,000	26,000,000	24,450,000
SILK GOODS MIXED WITH GOLD OR SILVER FOR THE LEVANT AND INDIA.			
Étoffes unies et façonnées, soie pure ou mélangée de coton, or et argent fin	4,500,000	4,500,000	5,000,000
SUNDRY TISSUES.			
Crêpes noirs et couleurs	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Crêpes de Chine	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,000,000
Gazes soie, et soie chaîne coton	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000
Grenadines	3,500,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
Tulles unis façonnés, brodés	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Dentelles, guipures, lamas	4,205,000	4,700,000	4,300,000
Tissus et gaze perlés			3,000,000
Totaux	24,905,000	25,900,000	28,500,000
Ornements d'église, passementeries militaires	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Passementeries soie, coton, laine, etc	12,000,000	8,200,000	7,700,000
Totaux généraux	371,555,000	355,750,000	341,300,000
Or in United States currency	\$71,710,115	\$68,659,750	\$65,870,900

An analysis of the above statements will show that the greatest decrease from 1884 to 1883 was in pure silk faille, taffetas, armures, and surahs, while the production thereof for the past two years remained about the same, the differences being as follows :

Description.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Black failles and taffetas	20,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000
Colored failles and taffetas	10,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Black and colored armures and surahs	52,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000
Total	82,000,000	71,000,000	70,000,000

In the rich silk figured and embroidered tissues, in the manufacture of which Lyons is without a rival, the differences were about the same, being a reduction of two and a half million francs from 1884 to 1883, and of three million francs from 1885 to 1884.

Plain and fancy piece goods of mixed material lost part of the increase they had gained in 1884, to wit :

Description.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Plain piece goods, silk mixed with cotton, wool, &c	120,650,000	124,650,000	119,150,000
Fancy piece goods, silk mixed with cotton, wool, &c	21,000,000	26,000,000	24,450,000
Total	141,650,000	150,650,000	143,600,000

The decrease in the production of satins is more uniform than that of any other article in the above statement, the loss having been 6,000,000 francs from 1885 to 1884, and 7,500,000 francs from 1884 to 1883; the decline in that article and velvets was the greatest last year as compared with 1884, although the production of the latter varied but little from 1883, as the following figures will show:

Description.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Pure silk satins	6,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000
Pure silk Pekin satins	5,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Black and colored cotton back satins.....	45,000,000	36,000,000	32,000,000
Cotton back satins dyed in the piece.....	30,000,000	35,000,000	33,000,000
Printed satins.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Total	88,000,000	82,000,000	74,500,000
Pure silk velvets.....	12,500,000	11,500,000	9,000,000
Plain black and colored cotton back velvets, hand looms...	10,000,000	8,000,000	6,000,000
Plain black and colored cotton back velvets, power looms..	5,000,000	9,000,000	7,000,000
Fancy cotton back velvets, hand looms	7,500,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total.....	35,000,000	40,500,000	34,000,000

On the other hand, there was an increase in the production last year over the year before of 2,500,000 francs in plain and fancy foulards; 3,000,000 in plushes; 1,500,000 in silk and wool poplins, sicilians, &c., and of 3,000,000 francs in beaded tissues and gauzes.

From a careful consideration of the foregoing figures the year 1885 may be set down as having been one of very reduced profits to the silk manufacturers, while it brought especially low earnings to the weavers, who, besides the loss occasioned by want of work owing to the labor troubles, suffered seriously from the industrial revolution, caused by the incessant conquest of power over hand looms, and which is continually changing the condition of the laborer, and, it is generally believed, operated as a more powerful factor in the reduction of the price of weaving than the falling off in the demand for labor on account of the depressed condition of trade and the consequent decrease in production.

SILK TRADE.

The administration of the French custom-houses reports the total imports and exports of France, of silk and its manufactures, for the year 1885, compared with 1884 and 1883, as follows:

Class.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Cocoons, raw silks . . .	231,347,387	268,585,184	306,220,591	128,973,272	135,635,671	147,233,721
Manufactured silk	44,411,384	41,047,700	42,300,298	218,827,150	223,736,763	275,950,188
Ribbons	298,088	421,230	714,300	14,487,241	13,084,763	25,301,220
Total francs	276,056,859	310,054,114	349,235,189	372,287,663	372,457,197	448,485,129
Total dollars	53,278,973	59,840,444	67,402,387	69,921,518	75,744,239	86,557,629

The above figures show a decline each year in the aggregate amount of this trade. An analysis thereof however, demonstrates that more than the entire amount of decrease in the imports was in cocoons and

raw materials, and that there were more manufactured silks brought into the country in 1885 than in either of the two previous years.

In the exports, however, there has been a decrease in both the raw and manufactured articles, the aggregate decline in 1885 as compared with 1884, being nearly 8 per cent., whereof three quarters were in cocoons and raw silks, leaving the difference in manufactures only about 2 per cent., and considering the many difficulties with which the trade had to contend last year, this cannot be regarded as very serious.

The following statement presents a detail of the figures given above:

Importations of raw materials.

Articles.	1885.		1884.		1883.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Cocoons	585, 223	6, 437, 453	813, 914	8, 953, 054	1, 458, 729	17, 504, 748
Grège silks	3, 463, 342	131, 606, 996	3, 922, 709	149, 062, 942	4, 104, 165	168, 270, 765
Thrown silks	773, 540	40, 224, 080	963, 084	50, 080, 368	1, 157, 516	64, 820, 896
Waste and frissons:						
In mass	4, 176, 343	41, 763, 430	4, 948, 155	49, 481, 550	4, 575, 445	45, 754, 450
Combed and carded	80, 699	1, 291, 184	83, 863	1, 341, 808	62, 391	998, 256
Thread of leuret	453, 702	9, 074, 040	442, 673	8, 853, 460	408, 948	8, 178, 960
Dyed, &c., silks	31, 120	950, 204	25, 439	812, 002	17, 672	692, 496
Total	9, 563, 969	231, 347, 387	11, 199, 837	268, 585, 184	11, 784, 866	306, 220, 571

Importations of manufactured silks.

Articles.	1885.	1884.	1883.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Pure silk piece goods	34, 710, 960	33, 299, 952	31, 666, 518
Mixed silk piece goods	6, 546, 570	5, 049, 440	5, 319, 064
Gauzes, crapes, laces, tulles, &c	1, 991, 390	2, 506, 060	4, 145, 076
Tissues from waste silk, including foulards	311, 784	442, 508	424, 490
Hat trimmings	827, 370	675, 990	700, 350
Pure silk trimmings	23, 310	73, 750	44, 800
Total	44, 411, 384	42, 047, 700	42, 300, 298

Importations of ribbons.

Pure silk ribbons	269, 480	323, 790	539, 230
Mixed silk ribbons	27, 628	81, 420	98, 980
Ribbons from waste silk	980	6, 020	76, 090
Total	298, 088	411, 230	714, 300

Exportations of raw materials.

Articles.	1885.		1884.		1883.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Cocoons	292, 597	3, 364, 865	725, 369	8, 341, 743	530, 399	6, 629, 988
Grège silks	1, 370, 942	59, 221, 448	1, 647, 364	72, 484, 016	1, 499, 065	70, 456, 055
Dyed, &c., silks	301, 111	16, 413, 778	368, 387	20, 864, 022	418, 539	24, 903, 402
Waste and frissons:						
In mass	1, 146, 224	12, 608, 464	1, 689, 578	18, 585, 358	1, 869, 964	20, 569, 604
Combed and carded	874, 010	17, 480, 200	897, 374	17, 947, 480	322, 002	6, 440, 040
Thread of leuret	185, 005	4, 625, 125	153, 254	3, 831, 350	234, 196	5, 854, 900
Thrown silks	267, 583	14, 984, 648	235, 293	13, 176, 408	203, 024	12, 180, 440
Waste and flock silks	137, 372	274, 744	202, 647	405, 294	99, 146	198, 292
Total	4, 574, 844	128, 973, 272	5, 919, 266	155, 635, 671	5, 176, 335	147, 232, 721

Exportations of manufactured silks.

Articles.	1885.	1884.	1883.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Pure silk piece goods.....	91,324,301	91,858,184	131,923,738
Mixed silk piece goods.....	62,562,776	68,572,900	72,005,556
Gauzes, crapes, laces, tulles, &c.....	36,455,474	39,904,041	50,711,893
Tissues from waste silk, including foulards	10,418,828	10,637,380	5,472,356
Hat trimmings.....	5,128,070	672,510	1,566,864
Silk trimmings with gold or silver	5,571,244	2,968,140	3,423,895
Pure silk trimmings	3,512,880	3,610,320	6,410,710
Mixed silk trimmings.....	3,853,577	5,513,288	4,444,176
Total.....	218,827,150	223,736,763	275,959,188

Exportations of ribbons.

Pure silk velvet ribbons	2,370,840	2,913,960	2,837,240
Pure silk ribbons other than velvet	4,441,080	3,632,985	10,863,600
Mixed silk ribbons.....	7,672,321	6,537,818	11,600,380
Total.....	14,484,241	13,084,763	25,301,220

M. J. NEWMARK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, April 15, 1886.

HAVRE.

Report of Consul Dufais on the commerce of Havre in 1885.

The general stagnation of commerce and industry all over the world has also been severely felt during the past year by the merchants of Havre; but, notwithstanding the steady and serious decline of her two great staple articles of coffee and cotton during the last two years, the last twelve months passed without any serious mercantile disaster, the system of sales of these articles for future delivery, guarded by very wise rules as to safety, having prevented any sudden and disastrous break.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

In describing the late improvements in the docking facilities for vessels in the port of Havre, very little has to be added to the exhaustive report made on the 5th of December, 1882, by my predecessor, Major Glover.

The most important public works then projected and commenced were the construction of the ninth dock, or basin, and the canal of Tancarville.

The ninth basin, or "Bassin Bellot," as it is now called, after the engineer of that name, lately deceased, who planned and superintended its construction, and the canal of Tancarville, both described in the above-mentioned report, are nearly completed; in fact, the western part of the Bassin Bellot was opened to commerce in December last, and the eastern part will be finished next year. This dock, commenced in 1880, has a length of 3,444 feet (1,050 meters), a width of 721 feet (220 meters), covers a little over 52 acres, and its quays measure 86,563 feet. The cost will be about \$4,000,000.

The work on the Tancarville Canal ($18\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length) is also approaching its completion. The engineers calculate that the water will reach a depth of 6 meters (19 feet 8 inches) from here to Harfleur, about 4 miles, and from there to its junction with the Seine of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet ($3\frac{1}{2}$ meters), thus permitting sea-going vessels to proceed to the ancient port of Harfleur, and lighters and river boats to reach the Seine above, and thus escape the more dangerous part of navigating the estuary of the river Seine. The cost of this work is also estimated at about \$4,000,000.

Great improvement has taken place in the appliances for unloading vessels. Thus, for instance, the English ship Charlie Baker, which arrived lately from New Orleans, with a cargo of 3,675 bales of cotton and 1,200 staves, was discharged in five days; on the sixth day she took in her ballast and was ready again for sea. It is well for our captains to know this.

Another great improvement, calculated to add greatly to the beauty of the city, is the Maritime Boulevard, forming a charming drive and promenade along the border of the sea, from the Boulevard de Strasbourg to the annexed village and summer resort of Ste. Adresse, situated below the Cape of La Hève with its light-houses, a length of about 3 miles.

FOREIGN TRADE OF HAVRE IN 1885.

The amount of duties collected on imports at this port for the year 1885 was 43,128,506 francs, against 42,730,932 francs, being an increase of 397,574 francs. The tonnage duties were 1,420,686 francs, against 1,470,066 francs, or a decrease of 49,380 francs.

Imports presenting an increase.

Articles.	1885.	1884.	Increase.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Sugar of French colonies.....	8,946,802	4,770,110	4,176,692
Sugar (foreign cane)	1,465,060	690,827	774,233
Coffee	99,216,981	82,559,436	16,687,545
Pepper	1,368,561	742,648	625,913
Pig-iron	2,516,085	1,727,671	818,414
Flour	1,711,500	1,073,900	637,600
Petroleum	10,620,220	9,086,067	1,534,153
Indigo	812,589	730,129	32,460
Linen and hemp thread.....	211	.....	211
Cotton thread	15,109	4,555	10,554
Worsted thread	2,296	273	2,023

Imports showing a decrease.

Articles.	1885.	1884.	Decrease,
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Foreign beet-root sugar	1,255,677	6,086,082	4,812,405
Cocoa	5,274,015	5,458,025	184,010
Coal	482,332,000	504,440,600	22,108,600
Iron	5,308,419	5,944,923	636,504
Steel	305,342	798,226	492,884
Wheat	47,467,500	152,145,600	104,678,100
Refined petroleum	1,437,652	1,890,526	452,874
Linen and hemp goods	22,475	47,712	25,237
Cotton goods	94,332	205,102	110,770
Worsted goods	9,020	12,500	3,480
Metal work	1,910,145	4,996,319	3,086,204

The above figures comprise the general imports at Havre, whether intended for home consumption, sale here, or transit. The following figures represent the imports for sale here or home consumption:

Articles.	1885.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Subject to duty.</i>				
Sugar (French colonies) kilograms..	4, 530, 631	1, 544, 599	2, 976, 032	.....
Sugar (foreign cane) do ..	1, 316, 625	39, 670	1, 276, 955	.....
Cocoa do ..	822, 979	767, 197	55, 782	.....
Coffee do ..	21, 343, 267	21, 202, 794	140, 473	.....
Pepper do ..	240, 900	158, 640	82, 260	.....
Pig-iron do ..	1, 458, 535	1, 369, 051	89, 484	.....
Steel do ..	85, 436	50, 163	35, 273	.....
Guano (by foreign flag) do ..	1, 024	.....	1, 024	.....
Refined petroleum do ..	1, 646, 737	1, 391, 750	254, 987	.....
Crude petroleum do ..	9, 795, 714	9, 001, 095	794, 619	.....
Hides do ..	482, 670	393, 953	88, 717	.....
Indigo do ..	55, 473	20, 271	35, 202	.....
Cotton imported from England do ..	264, 022	106, 972	157, 050	.....
Linen and hemp thread kilograms..	211	.....	211	.....
Cotton thread do ..	15, 109	4, 555	10, 554	.....
Worsted thread do ..	2, 296	273	2, 023	.....
Metal work do ..	1, 910, 145	1, 829, 648	80, 497	.....
Foreign beet-root sugar do ..	939, 698	4, 148, 955	.....	3, 209, 257
Coal do ..	294, 709, 100	296, 123, 400	.....	1, 414, 300
Iron do ..	2, 470, 957	3, 297, 701	.....	826, 744
Rice do ..	349, 169	381, 203	.....	32, 034
Raw wool do ..	283, 812	388, 786	.....	104, 974
Wheat do ..	38, 941, 900	163, 360, 260	.....	124, 418, 300
Flour do ..	1, 351, 800	1, 595, 800	.....	244, 000
Alcohol liters..	913, 141	957, 605	.....	44, 464
Linen goods kilograms..	22, 475	47, 712	.....	25, 237
Cotton goods do ..	94, 332	205, 102	.....	110, 770
Worsted do ..	9, 020	12, 500	.....	3, 480
<i>Duty-free articles.</i>				
Lead kilograms..	10, 909, 925	8, 646, 195	2, 263, 730	.....
Raw hides do ..	22, 723, 696	22, 423, 095	300, 601	.....
Indigo (from places of growth) do ..	727, 069	590, 142	136, 927	.....
Cotton do ..	109, 035, 428	102, 457, 390	6, 578, 038	.....
Alcohol liters..	2, 862, 988	2, 654, 185	208, 803	.....
Wool kilograms..	19, 208, 952	25, 819, 883	.....	6, 610, 931
Guano (by French flag) do ..	.....	1, 200, 040	.....	1, 200, 040
Guano (by foreign) do ..	41, 000	15, 909, 891	.....	15, 868, 891
Rice do ..	121, 493	3, 774, 816	.....	3, 653, 323

Imports of principal merchandise according to packages.

Articles.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Cotton :			
From the United States bales..	422, 447	436, 498	445, 085
From other countries do ..	112, 259	203, 472	148, 300
Sugar :			
Martinique and Guadeloupe hogsheads..	26, 330	7, 610	5, 970
Reunion bags..	184, 048	34, 999	26, 854
Cuba do ..	8, 545	17, 693	847
Other countries { bags	295, 124	557, 020	303, 469
{ packages..	160, 878	2, 812	376
{ barrels ..	.....	4, 185	216
Coffee :			
Hayti bags..	361, 432	268, 682	183, 731
East Indies do ..	76, 203	53, 910	71, 425
Brazil do ..	691, 095	684, 396	693, 827
Other ports do ..	299, 752	271, 665	327, 849
Dye-woods tons..	75, 085	75, 940	89, 577
Cabinet woods pieces ..	201, 182	354, 049	156, 680
Cocoa packages ..	97, 625	116, 263	99, 134
Hemp and jute bales..	21, 846	18, 434	28, 687
Hides	1, 904, 660	865, 390	766, 059
Copper slabs..	148, 510	187, 616	333, 634
American staves	391, 235	1, 038, 993	528, 641
Cloverseed bags..	95, 876	13, 088	25, 000
Linseed and other oil-seed do ..	424, 253	568, 166	445, 309
Whale-oil hogsheads..	309	1, 645	1, 115
Petroleum barrels..	480, 992	252, 662	291, 357
Wool bales..	20, 470	74, 082	14, 713
Lard packages..	105, 342	60, 919	144, 986
Tallow { hogsheads ..	31, 089	16, 893	27, 657
{ packages ..	2, 407	4, 388	1, 016

Principal exports from Havre.

Articles.	1885	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Silk goods and ribbons.....	1, 147, 950	1, 008, 199	139, 751	.....
Cotton goods.....	4, 626, 274	4, 217, 971	408, 303	.....
Precious and ornamental stones.....	323, 424	69, 194	259, 230	.....
Wine.....	6, 865, 619	5, 564, 293	1, 301, 317	.....
Rags, unmixed.....	88, 108	61, 015	27, 093	.....
Glue.....	967, 847	821, 184	146, 663	.....
Salt butter.....	3, 722, 082	3, 550, 696	171, 386	.....
Worsted goods.....	6, 540, 993	7, 118, 859	.....	573, 866
Dresses and artificial flowers.....	5, 134, 929	6, 026, 830	.....	891, 901
China.....	1, 335, 148	1, 734, 081	.....	398, 933
Wall paper.....	322, 784	595, 339	.....	262, 555
White paper.....	1, 384, 947	1, 397, 699	.....	12, 752
Eggs.....	5, 981	15, 865	.....	9, 884
Potatoes.....	6, 303, 018	7, 422, 847	.....	1, 119, 829
Oil-seeds.....	143, 510	559, 412	.....	415, 902
Oil made of seeds.....	655, 646	882, 288	.....	226, 642
Ocher.....	1, 482, 646	1, 768, 374	.....	285, 728
Sugar, home grown.....	.....	20, 100	.....	20, 100
Rags, mixed.....	563, 553	1, 225, 090	.....	661, 537
Wheat, prepared.....	2, 400	23, 400	.....	21, 000
Flour.....	55, 000	68, 700	.....	13, 700
Hemp, flax, and tow.....	58, 855	81, 336	.....	22, 481

Foreign navigation.

Class.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1885.		1884.		1885.		1884.	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
French steamers.....	530	614, 323	552	625, 249	455	541, 016	508	592, 594
French sailing vessels.....	129	56, 883	143	67, 135	91	40, 005	103	44, 494
Total.....	659	671, 206	695	692, 384	546	581, 021	611	637, 088
Foreign steamers.....	1, 374	979, 833	1, 429	978, 325	838	618, 670	851	592, 435
Foreign sailing vessels.....	529	294, 561	599	331, 449	156	86, 698	167	79, 652
Total.....	1, 903	1, 274, 394	2, 028	1, 309, 774	994	705, 368	1, 018	672, 087
Grand total:								
Steamers.....	1, 904	1, 594, 156	1, 981	1, 603, 574	1, 293	1, 159, 686	1, 359	1, 185, 029
Sailing vessels.....	658	351, 444	742	398, 584	247	126, 703	270	124, 146
	2, 562	1, 945, 600	2, 723	2, 002, 158	1, 540	1, 286, 389	1, 629	1, 309, 175

It will thus be seen that the total loss compared with 1884 was 161 vessels of 56,558 tons inwards, and 69 vessels of 22,786 tons outwards.

Comparing the year 1885 with ten years ago, we arrived at the following figures:

Class.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	1875.	1885.	1875.	1885.
French steamers.....	215	530	204	455
French sailing vessels.....	368	129	316	91
Foreign steamers.....	1, 189	1, 374	853	838
Foreign sailing vessels.....	798	529	215	156

Thus in ten years the number of French steamers entered inwards increased 315, against a loss of 239 sailing vessels; and in clearances

251 steamers, against a loss of 225 sailing vessels. Foreign steamers entered show a gain of 185, against a loss of 269 sail; and clearances a loss of 15 steamers and 59 sail.

Ship-building.

Twelve vessels of 2,297 tons in the aggregate were launched here in 1885, but only 4 new ones of 522 tons put on the stocks, against 11 of 4,880 tons, and 8 of 4,859 tons, respectively, in 1884. The vessels launched here during the last ten years were as follows:

Year.	Number.	Tons.	Average tonnage.	Year.	Number.	Tons.	Average tonnage.
1876.....	4	734	183	1881.....	13	3,598	277
1877.....	2	1,000	500	1882.....	14	17,515	1,251
1878.....	5	8,380	1,676	1883.....	8	5,830	729
1879.....	10	5,800	580	1884.....	11	4,880	444
1880.....	13	8,268	636	1885.....	12	2,297	191

Seventeen new vessels have been registered here during 1885, all small, except a steam yacht of 355 tons, called the Bretagne, built at Baltimore, United States, for Alphonse Lafond; an iron bark, the Chili, 1,278 tons, built at Glasgow, for A. D. Bordes & Fils; a wooden bark, the Normandie, 685 tons, built at Honfleur, for L. A. Auger; a tug-boat, 158 tons, built in Belgium; and a sailing lighter of 229 tons, built in Holland.

M. A. Normand, whose establishment was mentioned in my dispatch No. 43, constructed during the year 1885 10 torpedo-boats for the French Government (No. 65 to 74 inclusive), 45 tons each, and measuring 108 feet in length, several of which have attained a speed of 20 to 21 knots and form at present part of a practice squadron in the Mediterranean, proving extraordinary sea-going qualities, but owing to the necessarily cramped quarters of officers and crew they had to put into several ports to give the men a chance to recover from fatigue. Another one of a larger class called the Balny, 131 feet long, $10\frac{82}{100}$ beam, has just been launched, and to judge from her first trial trip promises even better results. Two more of the same class, the Deroulède and Dondard de-Legrée, are in course of construction, besides the Barielo, of 62 tons, for the Spanish Government, and 2 of 100 tons each for Russia. Just before the close of the year the Government dispatch and transport boat, the Aube, 233 feet in length, 1,017 tons register, was launched from M. Normand's yard and is now nearly finished; whilst the Eure, a sister ship, is also in a forward condition.

M. Normand gives employment to about 700 men; he makes a specialty of the construction of torpedo-boats, which have a European reputation.

The Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, also described in my dispatch No. 43, has three different establishments here: one for the construction of vessels, one for steam-engines and gun-carriages, and one for the manufacturing of guns, employing altogether about 1,800 hands.

In their ship-yard five torpedo-boats have been finished for the French Government, the Bombe, Couleuvrine, Dague, Dragonne, and Flèche, of 200 tons each, leaving one on the docks. A small cruiser for the Haytian navy, the Toussaint-Louverture, 300 tons, is approaching completion,

and a large iron-clad cruiser, the Ulembi, of 2,500 tons, for the Japanese Government, will be launched in the month of March.

Another order for ten torpedo-boats has just been received from the Government.

In their engine works about a dozen steam-engines of 450 horse-power were constructed for Government torpedo-boats, besides several dredging and hydraulic machines for the Panama Canal Company, and over 100 naval gun-carriages of different sizes, principally self-adjusting after recoil from the fire, on the Vavasseur plan.

The artillery shop employs about 200 men. Thirty-six guns were delivered to the Spanish Government, and several orders were completed for Portugal, Hayti, and Japan, but the principal customer is the French Government, for which about 300 were finished, from the field-piece of 84 millimeters ($3\frac{1}{4}$ inches), weighing 220 pounds, to the 43-ton ship gun of 32 centimeters ($12\frac{1}{2}$ inch) bore, for which latter caliber an order for 28 pieces has just been received from the Government.

Work appears plentiful, and in this connection I may state that the distress so much complained of in other industrial districts throughout Europe is much less apparent here.

Emigration for 1885.

Seventeen thousand one hundred and forty-three emigrants shipped from here during the year, 11,018 males, 3,898 females, and 2,227 children. They belonged to the following nationalities and countries:

NATIONALITIES.

French.....	2,018	English.....	115
Italians.....	5,848	Belgians.....	98
Swiss.....	5,071	Russians.....	90
Germans.....	1,507	Spaniards.....	44
Alsace-Lorraine.....	1,283	Hollanders.....	44
Americans.....	672	Scandinavians.....	18
Turks.....	205	Greek, &c.....	12
Austrians.....	118		

COUNTRIES.

West Indies.....	8	United States of America.....	14,197
Australia.....	1	Venezuela.....	14
Brazil.....	296	Mexico.....	236
Canada.....	123	Peru.....	6
Argentine Republic.....	2,101	Uruguay.....	65
United States of Colombia.....	96		

For the emigration from Central Europe, Havre has formidable rivals in Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp. Most of the emigrants passing through here come from the south of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, though the latter sail largely from their own ports and Marseilles.

Sugar.

The reason of the continued large importation of French colonial sugar has been the continuance of the rebate (*déchet*) of 12 per cent. which the custom-house allows on such imports. This must have caused a cessation of imports, into the United States, of sugar from the French West Indies. During the last three months the imports here have somewhat fallen off.

The extra duty of 7 francs per 100 kilograms on foreign beet-root sugar has prevented their import, and has, on the other hand, stimulated the import of cane sugar, which is now also threatened with an increased tax, in anticipation of which the deliveries for home consumption have considerably increased.

The import duty on French colonial sugar is 50 francs per 100 kilograms, and 7 francs more from other foreign countries or from entrepôts in Europe.

Coffee.

Importations have been very heavy, owing to the low prices in the producing countries, and have swelled the stock here to unprecedented proportions, as per table herewith.

Stock end of—	Quantity.	Arrivals during year.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1876.....	13,456,855	40,389,620
1877.....	15,482,565	32,680,480
1878.....	13,143,260	42,245,155
1879.....	19,929,170	51,029,190
1880.....	24,047,885	46,540,335
1881.....	43,451,435	73,126,005
1882.....	51,382,230	64,379,540
1883.....	64,360,860	87,355,785
1884.....	59,030,175	76,292,165
1885.....	71,108,790	87,536,805

Havre is, for coffee, the most important market in Europe, and regulates prices as Liverpool rules those for cotton.

Cotton.

Closes lower in price at the end of the year 1885 than it has sold since the revolutionary years of 1848 and 1849, when French industry was at its lowest ebb. The average price of *très ordinaire* New Orleans cotton, corresponding with American middling, in 1847, had been 89 francs, duty paid, or about 79 francs in bond. (The duty of 10 francs per 50 kilograms has been suppressed, May 5, 1860, since when the import from the producing countries is free.)

In February, 1848, when the monarchy fell, cotton fell also and reached 43 francs in bond in April, 1849, but soon recovered and rose in June, 1849, again, to 66 francs, since when it has never been sold again below this price until now, as will appear from the following table:

Year.	August 31.	December 31.	Year.	August 31.	December 31.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
1885.....	65	62	1872.....	130	124
1884.....	71	73	1871.....	109	125
1883.....	72	72	1870.....	98	104
1882.....	87	71	1869.....	162	137
1881.....	79	82	1868.....	136	125
1880.....	84	83	1867.....	115	95
1879.....	82	87	1866.....	190	172
1878.....	78	67	1865.....	245	270
1877.....	71	78	1864.....	375	355
1876.....	76	79	1863.....	325	373
1875.....	88	81	1862.....	325	31
1874.....	98	95	1861.....	120	15
1873.....	110	106	1860.....	92	100

Petroleum.

The imports here are almost exclusively for a Havre refinery, which is yearly growing in importance, and finds a market mostly in the northern and western departments. There is some transit for Paris, but most of the oil for that destination is going by the way of Rouen.

Imports into Havre, 1885, 480,992; 1884, 252,662; 1883, 291,357 barrels.

Guano.

There have been no direct imports against 1,200 tons last year, on account of the very heavy stock which Havre has been carrying in the absence of any consumptive demand. Sellers have had to find a market in foreign countries, and important shipments have been made from here to the United States. The home demand is *nil*, home-made fertilizers taking the place of guano. The French Commercial Company of Paris has just obtained the monopoly from the Chilean Government for the sale of guano in Europe.

Wool

shows an important falling off in imports of nearly 26 per cent., but it is to be observed that many of the manufacturers have bought largely abroad and imported their purchases by the way of Dunkerque.

Wheat and flour.

The excellent result of the last home crop and increased import duties explain the great falling off in imports from 163,000,000 kilograms in 1884, to 39,000,000 in 1885, or a difference of 124,000,000 kilograms, or about 4,500,000 bushels of 60 pounds.

Rice

shows an import of only 121,493 kilograms, against 3,775,000 kilograms, a loss of 3,653,000 kilograms, or over 96 per cent. The reason for this falling off must be found in the fact that the stocks left over here from last year were very large, and that the imports found their way to Rouen instead of Havre, partly for reshipment to the south of France, where it is distilled and then sold for brandy, and partly for the rice-mills of that city.

Pork.

Its importation from the United States is still prohibited, whilst permitted from other countries. Though earnest efforts have been made and continue to be made with the minister of commerce, the edict, which was ostensibly issued for so-called hygienic reasons, since then proven to be totally unfounded, is still in force, and it is feared that this odious discrimination against the importation of our pork will continue indefinitely, backed by the agricultural interests and a few pork-packers.

F. F. DUF AIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, March 22, 1886.

GERMANY.

COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND FINANCES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Report by Consul-General Raine, of Berlin, on the commerce, industries, and finances of the German Empire for the year 1885.

SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT IN GERMANY.

For months past all accessible publications and other sources of information have, as far as possible, been carefully examined, extracts made therefrom and translated. Statistical data admitting of condensation were reduced to a tabulated form in order to illustrate synoptically the numerous facts controlling a political organization which, like the new German Empire, has assumed so vigorous a development. Many of the facts showing the growth of the Empire since it took its place among the great powers are of considerable interest, and indicate that Germany, at least for some time to come, will occupy a marked and prominent place in the great strife for political and social culture and development.

In view of the imperative wants of the young Empire, hardly one department of legislation is known that has escaped the process of entire modification, while the system of political economy has been totally reconstructed in accordance with the theory that such changes were imperatively demanded by the public welfare.

The almost uninterrupted flow of new laws was apparently not retarded by even a single inconsistency, but formed symmetrical parts of a structure that, long before its creation, was planned by a far-seeing statesman.

Cautiously but steadily a new system of government was carried into execution. Sufficient financial and other means, as well as skilled assistants, were abundantly on hand.

With the establishment of the German Empire an immense amount of intellectual and moral forces, for centuries neutralized by petty rivalry between the individual states of the late German Confederation, became available, and Prince Bismarck was prompt in uniting and directing them to higher aims—aims from whose realization he expects good results for his regenerated fatherland. With their aid he was enabled to forge formidable instruments for the creation of new political, social, and other organizations hardly thought of heretofore.

Men thoroughly trained in the renowned high schools of Germany stepped to the front, and their abilities and learning in science and art were practically employed.

A French industrial paper pointed, a few weeks ago, with emphasis to the steadily growing preponderance and wealth of the industries of Germany, alluding particularly to numerous schools for technical instruction in spinning, weaving, embroideries, &c.

This partly explains the fact that so many new projects could be carried out at once; for instance, "laborers' insurance, in the event of sickness, old age, and casualties," under the management of the Empire; also that a new industry—ship building—could be created and brought nearly to perfection; that suddenly, as if by silent command, and almost simultaneously, colonies were acquired in different parts of the southern hemisphere and placed under the control of experienced explorers.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

That Germany was under the necessity of finding new ways and means to improve the welfare of her people will be shown by the fact that her population continues to grow steadily and rapidly. As will be seen from the following exhibit, marked A, the population on the area now occupied by the German Empire (540,485 square kilometers, or 9,818 of square miles, German) has grown from 24,831,396 in 1816 to 45,234,061 in 1880, when the last census was taken. This will be better understood when we are told that on a yearly average the excess of births over deaths reaches about 540,000.

A.—Table showing the growth of population on the territory of the present German Empire since 1816.

Year.	Population.	Yearly increase.	Year.	Population.	Yearly increase.
		<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
1816	24, 831, 396	.....	1850	35, 395, 496	0. 57
1820	26, 291, 606	1. 43	1855	36, 111, 644	0. 40
1825	28, 111, 269	1. 34	1860	37, 745, 187	0. 88
1830	29, 518, 125	0. 98	1865	39, 653, 544	0. 99
1835	30, 935, 648	0. 94	1870	40, 816, 249	0. 58
1840	32, 785, 150	1. 16	1875	42, 727, 360	0. 92
1845	34, 396, 055	0. 96	1880	45, 234, 061	1. 14

The following table, marked Exhibit B, shows the proportion in which the different German states increased in population since the census in 1875, and the percentage of inhabitants per one square kilometer (equal 2½ acres):

B.—Table showing the area, population, and its increase since 1875 of the German Empire.

States.	Area (exclusive of parts of seas), square kilometers.	Population.			Percentage of inhabitants per one square kilometer.	Percentage of total population in all places with 2,000 and more inhabitants.	Percentage of total population in all places with less than 2,000 inhabitants.	Average percentage of yearly increase of population, 1875 to 1880.
		Total.	2,000 and more inhabitants (not cities).	Less than 2,000 inhabitants (cities).				
Prussia	348, 257. 6	27, 279, 111	11, 614, 385	15, 664, 726	78. 3	42. 6	57. 4	1. 16
Bavaria.....	75 863. 5	5, 284, 778	1, 462, 410	3, 822, 368	69. 7	27. 7	72. 3	1. 02
Kingdom of Saxony.....	14, 992. 9	2, 972, 805	83, 984	1, 288, 821	198. 3	56. 6	43. 4	1. 48
Kingdom of Wurtemberg..	19, 503. 7	1, 971, 118	696, 460	1, 274, 658	101. 1	35. 0	64. 7	0. 93
Baden	15, 081. 1	1, 570, 254	596, 044	974, 210	104. 1	38. 0	62. 0	0. 82
Hesse (Grand Duchy)	7, 680. 3	936, 340	378, 154	558, 186	121. 9	40. 4	59. 6	1. 14
Mecklenburg-Schwerin....	13, 303. 8	577, 055	228, 571	348, 484	43. 4	39. 6	60. 4	0. 82
Saxe-Weimar.....	3, 592. 6	309, 577	97, 028	212, 549	86. 2	31. 3	68. 7	1. 10
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	2, 929. 5	100, 169	36, 949	63, 320	34. 2	36. 8	63. 2	0. 94
Oldenburg	6, 420. 2	337, 478	68, 451	269, 027	52. 6	20. 3	79. 7	1. 10
Brunswick	3, 690. 4	349, 367	145, 703	203, 664	94. 7	41. 7	58. 3	1. 29
Saxe-Meiningen.....	2, 468. 4	207, 075	63, 005	144, 070	83. 9	30. 4	69. 6	1. 25
Saxe-Altenburg	1, 323. 8	155, 036	58, 512	96, 524	117. 1	37. 7	62. 3	1. 22
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1, 968. 1	194, 716	74, 871	119, 845	98. 9	38. 5	61. 6	1. 28
Anhalt.....	2, 347. 4	232, 592	134, 231	98, 361	99. 1	57. 7	42. 3	1. 70
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	862. 1	71, 107	24, 557	46, 550	82. 5	34. 5	65. 5	1. 05
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt ..	940. 4	80, 296	19, 492	60, 804	85. 4	24. 3	75. 7	0. 92
Waldeck	1, 121. 0	56, 522	7, 523	48, 999	50. 4	13. 3	86. 7	0. 64
Reuss, Elder Line	316. 4	50, 782	24, 767	26, 015	160. 5	48. 8	51. 2	1. 55
Reuss, Younger Line	825. 7	101, 330	44, 162	57, 168	122. 7	43. 6	56. 4	1. 84
Schaumburg-Lippe	339. 7	35, 374	8, 942	26, 432	104. 1	25. 3	74. 7	1. 31
Lippe.....	1, 222. 0	120, 246	23, 309	96, 937	98. 4	19. 4	80. 6	1. 34
Lubeck	297. 7	63, 571	51, 055	12, 516	213. 5	80. 3	19. 7	2. 21
Bremen	255. 6	156, 723	139, 980	16, 743	613. 3	89. 3	10. 2	1. 94
Hamburg	409. 8	453, 869	128, 415	25, 454	1, 107. 5	94. 4	5. 8	3. 09
Alsace-Lorraine	14, 508. 1	1, 566, 670	609, 570	957, 100	108. 0	38. 2	61. 1	0. 45
German Empire	540, 521. 8	45, 234, 061	18, 720, 530	26, 513, 531	83. 7	41. 4	58. 6	0. 43

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

Since the 1st of January, 1871, up to the 31st of August, 1885, no less than 1,309,272 persons, as far as German official returns show, left this country, mostly for the United States.

Exhibit C, herewith, shows the countries to which the emigrants went during the last ten years, 1875–1884; and while in 1884 28,395 Germans going to foreign countries gave up their citizenship, only 3,841 aliens were naturalized in the German states, among whom 334 United States citizens are mentioned.

This year, 1885, for the first time for several years, a considerable falling off has, however, been noticed. The German statistical bureau publishes the following data:

In the first eight months of this year (1885) there emigrated 79,933 persons; 1884, 111,253 persons; 1883, 119,205 persons; 1882, 145,436 persons; 1881, 155,039 persons; 1880, 68,288 persons.

The considerable decrease in 1885 seems to show that either the economical condition of Germany has improved, and that the attractive power of America which heretofore took the largest portion of emigrants has diminished, or that the new colonial policy keeps many "on the fence."

C.—German emigration in ten years, 1875–1884.

Years.	Total.	Emigrated to—							Number of emigrants per 10,000 inhabitants of the German Empire.
		United States.	British North America.	Brazil.	Central America, Mexico, and South America.	Australia.	Africa.	Asia.	
1875.....	30,773	27,834	38	1,387	450	1,026	1	37	72
1876.....	28,368	22,767	11	3,432	847	1,226	54	31	66
1877.....	21,964	18,240	11	1,069	557	1,306	750	31	50
1878.....	24,217	20,373	89	1,048	545	1,718	394	50	55
1879.....	33,327	30,808	44	1,630	517	274	23	31	75
1880.....	106,190	103,115	222	2,119	539	132	27	36	235
1881.....	210,547	206,189	286	2,102	876	745	214	35	464
1882.....	193,869	189,373	383	1,286	1,205	1,247	335	40	425
1883.....	166,119	159,894	591	1,583	1,125	2,104	772	50	362
1884.....	143,586	139,339	728	1,253	1,335	666	230	35	311

GERMAN COLONIZATION.

The increase of German population averages about 1.50 per cent. per annum, so that should this state of things continue, within a period of forty-seven years the population of Germany would be doubled; while France, for instance, with an increase of her population at the rate of 0.36 per cent. per year, would not reach double the number of her present population for two hundred years.

The yearly increase of population is given for 1884 to be—

Countries.	Increase.	Period of doubling.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
Germany	1. 50	47
Great Britain	1. 40	51
Netherlands	1. 35	52
Denmark	1. 28	54
Austria	1. 15	60½
Belgium	1. 13	61
France	0. 36	200

The necessity for extending the dominion of Germany, in view of such steady excess of births over deaths, forced itself upon the statesmen of the Empire, and even if we place the number of emigrants on the average at 80,000, according to German statistics, or more (about 100,000 according to ours) per annum, such emigration does not balance by far the increase of births, 540,000 per annum; hardly 16 per cent. of the increase are absorbed by emigration. It is but necessary to add that under such circumstances the colonial policy, so unexpectedly inaugurated, met with universal approval throughout Germany. A Berlin paper says:

We Germans have long been colonizers on a large scale; but, unlike the English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese, we have always colonized lands belonging to other Governments, and not our own.

Considering the annual growth of the nation, the question was then asked:

Could not the Government acquire for them territories where they would continue to be under German jurisdiction and enjoy the fatherland's protection?

The question was answered two years ago by the formation of the German Colonial Association, which spread with great rapidity over Germany.

The first conspicuous acquisition was that of the firm of F. A. E. Lüderitz, in South Africa. The energetic head of this house applied last year to the imperial chancellor for the national recognition of his acquisitions (some 900 German square miles), and thus gave the first impulse for the practical intervention of the Government.

Other trading firms followed the example of F. A. E. Lüderitz.

Traders in Cameroon also wanted protection, and the world was astonished to hear that not only in Angra Pequena and Cameroon, but in East Africa, and in New Guinea and other South Sea islands, the German flag was hoisted.

The most extensive acquisitions seem to have been made on the East African coast.

A large German East African Company was created with the support of leading financial houses. Soon afterwards an imperial charter (the first of this kind) was granted to them and officially published in the German Reichsanzeiger. Eminent men of different trades and professions, well known explorers of Africa, &c., were engaged to create a new Germany. The formation of companies for New Guinea, Lüderitzland, and Benné River districts followed. And it is proposed that all associations and companies which are endeavoring to promote German colonial interests should be federated, or at least come to some understanding as to their course of action. This question will be considered in a meeting shortly to be held in Berlin.

The first step towards a colonial policy was taken last year by Prince

Bismarck in laying before the Reichstag a bill to subsidize several lines of direct steamship communication between Germany and East Asia and Australia, the steamers to land either at a Belgian or Dutch port in the Atlantic, and Genoa or Trieste on the Mediterranean.

But nobody except those initiated in the well-kept secret were aware of the importance of that measure. Therefore the bill, when at first (spring 1884) laid before the Reichstag, did not get a majority of votes, and was defeated. Soon afterwards the Reichstag adjourned, but a storm of indignation arose all over Germany, and when the Reichstag met again, the bill, objected to at first, was passed in modified form, and two steamship lines were subsidized.

The importance of this act may be recognized in a report of the Bremen Board of Trade:

It is notorious that the majority of shipments of German goods, both those going to the colonies and those coming thence, are reloaded in London, and it is likewise notorious that the transaction of business takes place mostly by drawing on English banking firms, and that English banking firms make advances upon shipments destined for exportation.

All these advantages arising to the benefit of banking firms England owes to her direct steamship communication. It lies in the nature of the matter that these advantages could be bestowed upon Germany as soon as it makes the same arrangements as England, and as soon as it enters into direct communication with those countries to which goods are shipped. It needs no explanation that by the reloading of goods much time and money is wasted.

Another board of trade (Duisburg) on the Rhine says:

The hopes of German commerce and industry are, considering the overproduction, chiefly directed towards an increased export to foreign markets. * * * The augmentation of efficient steamship lines meets with much approbation from our merchants; but, above all, the regular appearance of mail steamers, under the flag and control of the Empire, on foreign coasts, will serve to strengthen the credit of Germany and to increase German exportation. * * * For the whole trade along the Rhine River it is of the greatest importance that the question of the landing of steamers has been decided in such a manner that a Belgian port has been chosen as a landing place. This is the only means to make the Rhine trade and industry independent of foreign facilities of transportation.

A third line of direct steamship communication with West Africa was, for the present, disallowed by the Reichstag. But arrangements have now been definitely concluded by private parties for direct steamship communication between Hamburg and the Congo. The service will be intrusted to the Castle Mail Packet Company. The vessels will, in addition to the Congo, call at Ambrilz, Loando, Algoa Bay, and there will be accommodation for cabin passengers. The first ship of the new line, the Dunrobin Castle, 2,811 registered tonnage, left Hamburg September 28 last. The agent for the company in Hamburg is C. Hugo.

The Congo State now formed, being open to the trade of all nations, may soon be a market for the products of modern civilization and aid in relieving the markets of the world of their surplus of production.

WORKMEN'S COLONIES.

While all this was done with a view of procuring abroad new fields of employment and development for the surplus of population, a new organization, quite novel in its character, was started at home. This organization was inspired by the deplorable fact that numerous working people, too poor to emigrate, remained at home without employment, or tramped through the country for alms. These people contracted bad habits and vices and became a danger to the country, espec-

ially to farmers. It was stated that about three or four years ago several hundred thousands of such people tramped through the land. The loss Germany sustained from this evil was estimated at several millions, people giving alms partly from pity, partly from fear. It was a clergyman of Elberfeld, von Bodelschwingh, who, of his own accord, assisted by wealthy and charitable men, endeavored to remedy this evil. He organized in the province of Westphalia a so called "Workmen's Colony" after quite a new plan. He bought tracts of waste or partly cultivated land, erected buildings thereon for all sorts of trades and occupations, and invited the inhabitants of his province to assist him in combating the evil of tramping and begging. He suggested local committees to instruct and induce their fellow-citizens in future to refuse alms to vagrants and to contribute the money heretofore given to tramps (by them mostly invested in alcoholic drinks) to the support of the colony. The plan worked well. Tramps were compelled to seek support at the local relief station or enter the colony. On their arrival at the workmen's colony they were first subjected to a thorough washing and cleaning, provided with better clothing, given them under contract.

While at first nearly all of them were employed in the cultivation of the soil, gradually in the progress of colonization they found work according to their respective trades. Those who became again useful members of society were, with recommendation, transferred to parties who needed them, and those who did not like to be improved were sent away or mostly apprehended by the police as candidates for work-houses.

The enterprise met with universal approval. The Emperor himself, and the members of the Government, as well as other influential men, took a deep interest in the matter, and before long such colonies were established in all provinces and states of Germany.

I have before me a statement from which I will quote a few figures to illustrate to some extent what I have said :

In the newly-founded workmen's colony for the province of Hesse-Nassau and the grand duchy of Hesse at New Ulrichstein, 13 colonists have been received since July 1 last, including 1 from Westphalia, 2 from Bavaria; 2, Wurtemberg; 1, Baden; 2, grand duchy of Hesse; 1, Alsace, &c. Among them were 2 agricultural laborers, 1 baker, 1 bookbinder, 1 gardener, 1 locksmith, 1 potter, 1 clerk, 1 hatmaker, 2 tailors, 1 shopkeeper.

As to age, 2 were under 20, 4 between 20 and 30, 6 between 30 and 40, and 1 above 40 years. In religion, 8 are Evangelical, 4 Catholic, and 1 Jewish. Eleven men were married, 1 bachelor, and 1 widower.

The first work is usually the draining of marshy ground. Afterwards, workshops are erected. It is expected that the colony will soon employ about 200 persons.

The main object of the colonies is directed to the moral improvement of the poor, to inspire them with self-confidence, and to make them useful members of society.

In this connection it may not be out of place to state that in several places of Germany, especially at Wurtemberg, a new industry for the poor has been started. The making of small wire bags and similar articles has been considered suitable and profitable employment for the children of the poor. The children do the entire work, which is simple and easily learned, and a finished bag sells at 50 to 80 pfennigs.

CONDITION OF GERMAN TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

I find in reviewing the several branches of industry that the manufacturers are complaining more of low prices than of opportunities to dispose of their goods. The prices obtained do not yield the profits desired, though nearly all branches are said to have plenty of work, even to the limit of their capacity. New industrial establishments are increasing, and everywhere prevails a tendency to extend the market,

notwithstanding the competition encountered on all sides. Many other causes may have contributed to the depression. An abundant crop in Europe, America, and the Indies caused a very palpable decline of prices, also other staple articles, such as coffee and sugar, went down rapidly.

Similar conditions prevailed in 1884 in the iron industry: satisfactory traffic, but unremunerative prices. The business report of one of the largest iron works mentions the fact that the prices last year were so low as to reach nearly the lowest point of 1873.

The number of such mining stock companies as have their stocks on the exchange list being unable to pay dividends to their stockholders increased from 22 in 1881, 19 in 1882, to 25 in 1883 '84.

More satisfactory are the reports in regard to the machine works, textile fabrics, chemicals, &c.

The report of many German boards of trade state that the home consumption is pretty normal, the principal branches in the domestic market meeting with comparatively little foreign competition. But, nevertheless, prices show a downward tendency, probably in consequence of domestic rivalry.

German protectionists appear to be pleased with two results of the new tariff policy, viz, that prices have not been enhanced, and that at least the home market was secured.

The apprehension (a paper says) entertained in that respect prior to the introduction of the custom tariff of 1879 had not proven true; prices do not depend solely upon custom barriers. * * * The question of the connection between a protective policy and decrease of exports we will leave undiscussed. But it is safe to contemplate that the removal of custom barriers would by no means at once procure the desired market abroad for German goods, for the reason that the stagnation of sales is connected with overproduction, not only in Germany, but in all great industrial countries. The more their industrial activity grows the less they will be susceptible of absorbing foreign goods and the greater will be the competition in all neutral territories, which become the staple places of the manufactures exported from all such countries.

As the only means to remove the great evils resulting therefrom, production should be proportioned to consumption, and, since the latter has diminished, production should be reduced accordingly. The result of excessive production not corresponding with actual consumption is shown, for instance, in the fact that the Rhenish-Westphalian Wire-Rolling Company, under a special convention, have reduced their former monthly production from 32,000 to 33,000 tons to 19,000 to 20,000 tons for the present.

A similar remedy to remove overproduction has been proposed by German manufacturers of spirits. This reduction is to take place at a rate of one-fifth of the average production of the last three years.

THE WORKING PEOPLE AND SAVINGS.

The only class of people who, it is said, have derived advantages from low prices with permanent work, while wages remained unchanged, are the workingmen. This seems to be true. A publication of the Prussian statistical bureau for the year 1883-'84 says that the investments made in all the savings banks throughout Prussia which are mostly patronized by the working people amounted at the end of the preceding year 1882-'83 to M. 1,817,388,889.71; new investments in 1883-'84, M. 564,898,641.24 (inclusive of M. 54,006,953.86 of interest added); withdrawn in 1883-'84, M. 416,565,265.67; so that M. 148,333,375.57 appear as the total amount of new savings deposited in Prussia during the year 1883-'84.

The largest savings were made in the provinces of Hanover, Westphalia, and West Prussia. In Berlin alone the total amount of actual savings in the above year amounted to M. 6,895,492.51.

RETURNS FROM INVESTMENTS.

The economical development of the last years shows a progressive decline of revenues and annuities derived from capital invested in loans at interest or in industrial enterprises. This is most conspicuous with regard to Prussian state bonds.

While for a number of years the state of Prussia has gradually converted its $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. into 4 per cent. stock, the entire conversion has eventually not only been effected without any difficulty, but Prussian 4 per cent. consols have also reached nearly their nominal value. This movement of rates of interest, which gradually extended to all lines of business, has reduced the income of people who invested in such values to the average extent of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

The effect upon industries in general and on real estate is the same. This downward movement has been checked, but not mitigated by the new measure of protection.

On the other hand wages, as already stated, have with very few exceptions remained unchanged. In some trades, especially in those of builders, an increase of wages has taken place in spite of the failure of several great strikes, while the prices for the chief necessities of life remain unchanged and are as low as ever.

Therefore a large portion of the wealthy classes was unable to maintain its former mode of living. Noticeable has been the falling off of pleasure travelers, while many have been compelled even to reduce their domestic expenses. The working people suffered less, but were enabled to live rather better than formerly.

This economical movement seems to have a leveling tendency, and to diminish the distance between the higher and lower classes. Of course much depends upon the success of the efforts of the working people to uphold the present rate of wages, a success which, however, is by no means sure, though protectionists entertain the belief that the domestic markets can be fully secured to German industry, and that the purchasing power of landed proprietors, farmers, and consumers generally can be strengthened by protective measures—measures, however, which in their range again contain the germ of new conflicts of interest, and embarrass the solution of a question which at the present time challenges the faculties of the leading political economists of all nations.

AGRICULTURE.

As will appear from table following, the number of persons engaged in agriculture, cattle-breeding, and horticulture amounts to 18,838,653 souls, including members of family and domestics; or in percentages of every 1,000 German inhabitants there live—

Persons on agriculture, &c.....	416.6
Persons on forestry.....	8.5
Persons on industry.....	355.1
Persons on commerce and intercommunication.....	100.2
Persons on remunerative labor of a variable nature.....	20.7
Persons on public services, professions, and the like.....	49.2
Persons without occupation.....	49.7
	1,000.00

Prior to the taking of the census of occupations and trades (1882) nobody in Germany knew exactly whether Germany was destined to remain agricultural or to become a manufacturing country. The census showed clearly that Germany's population in the first place consisted of farmers, then of traders and merchants. Bismarck's policy was now

better understood. He treated agriculture as the solid groundwork of the Empire; therefore all his efforts were directed towards strengthening the peasantry so that, even in times of war when Germany might be surrounded by belligerent neighbors and powers strong at sea, it could produce its own food.

Germany has had no failures in crops during many years past, but when prior to the time of the present protective tariff and prior to the time when the Prussian state had not yet acquired, by purchase, nearly all of the railways within its dominions, the peasant, I am informed, could hardly dispose of his cereals even in his nearest neighboring town unless sold at a price that did not even suffice to cover his cost of production. Thus the peasant found bakers already supplied with Hungarian flour or a miller with American wheat, &c., purchased at rates much lower than his own. The peasant thus deprived of his anticipated profits was compelled to borrow money on bills or promissory notes at high rate of interest, to be finally devoured by usurers.

Therefore, in 1880 a usury law was passed.

On the 21st of June, 1882, the Prussian minister of agriculture ordered inquiries to be made into the condition of the peasants, their debts, &c. Some reports received in reply were published. I give here some figures extracted from the report of one county (in German, *Kreis*) to show the increase of the total amount of debts under mortgages on real estate of farmers:

	Marks.
1867	18,890,169
1874	22,314,369
1881	28,270,173

Of 158 communities (townships) of which the "Kreis" consists, only 26 had the luck to escape an increased mortgage debt. Districts with poorer soil, chiefly restricted to the culture of rye, suffered most from foreign competition. The price of rye was so low that it did not cover even the cost of tilling.

A table is given in the aforesaid report to show a 24 years' average price within that "Kreis" at the time of harvest:

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
1850	6.60	4.65	3.56	2.35
1867	8.95	6.30	4.83	3.10
1874	8.06	6.35	4.97	3.16
1881	8.75	6.99	5.70	3.60

Nevertheless, this "Kreis" belongs to the more prosperous counties of Prussia. The tillable lands embrace an area of 252,882 morgen (=about 158,000 acres), 6,179 dwellings, and 13,286 farming, &c., buildings, worth about 1,500,000 marks, and insured against fire for 34,595,870 marks; the number of owners was 5,797; of estates, 19,000.

Hence it follows that M. 28,270,173 debts are secured by mortgage on 252,882 morgen (=158,000 acres) estimated to yield a profit of 2,166,173 marks, and at a value insured of M. 34,595,870 for buildings.

Though the debts amount nearly to one-fourth of the present value of the real estate, yet the increase of debts since 1867 has not kept pace with the increase of the value of the ground.

There is a saying here, "If the peasant has no money, nobody has money." He cannot buy articles from the artisans and traders in the neighboring towns without paying for the same. If the latter derive no earnings from sales to the peasants they cannot procure goods and

raw materials from wholesale dealers, and trade and commerce in general are equally affected.

The new protective or "reform" policy, as it is termed, is intended to remedy these evils, by excluding foreign products from the German markets.

GERMAN VS. FOREIGN CEREALS.

When Hungary, one of the great exporters of breadstuffs to Germany, began to feel sensibly the effect of the new German tariff rates, an agitation commenced in Austria-Hungary either to resort to retaliatory measures against Germany or to establish a customs union, including Austria-Hungary and Germany, for the protection of agricultural produce from foreign competition, *id est*, American, and, recently, Indian.

What is meant by the appearance of India on the international grain market may be seen by two figures.

While in 1875 India exported only 407,000 metric centners, it exported in 1883 as much as 7,173,000 centners.

The German agriculturists showed more restlessness, and expressed the wish for more protection than was granted to them under the German tariff act of July 15, 1879. An agricultural newspaper wrote in the beginning of this year, 1885:

Years of peace, as a rule, are years of economical prosperity. The year 1884 makes, however, an exception for the farmers. It is true, Heaven has poured out quite richly the cornucopia of its fortune over the farmers, and the crop in 1884 is such that the agriculturists have cause to be satisfied. But it is the politico-commercial side of this heavenly bliss that embitters the farmer's delight in the crop.

Farmers, with few exceptions have to sell their produce below the cost of production. Low prices are the inveterate evil from which agriculture suffers. As in the sugar industry, low prices were partly caused by overproduction. Only by reducing production and adjusting supply and demand can the crisis be met, prices enhanced, and remuneration secured.

The cause of the low prices in grain lies in the excessive supplies from foreign countries. Hopes, in 1878 based upon tariff amendments to cut down foreign competition, failed to be realized.

Steamers and railroads have, by cheapening freights, more than balanced the small increase of duty, and new countries of production have appeared among competitors, and agriculture suffers by them much more now than even some years ago.

The opinion seems to be confirmed, as appears from the graphic statement, very plainly showing the prices of wheat and rye during the single quarters of the years from 1879 to 1884 in three cities in different parts of Germany, viz, Berlin, Dantzic (north), Lindau (south). From this statement it can be clearly seen that prices showed a steady tendency to decline since 1879 and 1880.

But the said agricultural paper concludes in saying:

Fortunately our Government and representatives of the nation have recognized the very seat of the evil as far as the present condition of agriculture is in question. In the House of Parliament a voluntary union of members of the conservative, the centrum, and liberal parties has been formed, determined to vote for an increase of duty on imported cereals of at least 3 marks per 100 kilograms.

The result was an act to amend the tariff of July 15, 1879, approved May 22, 1885. The following tariff rates on cereals were provided for per 100 kilograms:

Cereals.	Tariff, 1879.	Amended tariff, 1885.	Cereals.	Tariff, 1879.	Amended tariff, 1885.
	Marks.	Marks.		Marks.	Marks.
Wheat	1.00	3.00	Other cereals, n o. p. f. . .	1.00	1.00
Rye	1.00	3.00	Barley	.50	1.50
Oats	1.00	1.00	Indian corn	.50	1.00
Buckwheat	.50	1.00	Malt	1.20	3.00

The question now arises, What has (middle of October, 1885) been the effect of these increased rates of duty which were immediately collected? I give here some quotations of wheat and rye at Berlin per 1,000 kilograms (= 22 cwt. English):

Date.	Wheat.	Rye.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
October, 1879.....	215 to 229	140 to 154
1880.....	212 to 226	210 to 213
1881.....	234 to 235	190 to 191
1882.....	177 to 179	140 to 143
1883.....	177 to 180	145 to 147
1884.....	148 to 150	140 to 142
1885.....	152 to 170	132 to 141

It may be interesting to compare the years subsequent to the introduction of higher tariff rates with some of the years prior to same (1875-1878):

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1875.....	188-175	140 -170
1876.....	198-231	148 -168
1877.....	228-216	159 -135
1878.....	*173	139½-120

* In January.

This comparative statement shows clearly that notwithstanding the repeated increase of tariff rates, the present prices of wheat and rye, the chief breadstuffs, are lower than ten years ago. In this connection I beg to refer to inclosed Exhibit G, showing average wholesale prices of chief articles in the German Empire during the years 1879-'84, and in the month of July, 1885.

Exhibit H shows the quantities of cereals and potatoes harvested, imported, exported, and used as seed, and left for consumption in the years 1880-'84.

Exhibit I shows the number of farms in the German Empire according to the extent of area under cultivation, and the number of horses, neat cattle, sheep, and hogs kept.

Exhibit I^a shows the total number of cattle, horses, &c., for the whole Empire, according to the last census of cattle.

D.—Table showing the classes according to the occupations of the population in the German Empire.

Classes according to occupation.	Number of persons engaged in remunerative labor.			Females to every 100.	Of every 1,000 of all persons engaged in remunerative labor, there belong to the respective class.	Relatives and domestics servants.	Percentage of relatives and domestics of those engaged in remunerative labor.	The population of the class (earning persons, relatives, and domestic servants).	
	Males.	Females.	Total.					Absolute figures.	Per 1,000 of total population.
Agriculture, cattle, &c., breeding, horticulture*.....	5,588,403	2,531,210	8,119,613	31.2	460.5	10,719,040	132.0	18,838,653	416.6
Forestry, hunting, fishery	112,695	3,284	115,979	2.8	6.0	268,614	231.6	384,593	8.5
Agriculture, forestry, &c.....	5,701,098	2,534,494	8,235,592	30.8	467.1	10,987,654	133.4	19,223,246	425.1
Mining, salt works, &c.....	418,619	13,092	431,711	3.0	24.5	895,397	207.4	1,327,108	29.4
Peat cutting and preparing	7,989	1,775	9,764	18.2	0.5	11,947	122.4	21,711	0.5
Stone and earths industry.....	310,713	20,858	331,571	6.3	18.8	565,164	170.5	896,735	19.8
Metal (except iron) industry.....	61,705	9,780	71,485	13.7	4.1	99,787	139.6	171,266	3.8
Iron industry	447,755	9,478	457,233	2.1	25.9	712,149	155.8	1,169,382	25.9
Machine industry (machines, engines, tools, apparatus, &c) ..	280,070	5,122	285,192	1.8	16.2	514,065	189.3	799,257	17.7
Chemical industry.....	51,151	6,409	57,560	11.1	3.3	107,585	186.9	165,145	3.6
Illuminating industry, soaps, and fats	28,268	2,596	30,864	8.4	1.2	66,065	214.1	96,929	2.1
Textile industry	527,073	323,702	850,775	38.0	48.3	998,290	117.3	1,849,065	40.9
Paper and leather industry	187,966	32,220	220,186	14.6	12.5	312,507	141.9	532,693	11.8
Industry of wood, cork, straw, horn, &c	495,536	25,939	521,475	5.0	29.6	853,166	163.6	1,374,641	30.4
Food and provisions	597,939	67,383	665,322	9.4	37.6	1,041,095	157.0	1,704,417	37.7
Clothing and millinery industry (hair dressing, washing, bathing)	757,191	576,490	1,333,681	43.2	75.6	1,397,999	104.8	1,731,680	60.4
Architecture.....	940,751	6,365	947,116	0.7	53.7	1,832,234	193.5	2,779,350	61.5
Polygraphic industry	62,727	6,806	69,533	9.8	3.9	77,355	111.2	146,888	3.2
Industries of art.....	22,896	996	23,892	4.2	1.3	28,947	121.2	52,839	1.2
Industrial persons without statement of the industrial branch	71,293	19,933	91,226	21.9	5.2	143,959	157.8	235,185	5.2
Industry	5,269,642	1,126,944	6,396,586	17.6	362.8	9,657,705	151.0	16,054,291	355.1
Commerce and its secondary trades, transportations, &c.....	666,608	175,661	842,269	20.9	47.8	1,440,431	171.0	2,282,700	50.3
Insurance	11,478	80	11,558	0.7	0.7	22,571	195.3	34,129	0.3
Traffic by land; also messengers, undertakers	339,692	12,997	352,689	3.7	20.0	871,646	247.1	1,224,335	72.1
Traffic by water	83,130	1,172	84,302	1.4	40.8	148,638	176.3	232,940	5.1
Hotels, public houses, &c.....	171,251	108,060	279,311	38.7	15.8	476,365	170.6	733,676	16.7
Commerce and inter-communication	1,272,159	297,970	1,570,129	19.0	89.1	2,959,651	188.5	4,529,780	100.2

Commerce and intercommunication	1, 272, 159	297, 970	1, 570, 129	19. 0	89. 1	2, 959, 651	188. 5	4, 529, 780	100. 2
Remunerative labor of a variable nature	213, 746	183, 735	397, 487	46. 2	22. 5	540, 662	136. 0	938, 143	20. 7
Public services, professions and the like	915, 863	115, 262	1, 031, 125	11. 2	58. 5	1, 192, 059	115. 6	2, 223, 184	49. 2
Total of all classes above described.....	13, 372, 508	4, 258, 405	17, 630, 913	24. 2	1, 000. 0	25, 337, 731	143. 7	42, 968, 644	950. 3
Without occupation.....	651, 886	701, 220	1, 353, 106	51. 8	.....	892, 151	65. 9	2, 245, 257	49. 7
Grand total.....	14, 024, 394	4, 959, 625	18, 984, 019	26. 1	.....	26, 229, 882	138. 2	45, 213, 901	1, 000. 0

* In regard to agriculture in Germany, Consul Mueller, of Frankfort-on-the Main, gives the following particulars: Number of persons combining with the agricultural
ome other pursuits, 3,222,290, 61 per cent. of all, viz:

Day laborers	982, 000
Industrial employés	1, 381, 000
Saloon and tavern keepers	157, 300
Teamsters	37, 000
Flour milling.....	53, 000

E.—Principal crops harvested in the German Empire in the years 1878-'79 to 1884-'85.

Articles.	Area under cultivation in 1884 in hectares (=2½ acres).	Quantity harvested in tons (=22 cwt.).		Quantity harvested per 1 hectare (=2½ acres) in tons (=22 cwt.).	
		Yearly average in the last 6 years, 1878-'79 to 1884-'85.	In 1884.	On a yearly average in the last 6 years.	In 1884.
Wheat	1, 918, 952	2, 365, 771	2, 478, 883	1. 29	1. 29
Rye	5, 831, 362	5, 812, 251	5, 450, 992	0. 99	0. 93
Barley	1, 735, 265	2, 165, 320	2, 229, 598	1. 22	1. 29
Oats	3, 768, 327	4, 253, 156	4, 236, 665	1. 14	1. 12
Spelt	376, 698	458, 452	480, 577	1. 19	1. 28
Buckwheat	217, 907	150, 729	138, 370	0. 63	0. 64
Peas	409, 539	382, 216	305, 533	0. 83	0. 75
Potatoes	2, 907, 630	21, 738, 401	24, 019, 601	7. 80	8. 26
Beets and turnips	468, 472	3, 487, 053	3, 845, 758	8. 86	8. 21
Hops	46, 690	22, 235	28, 870	0. 54	0. 62
Wine	*119, 974	*1, 941, 797	*2, 973, 916	*16. 31	*24. 79

* In hectoliters (=22 gallons).

G.—Table showing average wholesale prices of chief articles in the German Empire during the years 1879-1884, and in the month of July, 1885.

Articles, measures, and names of market.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	July, 1885.
Wheat (per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt.):							
Berlin, good quality	\$47. 1	\$51. 8	\$52. 2	\$48. 5	\$44. 3	\$38. 5	\$39. 3
Dantzic (province of West Prussia)	46. 6	49. 9	50. 1	46. 7	43. 4	37. 4	34. 5
Cologne on the Rhine	52. 4	55. 7	56. 3	54. 0	48. 6	42. 8	42. 7
Lindau (Bavaria)	56. 2	62. 1	61. 5	57. 5	54. 2	49. 9	47. 3
Rye (per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt.):							
Berlin, good quality	31. 6	44. 7	46. 4	36. 2	34. 4	34. 1	34. 3
Dantzic	29. 9	43. 1	44. 8	33. 6	32. 4	33. 0	32. 3
Cologne	37. 2	48. 6	51. 8	42. 4	37. 3	36. 4	36. 8
Lindau (Hungarian rye)	39. 2	50. 3	52. 3	45. 7	42. 5	43. 5	43. 7
Barley (per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt.):							
Dantzic	33. 1	37. 6	36. 2	31. 3	31. 5	32. 9	.....
Lindau	48. 1	50. 4	50. 7	46. 5	44. 5	45. 3	41. 9
Magdeburg	44. 9	46. 2	44. 6	43. 1	39. 5	41. 9	36. 8
Munich	45. 5	45. 3	45. 5	44. 4	40. 8	42. 3	36. 2
Oats (per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt.):							
Berlin	30. 1	35. 2	25. 8	31. 5	30. 5	31. 2	36. 6
Dantzic	28. 9	35. 8	37. 4	29. 9	30. 2	31. 3	30. 9
Cologne	33. 9	36. 8	39. 5	37. 0	34. 2	34. 8	34. 5
Lindau	35. 2	36. 7	37. 8	39. 3	33. 2	35. 7	37. 3
Potatoes (per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt.):							
Berlin, good quality, not assorted, for still-houses .....	.....	.....	.....	6. 4	8. 2	5. 9	5. 9
Berlin, good quality, assorted .....	.....	.....	.....	8. 5	13. 2	9. 2	8. 9
Breslau, for table .....	.....	.....	.....	9. 2	11. 4	9. 2	9. 0
Potato spirits (per 10,000 liter=2,200 gallons):							
Berlin	12. 8	14. 4	13. 0	11. 6	12. 7	11. 3	10. 1
Mannheim (Baden)	13. 4	16. 8	15. 5	13. 1	13. 9	12. 1	10. 5
Posen	12. 2	13. 8	12. 6	11. 2	12. 2	11. 0	9. 9
Sugar (per 100 kilograms=2. 2 cwt.):							
a Raw sugar:							
Cologne, light grain, 96 per cent. polarization, excluding sacks	15. 5	15. 8	16. 1	15. 8	14. 8	11. 7	12. 7
Magdeburg, first quality, excluding sacks	14. 9	15. 2	15. 6	15. 2	14. 3	11. 1	12. 1
b Sugar, refined:							
Cologne	18. 8	19. 2	19. 8	19. 5	18. 2	14. 9	15. 9
Magdeburg, first quality, in loaves	18. 3	18. 7	19. 2	19. 1	17. 7	14. 6	.....
Coffee (per 100 kilograms=2. 2 cwt.):							
Bremen (Rio) good, ordinary	29. 7	30. 2	24. 8	19. 7	19. 6	22. 3	19. 5
Frankfort on the Main (Java), ordinary .....	.....	44. 0	41. 3	35. 0	37. 4	36. 6	33. 3
Hamburg (Santos)	29. 7	30. 9	25. 8	19. 8	21. 6	22. 3	19. 9
Mannheim (Ceylon), good middle quality	58. 2	58. 2	55. 7	52. 4	52. 2	49. 7	47. 6
Rice (per 100 kilograms=2. 2 cwt.):							
Bremen (Rangoon) peeled, best quality	6. 2	6. 3	6. 1	5. 1	5. 1	5. 1	4. 8
Hamburg (Rangoon), lowest quotation	5. 8	5. 9	5. 4	4. 5	4. 7	4. 7	4. 5

G.—Table showing average wholesale prices, &c.—Continued.

Articles, measures, and names of market.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	July, 1885.
Herrings, each cask at 150 kilograms:							
Stettin, Norwegian, inclusive of casks.....	\$8.8	\$9.7	\$7.3	\$8.1	\$9.5	\$7.9	\$9.0
Scottish, inclusive of casks	8.2	8.1	7.2	7.9	8.4	6.8	5.4
Tobacco, manufactured (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Bremen:							
Kentucky, ordinary, including packing.....	10.3	12.4	14.0	15.8	15.7	19.6	17.1
Brazil, second quality.....	24.3	21.8	21.0	19.3	21.1	19.7	19.0
Hamburg:							
Domingo.....	27.3	36.4	26.9	26.3	23.2	23.8	23.8
Brazil.....	28.1	27.3	27.3	26.7	26.1	25.7	24.9
Mannheim:							
Home growth, for cigars	26.2	30.9	29.6	28.2	30.4	31.4	30.7
Home growth, for pipes.....	.....	28.6	27.4	26.1	27.7	27.5	25.4
Cotton (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Bremen, good fair Oomra .....	.....	26.1	22.5	22.2	19.0	22.4	25.7
Hamburg (New Orleans) middling	30.0	31.6	29.4	30.5	25.9	27.2	26.4
Wool (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Berlin, North German	79.6	79.7	79.1	78.5	78.5	75.0	61.8
Bremen, washed, Buenos Ayres	99.7	114.3	104.9	101.8	99.9	95.5	79.4
Pig iron (per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt.):							
Berlin, from the store:							
Best Scotch cast iron, No. 1	17.7	20.7	19.4	19.9	19.6	17.8	15.4
English (Middlesbro'), No. 3.....	13.2	16.9	15.5	16.0	15.0	13.9	12.4
Breslau, at the works:							
Puddling iron.....	12.3	15.9	13.3	15.7	13.7	12.9	11.6
Foundry iron	13.5	17.4	14.8	16.5	15.1	14.3	14.2
Dortmund, at the works:							
Bessemer crude iron	15.3	18.7	16.5	16.7	14.4	12.6	10.7
Westphalian puddling iron	12.6	16.3	13.6	15.4	13.7	12.0	10.2
Dusseldorf, at the works:							
Best German puddling iron.....	13.3	19.8	14.0	15.3	13.7	11.9	10.7
Best German foundry iron.....	14.9	20.7	17.4	17.8	17.4	15.0	13.8
Lead (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Berlin.....	7.3	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.4	5.5	5.2
Halberstadt, refined, soft, at the works .....	.....	.....	.....	6.4	5.7	4.9	5.4
Cologne, double refined, soft	7.0	7.6	6.9	6.7	5.9	5.1	5.8
Copper (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Berlin.....	31.7	35.5	33.4	34.9	33.6	29.9	24.7
Hamburg, English, in blocks	31.9	33.5	32.4	35.7	35.5	30.0	23.0
Zinc (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Breslau	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.3
Cologne.....	8.1	9.0	7.8	8.1	7.3	6.9	6.5
Tin (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Hamburg	37.3	45.0	47.8	54.0	49.7	44.0	48.2
Petroleum (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt., with barrel):							
Bremen, American, white, refined	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6
Stettin, American, white, refined, R. P.....	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.6
Pit coal (per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt.):							
Breslau:							
Nether Silesian	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Upper Silesian	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Dantzic, delivered on board:							
Double-sifted nut coal, English.....	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.3
Scottish-machine coal, lump coal.....	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7
Dortmund, at the pits:							
Lump coal for export	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Puddling coal, good quality.....	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2
Saarbruck, open-burning coal .....	.....	.....	.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

H.—Table showing the quantities of cereals and potatoes harvested, imported, exported, used as seed, and left for consumption.

[In tons=22 cwt.]

Year.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
Crops:					
1880	4,952,525	2,345,278	2,145,617	4,228,128	19,466,242
1881	5,448,404	2,059,139	2,076,160	3,759,789	25,491,022
1882	6,390,407	2,553,447	2,256,355	4,508,056	18,069,332
1883	5,600,068	2,350,878	2,131,202	3,718,469	24,906,431
1884	5,450,992	2,478,883	2,229,598	4,236,665	24,019,601
Imported for consumption:					
1880	758,002	477,965	362,003	202,698	25,971
1881	642,696	462,182	320,279	339,523	32,474
1882	541,390	723,886	433,735	169,837	33,299
1883	843,690	499,365	426,486	405,626	26,007
1884	842,122	780,671	583,683	293,406	51,194

H.—Table showing the quantities of cereals and potatoes harvested, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
Exported:					
1880	8,239	115,364	108,602	38,771	282,477
1881	12,854	106,923	144,357	21,257	209,882
1882	19,221	145,987	100,315	46,513	397,412
1883	7,284	63,953	53,777	22,449	178,919
1884	4,763	32,838	43,780	14,098	110,035
Total amount at disposal:					
1880	5,702,288	2,707,879	2,309,018	4,392,055	19,209,736
1881	6,078,246	2,414,398	2,252,082	4,078,055	25,313,614
1882	6,912,576	3,131,346	2,589,775	4,631,380	17,705,219
1883	6,436,474	2,786,290	2,503,911	4,101,646	24,753,519
1884	6,288,351	3,226,716	2,769,501	4,515,973	23,960,760
Quantity for seed:					
1880	832,827	313,271	235,547	595,538	5,523,568
1881	832,798	314,021	237,018	596,195	5,535,076
1882	834,844	304,303	236,883	596,114	5,531,093
1883	818,770	332,646	252,666	599,556	5,812,525
1884	992,260	328,744	261,437	604,111	5,815,260
Balance for consumption:					
1880	4,869,461	2,394,608	2,163,471	3,796,517	13,686,168
1881	5,245,448	2,100,377	2,015,064	3,481,860	19,778,538
1882	6,077,732	2,827,043	2,352,892	4,035,266	12,174,126
1883	5,617,704	2,453,644	2,251,245	3,502,090	18,940,994
1884	5,296,091	2,897,972	2,508,064	3,911,862	18,145,500

I.—Table showing the number of farms in the German Empire, according to the extent of area under cultivation, and the number of horses, neat cattle, &c., also kept.

Classes of farms, according to the extent of area under cultivation.	Number of farming estates.		Extent of area of fields, gardens, meadows, and cultivated pasturages.		Percentage of participation in the area under cultivation.		Horses.	
							Total number.	Per 100 hectares.
Smallest farms (under 1 hectare)	2,323,316		Hectares.*	777,958	2.4		17,768	Pr. ct. 2.3
Farms (1 to 10 hectares)	2,274,096			8,145,130	25.6		644,150	7.9
Middle farms (10 to 100 hectares)	653,941			15,189,621	47.6		1,865,219	12.3
Large estates (100 hectares or more)	24,991			7,786,263	24.4		587,288	7.5
Total	5,276,344			38,818,972	100.		3,114,420	9.8

Classes of farms, according to the extent of area under cultivation.	Neat cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Goats.	
	Total number.	Per 100 hectares.	Total number.	Per 100 hectares.	Total number.	Per 100 hectares.	Total number.	Per 100 hectares.
Smallest farms (under 1 hectare)	608,900	Pr. ct. 83.4	461,350	Pr. ct. 59.3	1,339,280	Pr. ct. 172.2	1,620,889	Pr. ct. 208.4
Farms (1 to 10 hectares) ...	6,179,113	75.9	1,975,098	24.2	3,539,744	43.5	692,753	8.5
Middle farms (10 to 100 hectares)	7,088,654	46.8	7,228,971	47.7	3,071,948	20.2	133,436	0.9
Large estates (100 hectares and more)	1,537,708	19.7	11,451,538	147.1	480,294	6.2	5,449	0.2
Total	12,764,896	8.7	21,116,957	66.3	8,431,266	26.5	2,452,527	7.7
	12,689,526	39.8						

* 1 hectare=2½ acres.

† Steers and oxen.

‡ Cows and calves.

I^a.—Table showing the number of horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and goats in the German Empire, according to the census of 1861, 1873, and 1883.

Census.	Horses.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	Percentage per 100 inhabitants.				
						Horses.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.
1861.....	3, 193, 711	14, 999, 194	28, 016, 769	6, 462, 572	1, 818, 421	8. 4	39. 2	73. 3	16. 9	4. 8
1873.....	3, 352, 231	15, 776, 702	24, 999, 406	7, 124, 088	2, 320, 002	8. 2	38. 4	60. 9	17. 4	5. 7
1883.....	3, 522, 545	15, 786, 764	19, 189, 715	9, 206, 195	2, 639, 994	7. 7	34. 5	41. 9	20. 1	5. 8

J.—Table showing the number of agricultural machines used in the German Empire.

Farms (classified according to the extent of area under cultivation).	Agricultural machines used.		Steam plows.		Sowing machines.		Reaping machines.		Steam and other thrashing machines.	
	Total.	Percentages.	Total.	Percentages.	Total.	Percentages.	Total.	Percentages.	Total.	Percentages.
2 to 5 ares*	4	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0.00
5 to 20 ares.....	150	0.02	.....	.....	39	0.01	.....	.....	111	0.02
20 to 1 hectarest	5, 601	0.4	.....	.....	2, 408	0.2	13	0.00	3, 313	0.2
1 to 2 hectares.....	9, 541	1.3	3	0.00	2, 360	0.3	35	0.00	7, 292	1.0
2 to 5 hectares.....	37, 510	3.8	7	0.00	4, 760	0.5	78	0.01	33, 500	3.4
5 to 10 hectares.....	72, 251	13.0	6	0.00	6, 493	1.2	261	0.05	67, 829	12.3
10 to 20 hectares.....	109, 954	29.5	18	0.00	9, 487	2.6	1, 232	0.3	105, 488	28.4
20 to 50 hectares.....	111, 593	46.5	38	0.02	15, 467	6.4	6, 395	2.7	108, 485	45.2
50 to 100 hectares.....	24, 584	59.1	54	0.1	7, 508	18.0	4, 286	10.3	24, 647	59.2
100 to 200 hectares.....	8, 328	75.5	141	1.3	4, 924	44.6	2, 687	24.4	9, 003	31.6
200 to 500 hectares.....	8, 490	86.5	323	3.3	7, 089	72.2	3, 134	31.9	9, 795	99.9
500 to 1,000 hectares.....	3, 278	90.3	195	5.4	2, 904	80.0	1, 332	36.7	4, 001	110.2
1,000 hectares and more.....	462	89.7	51	9.9	403	78.3	181	35.1	589	114.4
Total German Empire.	391, 746	7.4	836	0.02	63, 842	1.2	19, 634	0.4	374, 057	7.1

* 1 are equals $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.† Equals $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

NOTE.—About 391,746, or 7 per cent., of all farming estates are said to have reported that such machines used were not their property, but only hired for temporary use.

EUROPEAN HARVESTS IN 1885.

According to the estimates collected at the recent international seed market at Vienna, the corn harvest is proportionately as follows in Europe, 100 being taken as the standard of an average yield:

Country.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Prussia*	98	91	93	91
Saxony.....	100	85	75	.....
Mecklenburg.....	100	95	100	90
Austria.....	104	100	95	98
Hungary.....	117	96	108	.....
Denmark.....	110	100	90	90
Sweden and Norway.....	105	100	80	105
Italy.....	78	75	65	80
Switzerland.....	125	55	100	100
Holland.....	95	98	100	105
France.....	95	95	95	100
Russia.....	90	81	77	82
Roumania.....	92	75	97	116
Servia.....	110	85	110	115
Great Britain.....	95	.....	110	85

*Agrees with official returns.

The crop in Prussia in 1885 cannot be regarded as good; its yield does not even reach the point of average, but the harvest in potatoes and fruit is abundant.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN GRAIN TRADE.

The Königsberg grain import trade kept within moderate limits during the first four months of this year, but when the fear of war between Russia and England was greatest the import of Russian grain increased to enormous dimensions, being, in fact, 98,921 tons, against 19,375 tons in May of 1884, viz: wheat, 43,380 tons, against 1,363 tons in 1884; rye, 37,981, against 9,345 tons in 1884.

This, of course, produced a slight reaction, which was even felt in the South German markets.

"Nevertheless," a correspondent of the South writes, "prices were maintained, since the influence of the political situation was neutralized by unfavorable reports of the wheat-growing districts in America and Hungary, as well as in Northern Germany. At the close of the month a decidedly flat tendency was visible."

PRICE OF BREAD IN GERMANY.

In Germany rye bread is chiefly consumed. It may, therefore, be of interest to show to what extent the movement of prices for rye bread took place. The city council of Leipsic has recently published the following comparative statement, showing the relation between the prices of rye in Berlin and rye bread in Leipsic:

Date.	Price of rye in Berlin.	Price of rye bread in Leipsic.
November 8, 1883.....	100.	100.
March 4, 1884.....	93. 3	90. 6
June 10, 1884.....	99. 6	89. 3
November 24, 1884.....	95. 6	93. 3
May 18, 1885.....	100. 5	95. 3

The statement seems to show that for the movement of bread prices other factors must be determined than rye prices. The circumstance that a casual connection between the prices for rye and those for bread of rye cannot be traced is called "alarming" by a Berlin paper, which seems to be of the opinion that this state of things is the result of a "corner" of speculative purchasers and resellers.

Three months subsequent to the collection of duty on cereals under the amended tariff, only rye showed an increase of price, amounting, however, only to 24 pfennigs per 1,000 kilograms (=22 cwt. English).

IMPORTS OF CEREALS.

Statement showing the imports into Germany during the first nine months of the years 1884 and 1885.

Description.	1884.		1885.	
	Total.	From and to the United States.	Total.	From and to the United States.
Wheat:	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.
Imported	5,082,343	642,915	4,919,843	271,227
Exported	230,880	3	81,381	100
Rye:				
Imported	6,271,543	115,513	5,531,954	90,721
Exported	43,481	25	24,062	45
Barley:				
Imported	2,099,863	5,762	2,704,107	1,988
Exported	96,041	.....	98,524	.....

Countries.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.
Russia	2,084,095	2,747,746	3,678,077	2,895,079	545,842	726,203
Belgium	575,959	396,345	416,991	339,100	85,024	115,701
Netherlands	503,905	579,231	429,016	459,214	67,774	131,286
Austria-Hungary	479,061	320,783	121,467	100,514	954,337	1,087,152

Imports via German sea-ports outside of the boundaries of the Zollverein.

Cereals.	Bremen.		Hamburg.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.	100 Kilos.
Wheat	7,805	30,387	358,054	100,519
Rye	496,235	469,207	591,967	606,163
Barley	76,226	139,486	213,774	368,849

It may be presumed with certainty that the imports by Belgium, Netherlands, Bremen, and Hamburg for large portions should be added to the quantities above reported as imports from the United States; anyhow, it is hardly possible to give exact and correct figures as to the imports from the United States entered at different European ports.

PRICES OF WHEAT, RYE, AND BARLEY.

The prices of wheat, rye, and barley in the month of August, 1884, and August, 1885, were reported as follows:

[In marks per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt. English.]

Country.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.	
	August, 1884.	August, 1885.	August, 1884.	August, 1885.	August, 1884.	August, 1885.
Berlin (Middle Germany)	153. 10	155. 40	140. 40	139. 00	.....	.....
Dantzic (North Germany)	145. 12	142. 54	131. 42	128. 62	132. 56	119. 08
Cologne (West Germany)	173. 75	167. 50	143. 75	151. 25	.....	.....
Linden (South Germany)	210. 80	196. 20	182. 40	181. 00	191. 00	172. 25
Hulle (Middle Germany) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140. 71	146. 15
Frankfort-on-the-Main .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177. 50	165. 06

INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

Production of beer.—Statistics as to total quantities of hop and malt used in brewing in all parts of Germany were not obtainable. Within the German Empire the states of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, and the Zollverein, embracing the remainder of the Empire, have each its own independent system for the collection of brewing tax. Fuller information will be found in the inclosed Exhibits K, L, M, G G, and L L.

Nearly $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. (0.09) of the area of the German Empire was planted with hops in 1884 and yielded 28,870 tons (of 22 cwt. English); 2,865 tons are mentioned as exported to the United States of America, while only 5.5 tons were imported from there—a small quantity as compared with the imports from Austria, 1,125.10 tons; but Austria, however, imported 1,212 tons from Germany. Of malt Germany imported 65,646 tons, and exported 9,587 tons; of barley Germany imported 439,878 tons, and exported 37,265 tons; German barley product in 1884, 222,960 tons.

The exports of beer amounted in 1884 to 143,326 tons, and imports to only 13,645 tons. Most of beer went to France, 51,122 tons; via Hamburg, 46,134 tons; Netherlands, 5,284 tons.

The inclosed Exhibit K shows the quantity of beer produced, and Exhibit L the manner and extent of brewing within the so called "Brewing-tax Union," and M is a comparative statement of total beer production in the German Empire during the last five fiscal years reported.

K.—Table showing the quantity of beer produced within that portion of the Empire (exclusive of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Alsace-Lorraine) which has a brewing-tax system in common.

[Ton=22 cwt. 1,000 hectoliters=22,000 gallons. Liter=1.76 pints. Kilogram=2.2 pounds.

Fiscal year.	Breweries in operation.*	Breweries working for trade.	Brewing materials liable to tax.	
			Grain.	Substitutes.
			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1879-'80	11, 647	10, 460	407, 448	1, 817
1880-'81	11, 564	10, 374	430, 794	2, 139
1881-'82	11, 266	10, 068	430, 100	2, 282
1882-'83	10, 921	9, 797	446, 928	2, 261
1883-'84	10, 703	9, 625	472, 573	2, 466

Fiscal year.	Quantity of beer produced.				To obtain 1 hectoliter of beer there were used on an average—	
	Upper-fermented beer.	Lager beer.	Total.	Per capita.	Malt of grain and rice.	Substitutes.
	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Liters.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
1879-'80	7, 818, 700	12, 165, 900	19, 984, 600	60	20. 4	0. 08
1880-'81	7, 931, 100	13, 204, 900	21, 136, 000	62	20. 4	0. 09
1881-'82	7, 813, 800	13, 502, 200	21, 316, 000	62	20. 19	0. 09
1882-'83	7, 901, 200	14, 212, 000	22, 113, 200	64	20. 23	0. 09
1883-'84	8, 071, 500	15, 320, 400	23, 391, 900	67	20. 22	0. 08

* Inclusive of so-called "house-breweries," working only for own private consumption.

L.—Table showing the manner and extent of brewing within that portion of the Empire (exclusive of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Alsace-Lorraine) which has a brewing-tax system in common.

[Breweries that were in operation.]

Fiscal year.	Chiefly manufactured.			
	Upper-fermented beer.		Under-fermented beer.	
	For trade.	For private consumption.	For trade.	For private consumption.
1879-'80	7,184	1,186	3,273	1
1880-'81	7,142	1,189	3,232	1
1881-'82	6,808	1,197	3,260	1
1882-'83	6,571	1,111	3,238	1
1883-'84	6,454	1,077	3,171	1

Fiscal year.	Paid brewing tax.							
	Up to 15 marks (\$3.57).	More than 16 to 60 marks (\$3.80 to \$14.28).	61 to 300 marks (\$14.51 to \$71.40).	301 to 600 marks (\$71.63 to \$142.80).	600 to 1,500 marks (\$143.03 to \$357).	1,501 to 6,000 marks (\$357.23 to \$1,428).	6,001 to 15,000 marks (\$1,428.23 to \$3,570).	More than 15,000 marks (\$3,570).
1879-'80	2,263	1,139	2,705	1,545	1,862	1,606	345	182
1880-'81	2,289	1,114	2,641	1,507	1,872	1,582	373	186
1881-'82	2,083	1,085	2,609	1,460	1,877	1,587	376	189
1882-'83	1,955	1,024	2,509	1,432	1,833	1,577	392	199
1883-'84	1,948	1,004	2,353	1,398	1,769	1,609	403	219

M.—Comparative statement showing the total beer production in the German Empire.

[1,000 hectoliters = 22,000 gallons. 1 liter = 1.76 pints.]

Fiscal year.	Beer produced (hectoliters).					Amount per capita (liters).				
	Bavaria.	Wurtemberg.	Baden.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Remainder of the German Empire.	Bavaria.	Wurtemberg.	Baden.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Remainder of the German Empire.
1879-'80	12,152,500	3,172,600	1,085,700	788,500	19,984,600	232	162	70	52	60
1880-'81	11,826,800	3,396,300	1,155,500	982,700	21,136,000	224	172	74	63	62
1881-'82	12,341,600	3,247,700	1,188,800	941,400	21,316,000	232	165	76	60	62
1882-'83	12,112,600	3,041,900	1,167,200	815,600	22,113,200	226	154	74	52	64
1883-'84	12,265,400	3,083,800	1,220,700	823,300	23,391,900	228	156	78	53	67

PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS.

The circumstance that Germany, especially in the north, produces enormous quantities of potatoes (24,019,601 tons in 1884) has contributed much to the development of the distillery industry. In 1884 about 74,600 tons of distilled liquors of all kinds were exported, of which 35,300 tons went to Spain alone, which, during the first eight months of 1885, brought 27,326 tons of spirits in this country.

To the exclusion of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, Germany forms a special union for collecting whisky and whisky-transit taxes in common. (See Exhibit N and Exhibits G G and K K herewith.)

N.—Table showing the number, kind, and amount of production of still-houses in operation during the fiscal years 1879-'80 to 1883-'84, in the German Empire; Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden not included.

Fiscal year.	Still-houses operated.	Number manufacturing yeast.	Number of still-houses using—			
			Farinaceous materials.		Molasses.	Other not farinaceous materials.
			Potatoes.	Grain.		
1879-'80	27,682	1,274	4,007	2,990	32	20,653
1880-'81	26,801	1,328	4,272	2,861	25	19,643
1881-'82	29,909	1,294	4,497	2,759	24	22,629
1882-'83	28,201	1,316	4,180	2,937	17	21,067
1883-'84	32,518	1,327	4,306	2,935	19	25,258

Fiscal year.	Number of still-houses paying whisky tax and working farinaceous materials or molasses.					
	Total number.	Up to 300 marks (\$71.40).	300 to 1,500 marks (\$71.63 to \$357).	1,501 to 6,000 marks (\$357.23 to \$1,428).	6,001 to 15,000 M. (\$1,428.23 to \$3,570).	More than 15,000 marks (\$3,570).
1879-'80	7,029	948	1,326	2,159	1,540	1,056
1880-'81	7,158	958	1,445	2,102	1,432	1,221
1881-'82	7,280	921	1,461	2,036	1,370	1,492
1882-'83	7,134	895	1,384	2,033	1,463	1,359
1883-'84	7,260	924	1,454	2,007	1,507	1,368

PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR.

That the extent of sugar industry has, like many other industries, reached its limits will appear from some figures here given. Within the last 6 years the number of sugar factories went up from 328 in 1879-'80 to about 408 in 1885, and, as will appear from the inclosed Exhibit O, the quantity of sugar increased from 409,415 tons in 1879-'80 to 940,109 tons in 1883-'84.

The decline of sugar prices is explained by this enormous increase of production.

While on an average raw sugar in 1883 was still quoted at 57.19 marks per 100 kilograms, it sold in:

Date.	Per 100 kilograms.	Date.	Per 100 kilograms.
	Marks.		Marks.
January, 1884	54.00	July, 1884	47.10
February, 1884	53.56	August, 1884	46.03
March, 1884	52.52	September, 1884	42.00
April, 1884	50.07	October, 1884	37.40
May, 1884	48.76	November, 1884	38.10
June, 1884	49.07	December, 1884	35.10

The steady tendency towards a decline of prices induced large manufacturers of Magdeburg and neighboring places to form a "ring" for the purpose of fictitiously determining the extent of production and the

price of sugar. It seems that owing to this rather compulsory measure sugar was quoted in August, 1885, at 47.80. It is doubted, however, whether they will be able to force prices of sugar, particularly in view of the fact that their working capital, for the present at least, does not exceed 1,000,000 marks.

The German Government levies on unmanufactured beets a tax of 1.60 marks per 100 kilograms, while it pays a bounty on beet sugar exported:

	Marks.
(a) On raw sugar of at least 88 per cent. polarization	18. 80
(b) For candies and for sugar in full white hard loaves, of about 12.5 kilograms net weight, or if reduced to small pieces in the presence of the custom officers, per 100 kilograms, net weight.....	2. 22
(c) For all other kinds of hard sugar, as well as for all white dry sugar of at least 98 per cent. polarization.....	20. 80

The present system of taxation and bounties is, however, much objected to, and a bill is to be submitted to the Reichstag to regulate the matter on a different basis.

It will appear from Exhibit YY that in the fiscal year 1883-'84 the net proceeds from all taxes and duties on sugar collected by the German Zollverein amounted to \$11,374,000; taxes collected on unmanufactured beets amounted to \$33,960,000, and duties to \$330,000; total, \$34,293,000; bounties and drawbacks, \$22,919,000; leaving net revenue, \$11,374,000.

O.—Beet-sugar production in the German Zollverein.

[Ton=22 cwt. Pound= $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram.]

Year.	Number of factories in operation.	Factories obtaining juice by —		Quantities of beets worked.	Quantities produced by the factories.			Quantities obtained.		
		Diffusion.	Pressing centrifugal filter maceration.					Filling mass.	Raw-sugar products of all kinds.	Molasses.
				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>On acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
1879-'80	328	291	37	4, 805, 262	2, 850, 586	282, 507	554, 409	409, 415	131, 371	
1880-'81	333	309	24	6, 322, 203	3, 871, 679	296, 077	739, 336	555, 915	164, 984	
1881-'82	343	324	19	6, 271, 948	3, 431, 754	303, 140	774, 004	599, 722	150, 813	
1882-'83	358	343	5	8, 747, 154	4, 448, 632	323, 155	1, 097, 508	835, 165	196, 305	
1883-'84	376	368	8	8, 918, 130	4, 205, 064	352, 107	1, 216, 879	940, 109	207, 978	

Year.	Obtained from 100 kg. (=2. 2 cwt.) of taxed beets.			Obtained from 100 kg. (=2.2 cwt.).		Quantities of beets required to obtain 1 kg. (= 2.2 lbs.) raw sugar.
	Filling mass.	From the filling mass.		Raw sugar.	Molasses.	
		Raw sugar.	Molasses.			
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1879-'80	25. 38	18. 74	6. 00	162. 47	52. 14	25. 82
1880-'81	25. 71	19. 35	5. 72	165. 41	49. 10	25. 01
1881-'82	27. 14	21. 03	5. 28	170. 45	42. 85	23. 01
1882-'83	27. 61	21. 01	4. 92	167. 42	39. 35	23. 03
1883-'84	27. 30	21. 08	4. 66	154. 50	34. 18	18. 98

TOBACCO INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

The number of tobacco planters in the German Empire, according to the last official returns, reaches 187,581, with 263,327 tobacco plantations, occupying an area of 21,090 hectares (1 hectare = $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres), viz : The Prussian province of Brandenburg, 1,959 hectares; West Prussia, 426; the Rhine Province, 404; the Palatinate in Bavaria, about 3,960; the Grand Duchy of Baden, 7,630; Alsace-Lorraine, 2,431 hectares. In the crop year of 1884-'85, 47,162,600 kilograms of tobacco were harvested in Germany, producing an average yield of 2,236 kilograms per hectare. Taking the average price per 100 kilograms at 72.43 marks, the total value of the tobacco harvested in that year is rated at 34,162,459 marks, as against 30,835,048 marks in the previous harvest year.

During the calendar year 1884 the imports of tobacco were as follows :

In leaf, unmanufactured, and waste, 34,798,300 kilograms, of which 6,436,500 kilos were imported from Holland, and 1,322,400 from the United States.

In stems, 3,444,200 kilograms, of which 1,739,600 kilograms were imported from the United States, and 112,400 from Holland.

Cigars, 358,000 kilograms; ribbed, 300 kilograms; manufactured, except snuff and chewing tobacco, 472,100 kilograms.

During the same year the exports of tobacco were as follows:

	Kilos.
Leaf and waste	4,877,900
Stems	28,900
Cigars	341,100
Ribbed tobacco	944,100
Manufactured, except chewing tobacco and snuff.....	257,600

DUTIES AND TAXES ON TOBACCO.

Rates of duty are as follows per 100 kilograms :

	Marks.
On leaf-tobacco, manufactured and in stems	85
On cigars and cigarettes	270
Other	180

Internal taxes are collected either by the area planted with tobacco (4.5 pfennigs per 1 square meter) or by weight of the tobacco harvested, no matter whether in a fermented state or dry ready for manufacturing, 45 marks.

Bounties or drawbacks on tobacco are granted in case of exportation per 100 kilograms net weight:

	Marks.
(a) In case of unfermented tobacco for smoking	33
(b) In case of fermented tobacco for smoking	40
(c) Ribbed leaf-tobacco of domestic growth	47
(d) Snuff and chewing tobacco of domestic growth	32
(e) Tobacco for smoking	43
(f) Cigars.....	50
(g) Cigarettes.....	35

As to revenues derived from tobacco, see Exhibit H H, herewith.

Under the name of "Salzungen cigars," cigars have recently come into the market which are made in Thuringia, especially at Salzungen. The firm of Eichorn & Foerester, at Salzungen, has for two years endeavored to introduce tobacco cultivation in the neighborhood of that town, not without success.

The leaves of the better West Indian and North American tobacco plants, whose seed is sown in German earth, are of a quality which are said to supply the most of the ordinary smoking and cut tobacco. These fine tobaccos require considerably more care than the ordinary article, but they are said to be of great importance to the industry for producing better cigars. The leaves are generally cut from the plant, strung on a cord, and hung to dry.

H H.—*Revenues from customs and taxes levied upon tobacco within the German Zollverein.*

Harvest year end- ing June 30—	Amount of tobacco tax collected, less drawbacks.	Tax on substitutes of tobacco.	Duty of entry on tobacco.	Total amount of taxes and duties.	Bounties on exporta- tion.			Net proceeds of rev- enues from tobacco.	
					Tax repaid.	Duty re- paid.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.
1879-'80....	\$275,500	.....	\$1,926,200	\$2,201,700	\$19,700	\$3,100	\$22,900	\$2,178,800	\$0 05
1880-'81....	1,684,600	\$3,600	3,482,100	5,170,500	7,900	1,300	300	5,161,100	11
1881-'82....	2,770,400	3,600	5,960,300	8,734,100	3,000	4,900	8,400	8,726,400	19
1882-'83....	2,022,800	4,400	5,775,500	7,802,700	7,200	28,100	35,300	7,767,300	17
1883-'84....	1,996,600	4,900	6,874,100	8,875,700	16,600	52,300	69,000	8,806,700	19

FORESTRY.*

According to the last census the area forested in the German Empire was 13,900,612 hectares, or about 25.7 per 100 hectares of the total area of the Empire; and 308,225 persons were engaged in forestry and hunting, inclusive of members of families, while only 91,630 actually worked as foresters, &c., with a view of deriving from such work the means of living.

Forests, as the source of so many advantages to the climatic condition of a country as well as to agriculture and to a uniform and slow distribution of moisture, are carefully nursed in this country, and Germany enjoys for its rational culture of forests a just reputation.

Reckless devastation of forests for the temporary profits of single parties would be an impossibility.

By many acts forests are protected, and the individual states exercise a vigilant superintendence over all forestal matters by officers brought up in special schools of forestry, the largest academy being located at Eberswalde.

Large tracts of sterile, sandy land can be seen, especially in Northern Germany, forested with young pines—plants which require the least culture, but which, in the course of time, serve to fertilize the soil and to prepare the same for future culture of other species of trees. It is partly ascribed to this long-practiced culture of forestry that the province of Brandenburg, at the time of the old German Roman Empire

* Consul J. W. Harper, Munich, transmits the following, under date of October 26, 1885: "The official returns recently made of the forest lands of the German Empire show an increase of 152,546 acres since 1878, when 34,195,813 acres appeared on the territorial census. This increase is due to the replanting and wooding of commons and waste lands. The ground occupied by timber is now estimated at twenty-six one-hundredths of the Empire, out of which the fir and pine culture claims upwards of two-thirds, the remainder being apportioned to oak, minor trees, limes, &c. As regards freehold, the crown and state possess 11,132,517 acres, municipalities lay claim to 5,213,659 acres, and foundation trusts and guilds to 1,311,453, while the proprietorship of 16,589,495 acres is enjoyed by individuals."

known as the "sand-box of the Empire," presents to-day a different aspect, so that even Germans coming from the fertile districts of the South express their surprise when they contrast the statements of ancient history with the results of the present age.

Forestal statistics within my reach are not as complete as might be desirable. The inclosed Exhibit P gives, however, some interesting data regarding the Prussian budget for forestry.

P.—*Revenues from Prussian forests in 1884.*

Items of revenue.	1884.
Wood	\$11, 139, 832
Secondary products	999, 124
Game	80, 920
Peat	71, 400
Floating of wood	5, 902
Meadows	24, 347
Stores of firewood	524
Working of saw-mills	135, 422
Nursery gardens	5, 236
Zoological gardens	4, 153
Total revenues	12, 466, 860
Total expenditures	10, 583, 100
Surplus	1, 883, 760
Some items of expenditure are worth mentioning :	
For the purchase of land to be forested	249, 900
For forestal academies, &c	45, 974
For salaries of foresters, &c	447, 758

GERMAN FISHERIES.

Germany with about 1,750 kilometers of coast, obtains fish to the value of 40,000,000 marks, though consumption amounts only to about 2 to 2½ pounds per head of population.

The number of persons in the fishing trade is given at about 76,500, of which 24,348 persons follow the calling for a livelihood. The Germans, as above stated, consume but small quantities of fish, and yet prices are pretty high as compared with prices for beef. While 1 kilogram of beef, better quality, costs at present 1.40 to 2 marks in Berlin, pike costs 1.40 to 1.60 mark per kilogram; carp, 1.60 to 1.80 mark; eels, 1.80 to 2; and salmon, 2 to 2.20 marks per kilogram.

Much has been done in recent years by private organization for the promotion of fish culture. Numerous rivers, lakes ponds, &c., are used for this purpose. The result has been quite encouraging. From June 1 to August 31, 1885, not less than 96,468 salmon were caught in the Rhine at one single fishing station, near Rotterdam, while in 1870 only 21,687, and in 1871 only 23,000, were taken.

Measures are taken to prevent injury being done to the breeding grounds. The fact of scarcity of fish was attributed principally to the destruction of the spawn or brood of fish by fishing with trawl or dragnets with small meshes near the shore during the breeding season: also, to the disturbance of the water by the increasing steam navigation on rivers or the establishment of chemical factories on their shores.

In order to provide for the support of the steadily increasing population, it is but natural that high sea fishing is resorted to "where there is a harvest ripe for gathering at all seasons of the year—without the labor of tillage, without expense of seed or manure, without the pay-

ment of rent or taxes—inexhaustible,” considering the extraordinary fecundity of the most valuable kinds of fish.

That the consumption of fish, except in a few seaport towns, is inconsiderable, must be attributed less to the scarcity or the high price than to the difficulty and expense of conveyance inland, where, indeed, it could be hardly offered quite as fresh as desirable. But the opening of railroads to all parts of the interior has obviated this difficulty, and facilities for cheap transportation are offered, and fish can be brought to Berlin and other large inland cities in the morning on which they are caught, to be served up at dinner on the same day.

At the instance of the Berlin Central Verein for Handels-Geographie (Central Association for Commercial Geography), Dr. Jannash presiding, various authorities were consulted respecting the improvement of fish trade. One of the results was, in Berlin, that a number of markets have been built with proper receptacles for fish. The establishment of the “Rostock High-Sea Fishery Stock Company” was referred to as a step in the right direction. The capital is 600,000 marks in 600 shares, and the company intends to procure 12 fishing smacks and a steamer for fishing purposes on the great fishing banks in the North Sea, &c.

A German man-of-war is constantly on the lookout to prevent encroachments, particularly by English fishermen, in German waters.

MINES AND MINING.

Exhibit Q shows the quantities and values of minerals produced, the number of mines and miners during the years 1879–1883, while Exhibit R shows the production of mines, salt-works, and smelting works, and the average prices of minerals for the year 1884, compared with the year 1883. Exhibit S is a table showing the quantities of salt obtained during the last five fiscal years reported.

Q.—Tables showing the quantities and values of minerals produced, the number of mines and miners, average number of hands employed, in the German Empire during the years 1879–1883.

[Such works in which the respective product is obtained only as a secondary product are given in bracketed figures at the left side of column.]

Year.	Black coal.				Brown coal.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.*</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879.....	42,025,700	\$48,957,000	[2] 503	170,509	11,445,000	\$8,384,000	[2] 721	24,150
1880.....	46,973,600	58,465,000	[2] 497	178,799	12,144,500	8,737,000	[1] 718	25,358
1881.....	46,685,200	60,036,000	[2] 495	186,335	12,852,300	9,073,000	[1] 696	25,563
1882.....	52,118,600	63,750,000	[1] 491	195,958	13,259,600	8,605,000	[1] 666	25,546
1883.....	55,943,000	69,883,000	[2] 489	207,577	14,499,600	9,283,000	[1] 665	26,824

Year.	Iron ores.				Zinc ores.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879.....	5,859,400	\$26,692,000	[38] 787	30,255	589,600	\$8,050,000	[35] 64	12,304
1880.....	7,238,700	34,454,000	[49] 917	35,814	632,900	11,930,000	[49] 71	13,638
1881.....	7,600,800	36,361,000	[46] 926	37,354	659,500	9,594,000	[50] 75	13,255
1882.....	8,263,200	39,182,000	[48] 928	30,783	694,700	11,912,000	[52] 69	12,781
1883.....	8,756,600	39,319,000	[46] 924	39,658	677,800	8,890,000	[49] 72	13,501

*Ton=22 cwt.

Q.—Tables showing the quantities and values of minerals produced, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Lead ores.				Copper ores.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879.....	149,100	\$17,843,000	[65] 114	17,692	398,800	\$10,073,000	[70] 19	9,118
1880.....	159,700	19,122,000	[65] 118	18,482	480,900	11,995,000	[73] 27	10,730
1881.....	164,800	19,240,000	[65] 112	18,678	523,700	14,330,000	[78] 25	12,122
1882.....	177,700	20,621,000	[55] 129	20,328	566,500	14,721,000	[71] 25	12,977
1883.....	169,800	18,091,000	[55] 127	18,166	613,200	16,069,000	[81] 36	14,326

Year.	Silver and gold ores.				White iron pyrites, other vitriol, and alum ores.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879.....	22,600	\$930,000	[2] 73	6,435	121,200	\$274,000	[16] 29	692
1880.....	20,600	907,000	[4] 70	5,991	134,000	287,000	[12] 31	717
1881.....	26,800	1,017,000	[1] 63	6,766	146,100	316,000	[12] 30	1,121
1882.....	23,000	1,031,000	[2] 60	6,253	182,200	440,000	[17] 24	949
1883.....	25,300	1,047,000	[1] 60	6,613	162,700	333,000	[18] 23	883

Year.	Other mineral products.				Total of all mineral products.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879.....	57,200	\$409,000	[29] 165	2,002	61,568,200	\$75,700,000	[285] 2,487	275,711
1880.....	68,300	483,000	[40] 191	2,568	68,791,400	89,372,000	[301] 2,653	294,670
1881.....	67,700	579,000	[38] 157	2,965	71,947,700	92,646,000	[299] 2,594	307,510
1882.....	63,500	592,000	[32] 159	2,782	76,872,800	98,270,000	[284] 2,565	320,662
1883.....	62,100	461,000	[29] 157	2,296	82,435,900	103,884,000	[289] 2,567	334,137

Year.	Rock salt.				Potassic salts.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879.....	238,200	\$379,000	[3] 8	1,067	661,700	\$1,455,000	[3] 4	1,487
1880.....	272,300	429,000	[3] 9	785	665,900	1,614,000	[3] 4	1,788
1881.....	311,900	467,000	[3] 10	755	905,900	2,231,000	[3] 5	2,596
1882.....	322,400	502,000	[3] 9	767	1,201,400	2,778,000	[3] 5	3,538
1883.....	336,400	497,000	[3] 9	799	1,189,400	2,773,000	[3] 5	3,494

Year.	Common salt.				Chloride of potassium.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879.....	429,000	\$2,696,000	[4] 64	3,304	90,100	\$2,231,000	[2] 21	1,472
1880.....	450,200	2,824,000	[4] 62	3,327	83,600	2,257,000	[3] 21	1,400
1881.....	457,000	2,928,000	[5] 64	3,336	113,200	3,353,000	[2] 22	1,655
1882.....	459,500	2,957,000	[6] 64	3,293	148,400	4,755,000	[2] 21	2,175
1883.....	468,800	3,003,000	[5] 65	3,302	147,500	4,682,000	[2] 23	2,449

Q.—Tables showing the quantities and values of minerals produced, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Other salts.				Total of all salts.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879	77,500	\$873,000	[55] 12	436	596,600	\$5,800,000	[56] 79	5,212
1880	110,400	1,719,000	[51] 22	777	644,200	6,800,000	[58] 105	5,504
1881	122,800	1,707,000	[55] 22	688	693,000	7,988,000	[62] 108	5,679
1882	130,600	2,164,000	[51] 22	586	738,500	9,876,000	[59] 107	6,054
1883	137,900	2,034,000	[52] 20	606	754,200	9,719,000	[59] 108	6,357

CRUDE IRON.

Year.	Total quantity.	Total value.	Pigs.		Cast ware of first smelting.	
			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1879	2,226,600	\$26,740,000	2,190,000	\$25,721,000	25,800	\$858
1880	2,729,000	38,887,000	2,675,700	37,261,000	36,900	1,383
1881	2,914,000	39,026,000	2,862,700	37,638,000	34,600	1,161
1882	3,380,800	46,578,000	3,326,800	45,118,000	37,200	1,240
1883	3,469,700	44,026,000	3,417,200	42,657,000	37,000	1,169

Year.	Crude cast iron (using wood coal).				Crude and mixed iron (using black coal).			
	Works in operation.	Men employed.	High furnaces in blast.	How long in blast.	Works in operation.	Men employed.	High furnaces in blast.	How long in blast.
				<i>Days.</i>				<i>Days.</i>
1879	[2] 38	2,461	42	357	[5] 82	14,925	168	1,881
1880	[2] 39	2,613	42	364	[5] 94	18,504	204	2,380
1881	30	2,745	39	355	[4] 96	18,642	212	2,486
1882	[1] 32	2,265	34	335	[4] 100	20,750	227	2,686
1883	29	1,829	31	327	[4] 103	21,586	227	2,613

Year.	Lead.				Copper.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879	87,000	\$5,719,000	[19] 17	2,359	10,600	\$12,427,000	[9] 9	1,970
1880	89,900	6,310,000	[26] 16	2,382	15,200	19,361,000	[12] 9	2,377
1881	91,200	6,007,000	[29] 16	2,494	16,400	20,603,000	[8] 11	2,620
1882	97,000	6,275,000	[31] 14	2,439	17,200	22,943,000	[7] 13	3,024
1883	96,000	5,516,000	[33] 14	2,491	18,500	24,572,000	[7] 12	3,144

Year.	Silver.				Gold.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Kilos.</i>				<i>Kilos.</i>			
1879	177,500	\$6,311,000	[18] 5	1,645	467	\$310,000	[8]	.....
1880	186,000	6,809,000	[17] 6	1,734	463	307,000	[8]	.....
1881	187,000	6,786,000	[18] 5	1,769	381	253,000	[7] 1	17
1882	215,000	7,797,000	[16] 5	1,893	376	250,000	[7]	.....
1883	235,000	8,351,000	[15] 6	1,934	457	304,000	[6]	.....

Q.—*Tables showing the quantities and values of minerals produced, &c.—Continued.*

Year.	Zinc.				Tin.				Other metals.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879..	96,800	\$7,098,000	[2] 32	6,613	93,400	\$33,000	4	2	300	\$364,000	[15] 6	197
1880..	99,600	8,061,000	[2] 32	6,698	103,900	43,000	3	26	500	299,000	[16] 7	205
1881..	105,500	7,533,000	[2] 32	7,152	106,400	58,000	3	4	400	442,000	[17] 5	174
1882..	113,400	8,556,000	[2] 30	8,189	101,600	52,000	[1] 3	5	200	36,100	[12] 6	198
1883..	116,400	8,028,000	[2] 29	8,428	98,600	38,000	[1] 3	3	200	30,200	[15] 4	168

Year.	Other smelting products.				Total production of furnaces and foundries.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>				<i>Tons.</i>			
1879.....	147,400	\$2,829,000	[46] 34	2,070	2,569,000	\$52,361,000	[124] 227	32,242
1880.....	170,100	3,100,000	[45] 40	1,854	3,104,600	68,525,000	[133] 246	36,393
1881.....	276,800	4,318,000	[60] 62	2,701	3,404,600	69,327,000	[146] 270	38,318
1882.....	305,700	4,994,000	[67] 66	3,225	3,914,600	80,000,000	[148] 269	41,988
1883.....	316,900	5,076,000	[62] 70	3,041	4,018,500	77,217,000	[144] 270	42,724

R.—*Statement showing the production of German mines, salt-works and smelting-works in the years 1883 and 1884.*

Product.	Quantity		Value.		Average price per ton (= 22 cwt.).	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
<i>Products of mines.</i>						
Mineral, coal, and bitumen:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>				
Stone coal	57,190,326	55,943,004	\$70,063,000	\$67,883,000	\$1 24	\$1 25
Brown coal	14,840,575	14,480,809	9,342,000	9,269,000	62	63
Asphaltum	41,139	42,930	76,000	62,000	1 83	1 43
Naphtha.....	6,490	3,755	131,000	64,000	20 21	22 28
Mineral salts:						
Rock salt.....	344,798	336,401	468,000	497,000	1 36	1 47
Kainit.....	203,120	230,071	684,000	740,000	3 37	3 21
Other potassic salts.....	766,076	959,292	1,798,000	2,033,000	2 34	2 11
Ores:						
Iron ores	8,866,941	8,616,245	8,798,000	9,196,000	99	1 06
Zinc ores	631,421	677,794	1,970,000	2,116,000	3 12	3 12
Lead ores.....	159,109	166,324	3,736,000	4,210,000	23 48	25 30
Copper ores.....	593,331	613,211	4,319,000	3,824,000	7 28	6 23
Silver and gold ores.....	23,346	22,735	913,000	845,000	39 10	37 17
Common iron pyrites.....	150,107	149,521	309,000	324,000	2 05	2 14
<i>Salts obtained from aqueous solutions.</i>						
Table salt (chloride of sodium).....	460,720	468,851	2,919,000	3,003,000	6 23	6 46
Chloride of potassium	116,372	147,496	3,691,000	4,681,000	31 72	31 73
Glauber salt	45,489	37,059	426,000	381,000	9 37	10 29
Sulphate of alumina	11,780	11,688	264,000	257,000	22 41	21 93
<i>Production of furnaces, foundries.</i>						
Crude cast iron.....	3,583,315	3,452,325	40,866,000	43,770,000	11 44	12 07
Zinc	124,307	115,931	8,057,000	7,966,000	64 81	68 71
Lead	95,316	90,731	4,833,000	5,219,000	50 70	57 51
Copper	18,750	17,936	5,387,000	5,503,000	287 28	523 55
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>				
Silver	248,115,449	235,062,621	8,819,000	8,351,000	*35 54	*35 52
Gold.....	554,964	457,342	369,000	304,000	*663 24	*665 23

* Per kilogram.

R.—Statement showing the production of German mines, &c.—Continued.

Product.	Quantity.		Value.		Average price per ton (= 22 cwt.).	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
<i>Production of furnaces, foundries.</i>						
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>				
Sulphuric acids	318, 135	286, 791	\$3, 277, 000	\$3, 219, 000	\$10 29	\$11 46
Vitriols	13, 952	13, 033	694, 000	609, 000	49 77	46 68
Species of pig-iron:						
Foundry iron	378, 275	341, 530	4, 810, 000	4, 864, 000	12 71	14 24
Ingot iron	1, 210, 126	1, 072, 358	14, 158, 000	14, 015, 000	11 70	13 06
Forge iron	1, 944, 558	1, 986, 182	20, 578, 000	23, 531, 000	10 53	11 84
Cast ware of first smelting	35, 144	36, 867	1, 121, 000	1, 164, 000	31 92	31 57
Scrap iron and puddled iron	15, 212	15, 458	198, 000	99, 000	13 01	12 96
<i>Pig-iron manufactured.</i>						
Cast iron of second smelting	672, 051	625, 579	28, 012, 000	27, 143, 000	41 63	43 38
Wrought iron and steel	1, 483, 906	1, 463, 863	47, 240, 000	51, 221, 000	32 31	34 98
Ingot iron (including crucible cast steel)	1, 122, 081	1, 044, 775	38, 950, 000	39, 598, 000	34 71	37 90

S.—Table showing the quantity of salt obtained within the German customs territory in the fiscal years 1879-'80 to 1883-'84.

Fiscal year.	Salt mines.	Salines where kitchen salt is obtained.	Works where salt is obtained as secondary product.	Solid salt products obtained.				Total.
				Crystal salt.	Other rock salt.	Kitchen salt.	Salt lick-stones for cattle, pancakes, salt refuse.	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1879-'80	9	60	10	55, 907	168, 761	434, 204	9, 014	667, 886
1880-'81	9	61	10	55, 437	203, 779	453, 932	18, 395	731, 543
1881-'82	9	62	10	62, 686	230, 648	473, 238	18, 958	785, 430
1882-'83	10	62	7	59, 236	257, 434	465, 274	12, 328	794, 272
1883-'84	10	63	8	66, 250	257, 517	478, 812	12, 418	814, 997

IRON AND IRON INDUSTRIES.

Concerning the financial results of the working of 102 companies engaged in iron production and construction of machines in each of the years 1879 and 1883, some interesting data have lately been published by the German Ironmasters' Association.

In 1879 (the year of the adoption of the new tariff) the net proceeds of the operations of these companies showed a profit of 5,929,000 marks, or 1.6 per cent. on the capital invested, whereas in 1883 it amounted to 24,194,000 marks, or 6.79 per cent. on the capital invested.

In 1884, however, as appears from a review of the iron trade published by the Deutsche Handels-Archiv, the production of pig-iron was not so profitable. The increasing production of pig-iron after the Thomas process led to a corresponding check in the production of the better sorts of pig-iron, and also caused a very considerable decrease in Bessemer as well as puddle-iron.

Referring to the English competition the report remarks that not Germany but Great Britain has cause for complaint, as the advantages

the latter possessed hitherto over the former are overbalanced by new inventions and scientific progress. The rate at which the production of pig-iron has increased in Prussia and Great Britain is shown by the following figures:

Year.	Prussia.	Great Britain.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1884.....	2,527,875	3,472,340
1883.....	2,575,978	3,889,740
1880.....	2,052,672	3,559,853
1877.....	1,421,667	3,106,831
1873.....	1,573,902	2,992,491

It will be seen that comparing the years 1873 and 1884, the increase of production in Prussia amounted to not less than 953,973 tons, or 60.61 per cent., and in Great Britain only to 479,849 tons, or 16.03 per cent. The difference in the activity of the two countries is more decidedly shown by the amount of production during the last two years, 1883 and 1884. While in 1884 the decrease amounted in Prussia to 48,103 tons, or 1.87 per cent., it amounted in Great Britain to 417,400 tons, or 10.73 per cent. Germany, as appears from Exhibit R (see page 132), produced in 1884 130,980 tons, or 3.80 per cent., more than 1883.

Pig-iron imports and exports.

	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Imports.....	264,501	274,820
Exports.....	230,007	258,461

Imports and exports of pig-iron, by countries, in 1884.

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Great Britain.....	246,365	5,021
Belgium.....	3,320	61,095
Russia.....	15	55,906
France.....	473	50,015
Austria-Hungary.....	774	37,665
Italy.....	1.1	4,376
United States of America.....	0.1	2,549

Scrap iron.

	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Imported.....	7,670	8,794
Exported.....	43,708	60,986

Largest portion, 24,361 tons, went, in 1884, to Austria-Hungary.

Malleable iron, in bars.

	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Imports	16,504	16,128
Exports	154,004	146,988

In 1884 largest exports were distributed as follows :

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Russia	24,182	Austria-Hungary	12,799
Netherlands	18,911	Belgium	12,371
Italy	17,984	United States of America	1,486
Switzerland	17,534		

Rails.

	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Imported	682	1,484
Exported	144,452	176,177

Largest quantities in 1884 were distributed as follows :

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Netherlands	37,709	Portugal	10,498
Spain	24,544	East Indian islands	8,160
Italy	25,629	Belgium	7,176
Switzerland	8,829	United States of America	154

Crude iron in sheets.

	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Imported	3,162	2,990
Exported	44,033	52,275

Largest portions exported, in 1884, to Russia, 12,982 tons.

Iron wire.

	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Imported	3,629	3,848
Exported	212,793	206,667

Exported in 1884, as follows :

Countries.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>
United States of America	57,314
Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12,263
Great Britain	48,844
Belgium	24,664
Netherlands	13,905

Coarse manufactures of iron.

	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Imported	7,404	7,581
Exported	66,756	61,413

Largest buyers in 1884 were as follows :

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Roumania	3,707	France	3,944
Netherlands	8,909	Switzerland	2,726
Russia	8,886	United States of America	492
Austria	9,094	Denmark	1,826
Belgium	3,815		

Fine manufactures of iron.

	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Imported	872	803
Exported	7,675	7,207

The largest buyers in 1884 were as follows :

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Austria	737	Belgium	582
Netherlands	637	Great Britain	431

MINING CASUALTIES IN PRUSSIA.

In the state of Prussia 291,901 workmen were employed in the mines under supervision of the Government, and of these 715, or 1 in every 408, as against 1 in 381 in the preceding year, were killed.

STEAM ENGINES IN PRUSSIA.

In the beginning of this year the number of stationary boilers used in Prussia was 41,421, driving 38,830 stationary engines, including 38,202

receivers, 7 steam cranes, 403 steam hammers. The capacity of 38,202 engines was equal to 1,221,884 horse power in the aggregate, while in the year 1879 there were in use 29,171 engines with an aggregate horsepower of 887,780.

SEWING MACHINES.

It is calculated that the total annual production of sewing machines in all of the industrial states of the earth is 1,500,000, of which about one-third is credited to German manufactories. The number of sewing machines used in Germany is computed to average one per 150-200 inhabitants.

Reports from Bielefeld, Brunswick, Dresden, Karlsruhe, and Berlin agree in stating that though sewing-machine works have had full work and extended their market, prices have not been remunerative. The market value of machines this year is not much more than one-half the price paid in 1874.

Berlin works have commenced to confine themselves to the manufacture of embroidering and plissé machines.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

The clock and watch trade, especially in Berlin, has grown to an extent and importance even surpassing the Swiss industry.

Large quantities of so-called "regulator" clocks, in solid and tastefully carved cases with glass settings, are exported to Africa, Australia, &c.

The remarkable clock invented by one Harder is now manufactured in large quantities, and in various shapes and sizes, at Freiberg, Baden. The clock works upon the principle of applying a pendulum oscillating in a horizontal plane. The motion of the pendulum heretofore in use consumed too much moving power. After this new system a clock runs over one year without the necessity of winding it up.

In watches the largest business is done in so-called curiosities, *i. e.*, watches set in silver thaler pieces, rubles, 5-mark pieces, &c.

EMBROIDERING MACHINES.

Though hand embroidering machines still fail to secure extensive employment, goods made on shuttle machines are in demand, and many machines of this kind have come into use, especially at Plauen and neighborhood, where such machines are manufactured in very high perfection.

Machines are manufactured in the Kingdom of Saxony, whose industry is perhaps the most developed, especially in matters of weaving, spinning, &c. It owes this reputation quite deservedly to its many

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Saxony has not fewer than 211 technical schools with about 12,000 pupils. Add to this 23 classes for special industries with about 5,000 scholars, and it makes 234 schools for the exclusive benefit of the trade and industry of this little Kingdom.

I will mention here only the high school for weaving in Chemnitz, which recently commenced its fifteenth annual course of lectures. A large number of prominent manufacturers, superintendents, and teachers received here a thorough and systematic instruction. The success

is chiefly due to the principles adopted, combining theoretical and practical instruction in all branches. This school possesses 44 hand and 16 power looms for this purpose. Composition of pattern, knowledge of raw material, tools, finishing, designing, theory of mechanical weaving, &c., form parts of the course of lectures.

In addition to many other institutions for the acquisition of theoretical and practical achievements in industrial matters, the German Empire has at present 9 polytechnic high schools at Berlin, Charlottenburg, Munich, Dresden, Carlsruhe, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c., which provide Germany every year with a new supply of 5,000 members of the "general staff" of industry. The influence of these institutions upon German industrial pursuits is remarkable. Some years ago the Crefeld industry was nearly ruined, the old manufactories were unable to struggle any longer against French, English, and Swiss firms. A few Crefeld manufacturers, dejected but not discouraged, founded in their city a weaving school, and this soon changed the situation. Now the Crefeld factories contest with even Lyons for the supply of the markets.

GERMAN SPINNING INDUSTRY.

The condition of this industry varies. Worsted-yarn spinners are embarrassed by several unfavorable circumstances. There exists a sort of rivalry in making concessions in prices, but buyers hesitate, nevertheless, expecting a still further fall of prices. The general consumption, especially that of foreign countries, has considerably diminished. Still more unfavorable is the condition of the carded-yarn spinners, prices being so low that many have abandoned the struggle. A paper says :

There seems to be no prospect of improvement, for Belgian competition, with its unrestricted children's day and night work, gives Belgian manufacturers great advantages over Germany, where, under the "general trade regulating act," state superintendents keep a severe watch over all factories and over the observance of all provisions made by the law for the protection of children and women employed in factories.

Cotton spinning, it is reported, will not improve until production is diminished by a more rational working system. Prices allow but a small profit to such spinners as are provided with the technical improvements of machine weaving. Great Britain is said to have, in the last four years, increased its spindles by 1,500,000, and its consumption of cotton from 2,900,000 to 3,800,000 bales. This enormous production bears heavily upon German and other markets.

The position of the cotton spinners who produce the coarse numbers to 12 is at present very unsatisfactory, the price of the yarn in many cases not covering the bare expenses, not to speak of profits or interest on the capital invested. Remedies are actively discussed. It is stated that in consequence of the erection of new spinning mills during recent years, wages have increased for lack of sufficiently skilled labor; but here also a diminution of production is advocated, either by curtailing the hours of work or by stopping machines, and it is for this very reason that the question of prohibition of Sunday work in Germany finds more and more adherents, which, strange to say, several years ago was considered to be exclusively an American or English peculiarity. The so-called "Centrum" and "Conservative" parties favor the prohibition more from a religious standpoint; the "Social Democratic" and others urge prohibition solely as an economical measure. As to the Sunday question, an extensive "*enquête*" is being made at present throughout Germany under a decree of the Federal Council.

The linen industry is better situated, as in this line England has made but little progress. German spinners generally work under long contracts, and stocks are small. Prices are good, though, on account of high yarn prices; the linen branch must have always a sharp competition in cotton. The Vignonia spinners are fully employed for both home and foreign consumption.

GERMAN YARN IN ENGLAND.

The Chamber of Commerce of Huddersfield has recently submitted a report to the English Royal Commission on "trade depression," in which it is stated that English yarn industry suffers severely from the superior German article, and that German yarns are bought 3*d.* to 4*d.* per pound cheaper than English yarn in the German market, and that in regard to the softness of the threads and the saturation of the dye English goods cannot compete with German. Similar complaints are made by the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce.

It is therefore not unlikely that proprietors of large English works, even such as only a few years ago had erected new and costly buildings, are about, as the papers state, to build new mills on the shores of the sea to save expenses for railroad freights, and for the reloading of their goods, and thus go with better prospects of success into the international market.*

THE CLOTH INDUSTRY.

German cloths and buckskins, especially at Aix-la-Chapelle, are reported to have been in good demand, though exports to the United States are behind those of last year. Large woolen cloth factories are at Forst in Nether Lasatia (Prussia), Spremberg, Finsterwalde, Guben, Grünberg, Silesia, Sagan, Sommerfeld, &c., but everywhere we hear the same complaint of unremunerative prices and of injurious competition.

CARPET MANUFACTURE.

This somewhat new industry in Germany receives much attention. The manufacture of knitted carpets in imitation of Smyrna carpets is said to have greatly increased, the carpet being of superior quality and worked in rich designs and tasteful colors. But German manufacturers are unable to compete successfully with the cheaper so-called Brussels carpet of English manufactories (Kidderminster, Axminster, &c.).

LADIES' READY-MADE DRESSES AND CLOAKS.

Berlin is said to have made great progress in recent years in ladies' ready-made dresses and cloaks. Even French papers admit it. The journal *Le Génie Civil* wrote a few weeks ago as follows:

"Roubaix and Rheims can no longer compete with Glauchau, Meerane, Gera, and Greir. * * * The stuffs manufactured at Sedan and Elbeuf are surpassed by Berlin, Aix-la-Chapelle, and other towns on the Rhine. * * * Paris is no more of importance for the ready-made dress trade, Berlin taking the chief place," &c.

It is stated by Berlin dressmakers, however, that while in spring and summer of 1884 the business was quite satisfactory, it has since fallen off considerably. The manufacture of jerseys and similar knit goods received a severe blow just at the beginning of this summer sea-

* Prices of cotton and wool are reported in Exhibit G, on page 116.

son, an American inventor, under a United States letter patent, claiming a royalty from every article of that kind imported into the United States, and threatening otherwise to bring suits against such importers for infringement on his patent. Another trouble and the failure of some prominent houses was caused by the practice of consigning goods to order, especially for the United States. Goods were consigned to order or to agents, or to branch houses doing business in the United States under firm names differing from those in Berlin. These consignees had, in case of necessity, discretionary powers to sell goods either direct or at auction to the highest bidder. In either case the Berlin manufacturer has to pay a commission, often amounting to 10 per cent. American correspondents added also charges for duty advances, storage, &c. If after all a small profit remained even this was absorbed under one pretense or another.

BERLIN KNITTED GOODS.

This industry has been much extended within the last few years, and is constantly employed. Woven cloth of wool and silk of all sizes are made on warping or throstle machines, men's and women's vests on embroidery machines, while tamboured coats, mohair and weft cloths, caps, and mittens are made in large quantities and sent to distant parts of the world. Tricot shapes have largely helped in the expansion of the trade. Five years ago this article was imported from England under the name of "jersey" shapes, and during the last three years fashion has so favored these goods that production assumed very large proportions.

The manufacturers of plushes and velveteens are fairly occupied. Stock has not become so excessive as in woollen goods. Cheap cap Krimmer, particularly of the better class, find good and regular sale.

FANCY PAPER GOODS.

Great efforts are needed to keep up former prices. Foreign markets, in which most of this class of goods are disposed of, have heretofore given employment to ninety, if not more, firms in Berlin. It is, however, noticed that the demand from the United States has much decreased, and that the competition of American manufacturers is threatening the German market in South and Central America.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The export of musical instruments is steadily on the increase. Of forte-pianos and key-boards 6,966,500 kilograms (against 67,420,000 in 1883) were exported in 1884. Best buyers are said to be Italy, Spain, England, and Australia, and large numbers of German instruments go via France to Africa and South America. Not less favorable are the reports with regard to musical instruments for children—accordions, violins, &c.

CHEMICALS.

The production of chemicals has again considerably increased and a larger exportation took place in superphosphates, sulphuric acids, Glauber's salt, chloride of lime, soda of commerce, caustic, hydrate of soda, alum, chromate of potash, aniline colors, alizarine. But notwithstanding the extent of production, profitableness has diminished. Complaints are made of increased competition and selling under cost.

BRONZE GOODS.

This line of industry and its artistic reputation are much endangered by the demand for cheap goods and numerous imitations of costly originals.

FANCY AND ARTIFICIAL FEATHERS.

Fancy and artificial feathers have been for some years largely manufactured in Berlin. The London market is a principal customer, while customers in the United States have curtailed their orders of late and become manufacturers themselves.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

The manufacture of artificial flowers, an industry which, since 1870, has been introduced into Germany from Paris by Germans who had been expelled therefrom, and which exports to all countries, even to Paris itself, suffered from very keen competition, and it passes more and more into the hands of prison establishments, a single manufacturer employing more than a thousand men and women in various prisons. England and America are permanent customers.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

It is estimated that in Germany 1,500 arc and 20,000 incandescent lamps, supplied from 400 centers, are in use, while the number of gas flames in different towns reaches at least 5,000,000. The electric light must struggle hard before it can hope to supplant the old mode of lighting.

In Berlin a large portion of the Leipziger Strasse, various railway stations, restaurants, and places of business are now lighted with the electric light; their number is steadily increasing. Altogether there are at present 41 arc-light plants and 31 incandescent-light plants in operation, 25 gas motors, 47 steam engines being employed. Number of flames, 674,845 in private houses; 14,871 in streets.

LEATHER GOODS.

In portfolio and leather goods, albums, and similar articles Berlin has taken a prominent place. A large quantity of such goods exported from here are of an inferior quality. Every effort is made to produce novelties. The sale of albums, as compared with former years, has, however, considerably fallen off. Former success encouraged competition, and the supply now exceeds the demand. Unless the United States, which heretofore bought one-third of the albums, increase their orders, a speedy improvement cannot be looked for.

RUBBER GOODS.

Stamps of vulcanized india-rubber have now become universally and favorably known, and are in daily use almost everywhere. Generally, india-rubber industry assumes proportions hardly thought of some decades ago, and it is therefore obvious that prices for raw material show a rising tendency. But German manufacturers hope that the arrival of supplies of that important material from the new colonies will give a stimulus to this industry. Of hard india-rubber many articles (combs, &c.) are now made which were formerly made of buffalo horn.

HORN GOODS.

The gradual extermination of the buffalo in North America has an injurious effect upon this industry in Germany as well as elsewhere.

A paper says: "Hunting of this animal for mere sport should be prohibited or confined within very narrow limits."

The price of horn has risen considerably. In the years 1871-'72 buffalo horn of first quality cost 48 to 52 marks per 50 kilograms, but now the price ranges from 74 to 84 marks.

Various manufactures.—Many other manufactures in which Germany, especially Berlin, excels, could be mentioned, but the limits of German industry are too extended to admit of a fuller description. I therefore mention briefly manufactures of glass, porcelain, terra-cotta, earthenware, lamps, articles of German silver moldings, stoves, furniture, hats, gloves, &c.

NAVIGATION.

The inclosed Exhibit T shows the number, age, tonnage, and principal material of German ships on the 1st of January, 1885.

Exhibit U shows kind and number of casualties at sea or near the German coast in 1884.

Exhibit V gives an account of the shipping employed in the trade of the German Empire, exhibiting number and tonnage of vessels entered inward and cleared outward in 1883 (no later returns published).

GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE.

T.—Table showing the number, age, tonnage, &c., of German ships existing on January 1, 1885.

Items.	Sailing vessels.			Steamers.			Total.		
	No. of ships.	Reg. tons net.	No. of crew.	No. of ships.	Reg. tons net.	No. of crew.	No. of ships.	Reg. tons net.	No. of crew.
Baltic coast	1,369	315,508	10,966	321	118,660	4,100	1,690	434,168	15,066
German Ocean coast.	2,338	564,837	15,048	329	295,283	9,797	2,567	860,120	24,845
Total	3,707	880,345	26,014	650	413,943	13,897	4,257	1,294,288	39,911
AGE.									
Under 1 year	48	21,629	469	51	39,230	1,267	99	60,859	1,736
1 to 3	120	31,718	751	172	135,437	3,829	292	167,155	4,580
3 to 5	109	21,032	599	90	65,716	1,848	199	86,748	2,447
5 to 7	159	45,016	1,185	53	28,496	838	212	73,512	2,023
7 to 10	390	103,257	2,897	46	24,189	889	436	127,446	3,786
10 to 15	488	129,981	3,770	122	76,763	3,074	610	206,744	6,844
15 to 20	628	186,114	5,434	63	32,081	1,485	691	218,195	6,919
20 to 30	1,052	257,115	7,691	43	11,393	595	1,095	268,508	8,286
30 to 40	403	64,930	2,313	9	623	70	412	65,553	2,383
40 to 50	156	15,668	715	.....	.....	.....	156	15,668	715
50 years and upward	38	2,897	144	.....	.....	.....	38	2,897	144
Age unknown	16	988	46	1	15	2	17	1,003	48
Total	3,707	880,345	26,014	650	413,943	13,897	4,257	1,294,288	39,911
PRINCIPAL MATERIAL.									
Iron	181	114,743	2,305	639	413,172	13,816	820	527,915	16,121
Hard wood	3,338	718,953	22,672	11	771	81	3,349	719,724	22,753
Soft wood	17	4,174	137	.....	.....	.....	17	4,174	137
Hard and soft wood ..	62	36,310	778	.....	.....	.....	62	36,310	778
Hard wood and iron ..	8	6,078	118	.....	.....	.....	8	6,078	118
Material unknown ..	1	87	4	.....	.....	.....	1	87	4
Total	3,607	880,345	26,014	650	413,943	13,897	4,257	1,294,288	39,911
SHIPS WITH CHRONOMETERS.									
Only one chronometer	1,324	657,021	16,410	283	225,228	6,448	1,607	882,249	22,858
Two chronometers ..	36	35,792	654	77	126,817	4,654	113	162,609	5,308
Total	1,360	692,813	17,064	360	352,045	11,102	1,720	1,044,858	28,166

NOTE.—Steamers with 437, sailing vessels 1,396 chronometers; total, 1,833. During 1884 17 new vessels of iron were built, and 122 vessels of wood taken out of service.

U.—Table showing kind and number of casualties having occurred near the German coast in the year 1884.

Kind of casualties.	Number of casualties.	Tonnage.	Number of crew and passengers.	Vessels lost.	Lives lost.	Casualties by flag.									
						German.	Russian.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Danish.	British.	Dutch.	French.	North American.	Unknown.
Stranded	102	34,695	887	26	15	64	4	2	8	5	15	4	....	..	....
Capsized	9	142	24	4	12	12	9	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Sunk	18	1,531	67	11	19	13	1	...	...	..	1	2	1	...	...
Collided	126	50,798	2,004	6	6	82	3	...	5	1	29	2	1	1	2
Other casualties.....	44	10,937	657	9	6	38	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
Total.....	299	98,103	3,639	56	58	206	8	2	16	7	47	8	2	1	2

V.—Account of the shipping employed in the trade of the German Empire, exhibiting the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared in 1883.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
German coasts.....	26,072	1,165,238	6,381	395,285	25,028	1,176,714	7,804	388,923
Russia.....	1,630	562,846	15	9,931	1,009	298,203	1,282	566,225
Sweden	2,214	325,473	216	52,871	1,532	277,352	1,198	303,843
Norway	907	164,560	57	13,064	638	149,869	444	71,831
Denmark	4,502	460,486	3,146	213,288	6,735	569,193	1,187	50,726
Heligoland.....	230	17,702	72	1,566	240	18,826	67	447
Great Britain.....	7,056	3,241,656	361	219,853	4,515	2,177,439	1,737	1,103,797
Holland.....	558	125,719	128	45,158	685	192,768	62	7,975
Belgium	193	73,477	35	21,581	333	144,318	13	11,951
France.....	271	127,890	70	32,853	500	202,599	4	2,956
Spain	77	45,076	1	108	153	86,550	6	3,154
Portugal.....	69	27,604	.....	.....	67	28,086	1	177
Italy.....	75	57,513	.....	.....	87	71,735	.....	.....
Greece.....	2	1,374	.....	.....	1	75	.....	.....
Roumania	40	39,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Turkey	25	18,711	.....	.....	1	88	.....	.....
Uncertain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,708
Whale fishery	42	2,738	.....	.....	42	2,755	.....	.....
Total Europe, except Germany	17,891	5,292,790	4,101	610,273	16,538	4,219,856	6,016	2,124,790
Greenland	12	3,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North America	11	5,553	.....	.....	17	11,276	17	11,089
United States:								
Atlantic coast	983	1,144,666	.....	.....	780	1,000,438	18	15,201
Pacific coast.....	2	827	.....	.....	5	3,579	.....	.....
Mexico	89	40,033	.....	.....	47	26,754	5	1,938
Central America.....	12	6,985	.....	.....	8	2,590	.....	.....
West Indian Islands	204	100,052	.....	.....	74	47,930	5	2,607
South America, Atlantic coast north from Brazil.....	28	13,455	.....	.....	51	11,264	1	1,459
Brazil	119	102,820	.....	.....	185	139,455	.....	.....
South America in the south from Brazil.....	61	63,678	.....	.....	61	54,472	.....	.....
Chili.....	41	36,744	.....	.....	60	54,089	.....	.....
Other South America, Pacific coast	185	135,802	.....	.....	36	18,025	.....	.....
Egypt, Mediterranean coast.....	1	1,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Africa, Mediterranean coast	1	369	.....	.....	2	1,164	.....	.....

V.—*Account of the shipping employed in the trade of the German Empire, &c.*—Continued.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
Cape Colony, with Natal	13	23, 209	.....	.....	15	25, 289	.....	.....
Africa, Atlantic coast	69	39, 381	3	1, 709	87	48, 487	1	84
Africa, Red and Indian Sea coasts	14	4, 627	.....	.....	15	5, 645	.....	.....
Asia, Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts	3	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies with Indian Islands	146	163, 892	.....	.....	22	16, 708	3	3, 060
China	19	15, 406	.....	.....	23	22, 421	.....	.....
Japan	6	8, 511	.....	.....	5	8, 335	.....	.....
Other Asia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2, 567	.....	.....
Australia and islands in the Pacific Ocean	25	20, 190	.....	.....	38	35, 209	2	1, 317
Total non-European countries	2, 044	1, 931, 513	3	1, 709	1, 534	1, 533, 697	52	36, 750
Grand total	46, 007	8, 389, 541	10, 405	1, 007, 277	43, 100	6, 932, 267	13, 872	2, 550, 463

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF GERMANY.

Exhibit W, herewith, shows the trade at German ports in 1883, distinguishing between German coasting trade, trade between German and other European ports, and between German and ports not European.

Exhibit X shows the general commerce of Germany in 1884 (inclusive of goods in direct transit and of goods finished and refined).

Special commerce (exclusive of goods in direct transit and goods prepared and refined and finished for consumption) is shown in Exhibits Y (imports) and Z (exports).

Exhibit A A shows the value of goods imported into and exported from Germany, from and to the different countries of the world in 1883 (special commerce), no later return of that kind being yet published.

IMPORT AND EXPORT VALUATION.

Introductory to the above-mentioned tabular statements W, X, Y, Z, and A A, and for the better understanding of the same, it is well to state that as the "German Zollverein" collects specific duties by weight, the value is only estimated, although the estimate is based upon the report of experts of the imperial statistical bureau, convoked under legal authority. Generally speaking, the commission of experts tries to reach values by careful inquiry into the price of goods at the place from which they are forwarded, adding cost of transportation and other charges to the custom-house line on goods carried by sea in *home* vessels, part of the cost of transportation to custom-house line is deducted, but for export a corresponding amount is added.

In defining the import value of goods, the import duty as well as the cost of inland transportation to point of destination, inland insurance, warehouse and other fees and charges, as well as the profit which inland merchants may realize from importation, are not included.

In defining the export value, drawbacks and bounties are excluded, but freight, insurance, warehouse, and other fees and charges, paid for transportation are included, also expenses for packing and profit realized by inland merchants in the exportation of goods. It may be interesting to know that according to the last official statistics for 1884, published this year, the average prices of 1,324 articles, as compared with 1883, the prices of 763 were changed, 398 on import and 365 on export. The average price of 70 import and 73 export articles decreased. (For 1883 the change embraced an increase on 125 import and 132 export articles, and a decrease on 241 import and 214 export articles.) For a comparison of the total amounts, values of imports and exports for the year 1884, with those of the preceding years, the following *variations in price* affecting values may be mentioned:

With regard to value of imports, prices declined for neat cattle, lard, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, hops, coffee, arrack, rum, rape-seed, clover-seed, nitrate of soda, Peruvian bark, light tar oils, linseed oil, manufactures of iron, soft timber and lumber manufactured and sawn, and wool. Prices advanced for eggs, pulse, fresh fruit, wine in casks, leaf tobacco, olive oil adulterated, raw ox-hides, raw cotton, and woolen yarns.

With regard to value of exports, prices declined for neat cattle, exclusive of steers and heifers, sheep, hogs, butter, meat, wheat, rye, potatoes, hops, flour, starch and starch gum, beet sugar, molasses and starch sugar, brandy and beer, coke, alizarine and aniline colors, zinc, pig, scrap, and lump iron, manufactures of iron, exclusive of coarse cast articles, as well as materials for building railroads, of fine iron articles, needles and pens, soft wood sawn and cut, raw sheep wool, cotton yarn, light dyed or printed cotton, cottonware, woolen articles, paper, and pasteboard. Prices advanced for young cattle, oats, and unmanufactured leaf tobacco.

Reduction of price had to be made, chiefly on account of changes in the quality of the following articles imported: Butter, refined sugar, chloride of potash, sulphuric acid, catechu, ornamental feathers, and watches. Prices had to be increased for horses, flour, olive oil, animal substances for extracting glue therefrom, ink and ink powder, stearine candles, and ores not especially enumerated.

Reduction of price was made for the following articles exported: Horses, chlorate of potash, borax and boracic acid, tanning materials, and mineral oils not especially enumerated, coarse iron articles, whale-bones cut in staves, half-silk articles, woolen shawls, bonnets and hats, and ornamental feathers not especially enumerated. Prices had to be increased for barley, bicarbonate of soda, caustic acid, sulphate and chloride of potash, alum, chloride of lime, arsenic acid, carbolic acid, ink, pitch, stearine candles, half-silk trimmings, &c.

It will be observed that under the system of specific duties values are, to a certain extent, established by law, though it cannot be denied that the system has many opponents. The great industrial establishments of South Germany favor *ad valorem* duties, while free-trade interests in North Germany, especially in the sea-ports, lean to free trade, or at least a modification of the tariff law of 1879 as amended in 1885.

W.—Statement showing the tonnage entered and cleared at German ports in the year 1883.

ENTERED.

Nationality, &c.	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
Coasting trade, sail and steam.....	26,072	1,165,238	6,888	395,285
Steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	5,815	644,357	778	215,230
Trade between German and European ports.....	17,891	5,282,790	4,101	610,283
Steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	9,614	4,476,769	900	436,348
Trade between German and ultra European ports.....	2,044	1,931,513	3	1,709
Steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	640	1,073,123	3	1,709
Grand total, sail and steam.....	46,007	8,379,541	10,992	1,007,277
Steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	16,067	6,194,249	1,681	653,307
FLAG.				
Russian.....	484	102,612	9	2,194
Swedish.....	1,897	359,938	166	35,953
Norwegian.....	1,156	384,518	130	34,177
Danish.....	3,457	478,121	1,939	96,465
British.....	4,466	2,743,273	446	273,570
Dutch.....	635	126,055	138	12,614
Belgian.....	18	14,373	.....	.....
French.....	161	97,874	3	261
Spanish.....	47	27,078	25	15,422
Portuguese.....	3	537	.....	.....
Italian.....	61	34,864	.....	.....
Austro-Hungarian.....	9	3,813	.....	.....
Greek.....	8	7,144	.....	.....
North American.....	13	13,919	1	636
Other.....	1	509	1	778
Total foreign.....	12,416	4,394,628	2,857	472,070
German flag, sail and steam.....	33,591	3,984,913	8,135	535,207
German steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	9,271	2,684,754	931	268,502
Foreign flag, sail and steam.....	12,416	4,394,628	2,857	472,070
Foreign steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	6,796	3,509,495	750	384,805

CLEARED.

Coasting trade, sail and steam.....	25,020	1,176,714	7,804	388,923
Steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	5,885	674,135	711	199,112
Trade between German and European ports.....	16,535	4,219,856	6,016	2,113,790
Steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	8,052	3,494,497	2,649	1,617,975
Trade between German and ultra European ports.....	1,540	1,535,697	52	36,750
Steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	541	936,720	3	2,560
Grand total, sail and steam.....	43,095	7,932,267	13,872	2,539,463
Steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	14,478	5,105,352	3,363	1,819,650
FLAG.				
Russian.....	215	48,314	274	55,728
Swedish.....	1,248	270,571	819	128,435
Norwegian.....	890	314,368	420	117,944
Danish.....	4,334	503,884	1,115	79,095
British.....	3,108	1,765,982	1,774	1,258,836
Dutch.....	635	130,408	129	10,903
Belgian.....	13	10,902	3	2,194
French.....	154	91,473	11	6,195
Spanish.....	68	39,733	1	819
Portuguese.....	2	360	1	177
Italian.....	33	17,266	30	18,782
Austria-Hungarian.....	4	1,687	4	1,732
Greek.....	3	2,692	6	5,449
North American.....	12	13,575	2	1,880
Other.....	1	778	1	509
Total foreign.....	10,720	3,211,993	4,590	1,688,678
German flag, sail and steam.....	32,375	3,720,274	9,282	550,785
German steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	8,931	2,482,137	1,315	524,465
Foreign flag, sail and steam.....	10,720	3,211,993	4,590	1,688,678
Foreign steamships and steam tonnage therein.....	3,547	2,623,215	2,048	1,295,185

GENERAL COMMERCE.

X.—Statement showing the quantities and values of merchandise imported into and exported from the German customs territory during calendar year 1884, inclusive of goods in direct transit and goods finished and refined for consumption.

Articles.	Goods in direct transit.	Import, inclusive of goods in transit.	Export, inclusive of goods in transit.	Goods in direct transit.	Import, inclusive of goods in transit.	Export, inclusive of goods in transit.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>			
Animals	2, 127, 532	6, 717, 066	7, 115, 913	\$17, 526, 000	\$61, 756, 000	\$54, 432, 000
Food and other articles of consumption	18, 373, 027	110, 130, 601	67, 221, 955	99, 778, 000	325, 073, 000	231, 844, 000
Animal food	1, 643, 739	8, 075, 685	3, 934, 768	19, 470, 000	52, 306, 000	35, 456, 000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	6, 582, 697	79, 216, 854	19, 679, 116	10, 971, 000	117, 741, 000	31, 523, 000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	1, 185, 320	2, 859, 363	5, 378, 540	3, 905, 000	8, 885, 000	14, 139, 000
Fruit, vegetables	410, 989	4, 373, 679	4, 360, 272	1, 391, 000	11, 906, 000	4, 796, 000
Table-salt and spices	385, 156	1, 428, 836	3, 625, 026	1, 701, 000	6, 099, 000	11, 621, 000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	880, 561	3, 744, 534	1, 417, 709	11, 118, 000	44, 651, 000	13, 646, 000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	5, 008, 403	5, 273, 171	20, 220, 537	21, 871, 000	22, 825, 000	67, 839, 000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	1, 249, 868	3, 370, 723	7, 277, 387	8, 692, 000	24, 746, 000	28, 110, 000
Comfits, preserves	45, 692	282, 205	361, 427	4, 020, 000	4, 665, 000	5, 788, 000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	792, 251	1, 601, 422	958, 877	16, 529, 000	31, 210, 000	18, 888, 000
Seeds and plants, not for food	328, 095	9, 036, 723	2, 699, 816	1, 487, 000	23, 443, 000	7, 850, 000
Manure and waste materials	852, 839	13, 581, 913	6, 445, 479	1, 039, 000	18, 532, 000	5, 885, 000
Fuel	1, 883, 468	134, 281, 706	219, 377, 910	145, 000	10, 114, 000	18, 396, 000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	4, 307, 468	41, 165, 975	14, 873, 157	19, 547, 000	112, 026, 000	84, 590, 000
Sales, acids, sulphur, &c	934, 173	10, 624, 329	5, 871, 423	2, 359, 000	22, 650, 000	19, 118, 000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	557, 553	4, 888, 127	2, 992, 702	3, 747, 000	21, 621, 000	25, 638, 000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	65, 397	7, 032, 936	476, 518	410, 000	3, 022, 000	2, 266, 000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	21, 764	179, 872	88, 376	1, 201, 000	9, 160, 000	6, 976, 000
Resins	276, 454	3, 083, 925	1, 252, 717	931, 000	6, 538, 000	2, 694, 000
Mineral and other oils, &c	1, 705, 073	12, 044, 180	2, 103, 352	3, 121, 000	23, 784, 000	5, 979, 000
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	35, 482	187, 761	348, 995	439, 000	1, 831, 000	2, 713, 000
Fat oils and fat, not for food	655, 565	2, 831, 715	1, 225, 464	5, 495, 000	19, 184, 000	9, 919, 000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	16, 124	59, 374	165, 667	603, 000	1, 336, 000	5, 715, 000
Priming-goods	159, 703	162, 483	290, 140	987, 000	1, 144, 000	3, 818, 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of stone and clay	2, 723, 923	26, 109, 970	49, 579, 691	6, 696, 000	18, 310, 000	35, 038, 000
Earths and stones	1, 961, 705	21, 606, 352	31, 668, 604	950, 000	9, 116, 000	10, 318, 000
Stoneware	69, 203	447, 918	844, 122	247, 000	1, 078, 000	2, 077, 000
Clay and china ware	225, 467	3, 434, 974	10, 746, 127	1, 441, 000	2, 537, 000	10, 084, 000
Glassware	467, 548	620, 736	2, 320, 837	4, 058, 000	5, 579, 000	12, 559, 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of metal industry	4, 538, 711	37, 217, 081	75, 025, 372	8, 834, 000	42, 026, 000	109, 628, 000
Ores	77, 418	22, 847, 286	42, 226, 042	220, 000	8, 842, 000	2, 676, 000
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	2, 998, 791	11, 880, 165	12, 369, 342	3, 027, 000	14, 887, 000	16, 218, 000
Roughly worked metals	594, 354	1, 378, 411	11, 202, 061	1, 685, 000	3, 846, 000	22, 509, 000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	582, 530	1, 022, 153	8, 939, 128	2, 320, 000	5, 690, 000	42, 964, 000
Manufactures of other precious metals	33, 030	80, 230	279, 565	847, 000	2, 117, 000	8, 841, 000
Precious metals, also coined	2, 528	8, 837	9, 225	735, 000	6, 644, 000	12, 178, 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry	3, 383, 431	58, 259, 016	28, 598, 805	7, 562, 000	44, 198, 000	39, 456, 000
Timber, lumber, building wood	2, 858, 011	56, 313, 032	26, 754, 763	1, 677, 000	26, 974, 000	16, 289, 000
Cutting and plaiting materials	212, 694	1, 225, 913	421, 914	1, 672, 000	7, 825, 000	3, 525, 000
Wooden ware, cut and plaited ware	312, 726	720, 071	1, 422, 128	4, 213, 000	9, 426, 000	19, 642, 000

X.—Statement showing the quantities and values of merchandise imported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Goods in direct transit.	Import, inclusive of goods in transit.	Export, inclusive of goods in transit.	Goods in direct transit.	Import, inclusive of goods in transit.	Export, inclusive of goods in transit.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>			
Raw materials, and manufactures of the paper industry...	375, 142	1, 446, 430	3, 775, 523	\$2, 059, 000	\$5, 310, 000	\$21, 984, 000
Rags.....	140, 252	1, 076, 548	1, 770, 769	299, 000	2, 221, 000	4, 501, 000
Paper and pasteboard....	164, 054	270, 299	1, 657, 106	963, 000	1, 677, 000	11, 487, 000
Manufactures of pasteboard.....	70, 836	99, 583	347, 648	797, 000	1, 412, 000	5, 996, 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry.....	394, 979	2, 117, 269	1, 126, 549	15, 665, 000	61, 533, 000	77, 157, 000
Hides and skins.....	279, 603	1, 818, 611	689, 641	5, 495, 000	41, 356, 000	24, 252, 000
Leather.....	76, 991	237, 784	242, 186	2, 595, 000	8, 588, 000	12, 897, 000
Leather manufacture.....	37, 121	58, 150	189, 812	7, 471, 000	11, 363, 000	39, 232, 000
Fur goods.....	1, 264	2, 724	4, 910	104, 000	226, 000	776, 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of the textile and felt industry.....	4, 239, 402	16, 263, 887	9, 030, 712	146, 858, 000	403, 768, 000	392, 068, 000
Hairs, feathers, &c.....	64, 542	297, 844	250, 513	3, 724, 000	14, 253, 000	8, 770, 000
Spinning materials.....	2, 729, 115	12, 632, 554	5, 182, 696	34, 121, 000	162, 728, 000	63, 925, 000
Yarns and wads.....	668, 380	2, 109, 879	1, 108, 589	31, 462, 000	113, 712, 000	62, 376, 000
Ropers' goods.....	20, 242	58, 196	102, 234	198, 000	574, 000	1, 010, 000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths.....	15, 803	39, 461	64, 123	463, 000	2, 087, 000	2, 950, 000
Stuffs.....	669, 217	1, 055, 758	1, 795, 240	63, 862, 000	86, 183, 000	170, 257, 000
Hosiery.....	4, 294	7, 865	212, 051	605, 000	1, 102, 000	22, 503, 000
Trimming and button stuffs.....	4, 670	6, 043	29, 997	1, 002, 000	1, 222, 000	11, 724, 000
Laces, embroideries, &c.....				7, 597, 000	16, 294, 000	14, 876, 000
Clothes, linen underclothing.....	9, 282	17, 241	150, 435	1, 854, 000	3, 468, 000	26, 173, 000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers.....	6, 433	9, 049	22, 143	1, 970, 000	3, 145, 000	7, 504, 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry.....	24, 295	119, 008	99, 678	1, 679, 000	8, 250, 000	7, 052, 000
Caoutchouc.....	8, 749	72, 651	15, 022	669, 000	5, 595, 000	1, 222, 000
Caoutchouc threads, leather and wax cloth.....	8, 327	30, 482	18, 896	322, 000	1, 087, 000	753, 000
Manufactures of caoutchouc.....	7, 219	15, 875	65, 760	688, 000	1, 568, 000	5, 077, 000
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriage and furniture.....	325, 937	366, 254	514, 457	1, 332, 000	1, 572, 000	2, 359, 000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus.....	905, 025	1, 832, 569	3, 213, 201	9, 922, 000	21, 969, 000	44, 158, 000
Fancy goods, ornaments.....	67, 940	76, 446	223, 045	5, 433, 000	9, 077, 000	29, 480, 000
Objects of literature and fine arts.....	21, 034	102, 764	258, 623	1, 804, 000	7, 001, 000	15, 014, 000
Sundries, and not declared.....	16, 592	17, 188	22, 759	33, 000	34, 000	239, 000
Grand total.....	44, 588, 838	458, 841, 896	489, 202, 645	347, 399, 000	1, 173, 992, 000	1, 176, 630, 000

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Y.—Statement showing the values of merchandise imported into the German customs territory during calendar year 1884 (exclusive of goods in direct transit and goods refined and finished for consumption).

[Ton = 22 cwt. + denotes increase; — denotes decrease.]

Articles.	Goods imported for consumption.		Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of such imports.				Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of imports in 1884 priced as in 1883.	Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883, the imports of 1884 being valued at the same prices as in 1883.
				1884.		1883.				
				Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
	1884.	1883.								
Animals	Tons. 205,940	Tons. 262,766	Tons. — 56,826	\$43,792,000	5.60	\$53,001,000	6.77	— \$9,210,000	\$43,487,000	— \$9,514,000
Food and other articles of consumption	3,792,906	3,143,848	+ 649,058	205,148,000	26.24	201,422,000	25.65	+ 3,726,000	221,905,000	+ 20,984,090
Animal food	288,896	225,826	+ 63,070	29,266,000	3.74	32,067,000	4.09	— 2,801,000	30,355,000	— 1,712,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	2,963,381	2,419,364	+ 544,017	95,128,000	12.17	88,055,000	11.24	+ 7,073,000	107,180,000	+ 19,125,000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	65,775	71,236	— 5,461	4,586,000	0.59	4,997,000	0.64	— 411,000	4,597,000	— 400,000
Fruit, vegetables	177,729	130,300	+ 47,429	10,311,000	1.82	8,505,000	1.99	+ 1,806,000	11,185,000	+ 2,680,000
Table salt and spices	37,561	42,306	— 4,745	3,764,000	0.45	4,674,000	0.60	— 910,000	4,222,000	— 452,000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	126,226	128,337	— 2,111	32,040,000	4.10	35,863,000	4.81	— 3,823,000	34,669,000	— 694,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	6,906	8,047	— 1,141	525,000	0.07	713,000	0.09	— 188,000	618,000	— 95,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	89,399	85,414	+ 3,985	14,646,000	1.87	13,159,000	1.68	+ 1,487,000	14,255,000	+ 1,096,000
Comfits, preserves	1,651	1,734	— 83	640,000	0.08	674,000	0.09	— 34,000	640,000	— 33,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	35,382	31,284	+ 4,098	14,242,000	1.82	12,715,000	1.62	+ 1,527,000	14,184,000	+ 1,469,000
Seeds and plants, not for food	388,570	394,263	— 5,693	21,594,000	2.76	25,464,000	3.25	— 3,870,000	25,126,000	+ 338,000
Manure and waste materials	578,232	536,881	+ 41,351	17,213,000	2.20	16,269,000	2.08	+ 944,000	17,374,000	+ 1,105,000
Fuel	6,018,103	5,852,889	+ 165,214	9,969,000	1.28	10,005,000	1.28	— 36,000	10,042,000	+ 37,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	1,701,066	1,292,152	+ 408,916	93,067,000	11.91	92,910,000	11.86	+ 157,000	100,177,000	+ 7,247,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c.	444,283	383,806	+ 60,477	20,212,000	2.59	18,845,000	2.41	+ 1,367,000	22,309,000	+ 3,454,000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c.	196,199	188,768	+ 7,431	17,797,000	2.28	18,362,000	2.34	— 565,000	19,437,000	+ 1,075,000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	316,706	35,131	+ 281,575	2,611,000	0.33	2,022,000	0.26	+ 589,000	2,654,000	+ 632,000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	7,231	5,607	+ 1,624	7,958,000	1.02	6,444,000	0.82	+ 1,514,000	8,406,000	+ 1,956,000
Resins	127,613	116,273	+ 11,340	5,558,000	0.71	5,319,000	0.68	+ 239,000	5,630,000	+ 311,000
Mineral and other oils	497,112	433,537	+ 63,575	21,353,000	2.73	20,871,000	2.66	+ 482,000	23,009,000	+ 2,138,000

Y.—Statement showing the values of merchandise imported into the German customs territory during the calendar year 1884, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Goods imported for consumption.		Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of such imports.				Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of imports in 1884 priced as in 1883.	Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883, the imports of 1884 being valued at the same prices as in 1883.	
	1883.			1884.		Percentage of total value.	Total value.				
	1884.	1883.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.						
Raw materials—chemical industry—Continued.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.								
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	6,827	6,221	606	\$1,381,000	0.18	\$1,315,000	0.17	+	\$66,000	+	\$115,000
Fat oils and fats, not for food	99,378	118,321	18,943	14,428,000	1.84	18,289,000	2.34	—	3,861,000	—	2,817,000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	1,962	2,005	43	718,000	0.09	737,000	0.09	—	19,000	—	21,000
Priming goods.	1,490	791	699	457,000	0.06	222,000	0.03	+	235,000	+	251,000
Others, not declared	2,267	1,692	575	594,000	0.28	484,000	0.06	+	110,000	+	153,000
Raw materials and manufactures stone and clay industry.	1,054,556	900,010	154,546	11,372,000	1.45	10,380,000	1.33	+	992,000	+	1,169,000
Earths and stones	884,704	750,939	133,765	7,999,000	1.02	6,885,000	0.88	+	1,114,000	+	1,204,000
Stoneware	17,169	16,993	176	828,000	0.10	955,000	0.12	+	127,000	—	95,000
Clay and china ware	145,919	125,366	20,553	1,092,000	0.14	970,000	0.12	+	122,000	+	122,000
Glassware	6,764	6,712	52	1,453,000	0.19	1,570,000	0.21	—	117,000	—	62,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry.....	1,388,001	1,213,382	174,619	31,103,000	3.98	32,104,000	4.10	+	1,001,000	+	1,142,000
Ores	1,034,994	854,994	180,000	8,622,000	1.10	8,314,000	1.06	+	308,000	+	926,000
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	301,610	312,607	10,997	10,690,000	1.37	11,309,000	1.45	—	619,000	+	615,000
Roughly worked metals	30,206	26,667	3,539	1,823,000	0.23	1,664,000	0.21	+	159,000	+	320,000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	19,192	17,242	1,950	3,007,000	0.39	3,011,000	0.39	—	4,000	+	80,000
Manufactures of other precious metals	1,712	1,636	76	1,052,000	0.13	1,049,000	0.13	+	3,000	+	48,000
Precious metals, also coined	287	236	51	5,909,000	0.16	6,757,000	0.86	—	848,000	—	847,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood cutting and plating industry	2,008,820	1,997,590	11,230	30,451,000	3.90	30,583,000	3.90	—	132,000	+	1,118,000
Timber, lumber, building wood	1,946,647	1,939,682	6,965	19,694,000	2.52	20,243,000	2.58	—	549,000	+	628,000
Cutting and plating materials	46,005	42,570	3,435	6,144,000	0.79	6,150,000	0.79	—	6,000	+	41,000
Wooden ware, cut and plaited ware	16,168	15,338	830	4,613,000	0.59	4,190,000	0.53	+	423,000	+	389,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry.....	48,483	48,907	424	3,211,000	0.41	3,535,000	0.45	—	324,000	—	63,000

Rags	42,547	42,718	—	171	1,921,000	0.24	2,124,000	0.27	203,000	2,114,000	—	10,000
Paper and pasteboard	4,648	4,789	—	141	683,000	0.09	728,000	0.09	45,000	723,000	—	5,000
Manufactures of pasteboard	1,288	1,400	—	112	607,000	0.08	683,000	0.09	76,000	635,000	—	48,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry	77,716	74,149	+	3,567	45,120,000	5.77	44,056,000	5.62	+1,064,000	45,768,000	+	1,712,000
Hides and skins	69,958	66,277	+	3,681	35,858,000	4.59	34,985,000	4.47	+	873,000	+	1,347,000
Leather	6,796	6,982	—	186	5,601,000	0.72	5,755,000	0.73	—	154,000	+	10,000
Leather manufactures	898	833	+	65	3,544,000	0.45	3,218,000	0.41	+	326,000	+	326,000
Fur goods	64	57	+	7	117,000	0.01	98,000	0.01	+	19,000	+	29,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	535,141	535,512	—	371	243,256,000	31.11	237,644,000	30.34	+5,612,000	249,980,000	+	12,336,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	10,539	9,530	+	1,009	10,368,000	1.33	12,903,000	1.65	—2,535,000	14,874,000	+	1,971,000
Spinning materials	450,155	454,511	—	4,356	128,606,000	16.45	125,480,000	16.02	+3,126,000	129,621,000	+	4,141,000
Yarns and wads	61,191	58,426	+	2,765	78,844,000	10.09	73,779,000	9.42	+5,065,000	78,655,000	+	4,876,000
Ropers' goods	1,539	586	+	953	336,000	1.04	173,000	0.02	+	163,000	+	271,000
Rugs, felts, hair cloth	1,015	1,040	—	25	583,000	0.07	609,000	0.08	—	26,000	—	26,000
Stuffs	9,684	10,452	—	768	14,459,000	1.85	14,817,000	1.89	—	358,000	+	267,000
Hosiery	133	137	—	4	409,000	0.05	433,000	0.05	—	24,000	—	13,000
Trimming and button stuffs	60	54	+	6	210,000	0.03	195,000	0.02	+	15,000	+	15,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	473	438	+	35	7,127,000	0.91	6,243,000	0.80	+	884,000	+	884,000
Clothes, linen underclothing	241	230	+	11	1,184,000	0.15	1,163,000	0.15	+	21,000	+	26,000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	111	108	+	3	1,130,000	0.14	1,849,000	0.24	—	719,000	—	76,000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	4,233	3,478	+	755	6,446,000	0.82	6,265,000	0.80	+	181,000	+	1,501,000
Caoutchouc	2,905	2,194	+	711	4,926,000	0.63	4,636,000	0.59	+	290,000	+	1,464,000
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax cloth	970	953	+	17	719,000	0.09	813,000	0.10	—	94,000	—	44,000
Manufactures of caoutchouc	358	331	+	27	801,000	0.10	816,000	0.11	—	15,000	+	81,000
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages and furniture	1,613	2,115	—	502	146,000	0.02	148,000	1.02	—	2,000	—	1,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	40,332	35,394	+	4,938	11,286,000	1.44	11,893,000	1.52	—	607,000	+	1,291,000
Fancy goods, ornaments	337	327	+	10	3,437,000	0.44	3,046,000	0.39	+	391,000	+	240,000
Objects of literature and fine arts	3,715	3,524	+	191	5,201,000	0.67	5,006,000	0.64	+	195,000	+	195,000
Grand total	17,847,766	16,297,187	+1,550,579	781,812,000	100.00	783,231,000	100.00	—1,419,000	823,414,000	+40,065,000		

Z.—Statement showing the values of merchandise exported from the German customs territory during calendar year 1884 (exclusive of goods in direct transit and goods refined and finished).

[Tons=22 cwt. + denotes increase; — denotes decrease.]

Articles.	Goods exported.		Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of such exports.				Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of exports in 1884 priced as in 1883.	Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883, the exports in 1884 being priced as in 1883.
	1883.			1884.		1883.				
	Tons.	Tons.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
Animals	223, 678	225, 615	— 1, 937	\$35, 416, 000	4. 68	\$38, 455, 000	4. 84	— \$2, 039, 000	\$38, 325, 000	— \$130, 000
Food, and other articles of consumption	1, 792, 793	1, 993, 571	— 200, 778	111, 134, 000	14. 23	126, 010, 000	15. 88	— 14, 876, 000	137, 722, 000	+ 11, 722, 000
Animal food	58, 794	53, 360	+ 5, 434	13, 254, 000	1. 70	13, 082, 000	1. 05	+ 172, 000	14, 181, 000	+ 1, 099, 000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	249, 888	597, 695	— 347, 771	6, 699, 000	0. 86	15, 496, 000	1. 95	— 8, 797, 000	6, 930, 000	+ 8, 566, 000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	176, 128	174, 563	+ 1, 565	9, 413, 000	1. 21	10, 302, 000	1. 30	— 889, 000	10, 396, 000	+ 94, 000
Fruit-vegetables	178, 219	187, 437	— 9, 218	3, 271, 000	0. 42	4, 220, 000	0. 53	— 949, 000	3, 394, 000	+ 826, 000
Table salt and spices	137, 880	154, 817	— 16, 937	9, 343, 000	1. 20	9, 020, 000	1. 14	+ 323, 000	13, 190, 000	+ 4, 170, 000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	19, 829	19, 048	+ 781	911, 000	0. 11	952, 000	0. 12	— 41, 000	212, 000	+ 40, 000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	689, 212	549, 643	+ 139, 569	45, 756, 000	5. 88	51, 438, 000	6. 48	— 5, 682, 000	64, 795, 000	+ 13, 357, 000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	271, 677	250, 037	+ 21, 640	18, 910, 000	2. 43	18, 974, 000	2. 39	— 64, 000	20, 419, 000	+ 1, 445, 000
Comfits, preserves	4, 341	3, 350	+ 991	1, 440, 000	0. 19	1, 108, 000	0. 10	+ 332, 000	1, 440, 000	+ 332, 000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6, 825	3, 657	+ 3, 168	2, 137, 000	0. 27	1, 416, 000	0. 15	+ 721, 000	2, 065, 000	+ 649, 000
Seeds and plants, not for food	103, 368	117, 352	— 13, 984	6, 099, 000	0. 78	7, 414, 000	0. 93	— 1, 315, 000	7, 042, 000	— 372, 000
Manure and waste materials	254, 108	288, 646	— 34, 538	4, 573, 000	0. 59	5, 056, 000	0. 64	— 483, 000	4, 909, 000	— 147, 000
Fuel	9, 886, 111	9, 696, 305	+ 189, 806	18, 251, 000	2. 34	18, 189, 000	2. 29	+ 71, 000	18, 650, 000	+ 470, 000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	465, 083	475, 582	— 10, 499	63, 846, 000	8. 20	64, 525, 000	8. 20	— 679, 000	67, 440, 000	+ 2, 975, 000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c.	222, 688	231, 270	— 8, 582	16, 676, 000	2. 14	15, 919, 000	2. 08	+ 757, 000	16, 219, 000	+ 300, 000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c.	110, 060	104, 261	+ 5, 799	21, 817, 000	2. 80	22, 206, 000	2. 80	— 389, 000	24, 847, 000	+ 2, 641, 000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	18, 687	20, 218	— 1, 531	856, 000	0. 11	1, 006, 000	0. 10	— 150, 000	887, 000	+ 119, 000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	3, 071	3, 609	+ 62	5, 770, 000	0. 74	5, 917, 000	0. 74	— 147, 000	5, 981, 000	+ 64, 000
Resins	44, 375	52, 061	— 7, 686	1, 713, 000	0. 22	2, 119, 000	0. 27	— 406, 000	1, 684, 000	+ 435, 000
Mineral and other oils, &c.	11, 257	13, 138	— 1, 881	1, 980, 000	0. 26	2, 305, 000	0. 20	— 325, 000	2, 152, 000	+ 153, 000
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	14, 109	11, 928	+ 2, 181	2, 255, 000	0. 29	2, 021, 000	0. 25	+ 234, 000	2, 311, 000	+ 290, 000
Fat oils and fats, not for food	25, 104	24, 916	+ 188	4, 297, 000	0. 55	4, 780, 000	0. 60	— 483, 000	4, 719, 000	+ 61, 000

Candles, soaps, perfumes	6,776	5,673	+	1,103	5,102,000	0.66	1,676,000	0.59	+	426,000	5,072,000	+	396,000
Priming goods	7,293	7,273	+	20	2,832,000	0.36	2,935,000	0.37	-	103,000	2,975,000	+	40,000
Others, not declared	1,663	1,835	-	172	548,000	0.17	641,000	0.08	-	93,000	593,000	-	48,000
Raw materials, and manufactures of stone and clay industry	2,124,494	2,051,793	+	72,708	28,157,000	3.62	28,097,000	3.54	+	60,000	29,326,000	+	1,229,000
Earth and stones	1,345,316	1,265,070	+	80,246	9,267,000	1.19	8,825,000	1.11	+	432,000	9,462,000	+	637,000
Stoneware	35,189	34,065	+	1,124	4,828,000	0.24	1,864,000	0.24	-	37,000	1,927,000	+	63,000
Clay and china ware	659,937	673,389	-	13,452	8,634,000	1.11	8,350,000	1.05	+	284,000	8,634,000	+	284,000
Glassware	84,052	79,269	+	4,783	8,428,000	1.08	9,058,000	1.14	-	630,000	9,303,000	+	245,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	3,127,681	3,193,920	-	66,239	97,022,000	12.47	102,053,000	12.86	-	5,031,000	103,550,000	+	1,497,000
Ores	1,915,847	1,904,016	+	11,831	2,456,000	0.32	3,177,000	0.40	-	721,000	3,148,000	-	29,000
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	412,686	464,870	-	52,184	13,021,000	1.67	15,298,000	1.93	-	2,277,000	14,886,000	-	412,000
Roughly worked metals	453,930	455,944	-	2,014	19,673,000	2.53	21,760,000	2.74	-	2,087,000	21,937,000	+	177,000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	333,777	358,504	-	24,727	38,235,000	4.91	38,764,000	4.88	-	529,000	39,709,000	+	935,000
Manufactures of other precious metals	11,137	10,221	+	916	7,952,000	1.02	7,561,000	0.96	+	371,000	8,184,000	+	603,000
Precious metals, also coined	304	365	-	61	15,685,000	2.02	15,473,000	1.95	+	212,000	15,686,000	+	213,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood cutting and plating industry	650,536	668,381	-	17,785	24,657,000	3.17	24,330,000	3.06	+	327,000	24,642,000	+	312,000
Timber, lumber, building-wood	594,308	616,956	-	22,648	7,710,000	0.99	8,686,000	1.09	-	976,000	8,082,000	-	604,000
Cutting and plating materials	9,457	8,786	+	671	1,845,000	0.24	1,862,000	0.23	-	17,000	1,909,000	+	47,000
Wooden ware, cut and platted ware	46,831	42,639	+	4,192	15,102,000	1.94	13,782,000	1.74	+	1,320,000	14,712,000	+	930,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	154,275	134,839	+	19,436	19,846,000	2.55	18,872,000	2.38	+	974,000	21,471,000	+	2,599,000
Rags	74,044	64,855	+	9,189	4,198,000	0.54	4,087,000	0.52	+	117,000	4,657,000	+	576,000
Paper and pasteboard	67,784	59,127	+	8,657	10,507,000	1.35	10,097,000	1.27	+	440,000	11,413,000	+	1,316,000
Manufactures of pasteboard	12,447	10,857	+	1,590	5,141,000	0.66	4,694,000	0.89	+	447,000	5,402,000	+	708,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry	32,690	33,217	-	527	60,667,000	7.80	60,488,000	7.62	+	189,000	61,240,000	+	752,000
Hides and skins	18,469	18,946	-	477	18,690,000	2.40	18,823,000	2.38	-	133,000	19,106,000	+	283,000
Leather	7,170	7,443	-	273	9,944,000	1.28	10,434,000	1.30	-	490,000	10,057,000	-	377,000
Leather manufactures	6,886	6,686	+	200	31,366,000	4.03	30,623,000	3.86	+	743,000	31,371,000	+	748,000
Fur goods	165	142	+	123	667,000	0.09	608,000	0.08	+	59,000	706,000	+	98,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	298,438	214,470	-	6,032	231,645,000	29.77	227,160,000	28.62	+	4,485,000	243,485,000	+	16,325,000
Hairs, feathers, &c.	8,401	9,361	-	960	5,006,000	0.64	5,856,000	0.74	-	850,000	5,433,000	-	423,000
Spinning materials	111,432	121,365	-	9,933	29,771,000	3.83	32,937,000	4.15	-	3,166,000	30,615,000	+	2,322,000
Yarns and wads	16,104	16,582	-	478	27,397,000	3.52	26,985,000	3.40	+	412,000	28,170,000	+	1,185,000
Woolen goods	3,618	3,641	-	23	788,000	0.10	791,000	0.10	-	3,000	788,000	-	3,000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	2,091	2,048	+	43	2,427,000	0.31	2,202,000	0.28	+	225,000	2,427,000	+	225,000
Stuffs	45,021	41,547	+	3,474	98,915,000	12.71	94,376,000	11.89	+	4,539,000	104,349,000	+	9,973,000
Hosiery	9,423	8,589	+	834	21,847,000	2.87	20,751,000	2.61	+	1,096,000	22,987,000	+	2,236,000

Z.—Statement showing the values of merchandise exported from the German customs territory during calendar year 1884, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Goods exported.		Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of such exports.				Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of exports in 1884 priced as in 1883.	Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883, the exports in 1884 being priced as in 1883.
	1883.			1884.		1883.				
	Tons.	Tons.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
Raw materials, &c.—Continued.										
Trimming and button stuffs.....	4,735	4,738	+	\$10,704,000	1.38	\$10,621,000	1.34	+	\$83,000	— \$313,000
Laces, embroideries, &c.....	512	379	+	5,228,600	0.67	3,918,000	0.49	+	1,310,000	— 1,310,000
Clothes, linen underclothing.....	6,390	5,563	+	24,046,000	3.09	21,234,000	2.68	+	2,812,000	— 3,350,000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers.....	711	657	+	5,516,000	0.71	7,489,000	0.94	—	1,972,000	— 1,107,000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry.....	3,357	3,079	+	5,265,000	0.68	5,366,000	0.68	—	101,000	— 458,000
Caoutchouc.....	282	217	+	548,000	0.17	539,000	0.07	+	9,000	— 118,000
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax cloth.....	439	397	+	380,000	0.05	393,000	0.05	—	13,000	— 13,000
Manufactures of caoutchouc.....	2,636	2,460	+	4,337,000	0.56	4,434,000	0.56	—	97,000	— 326,000
Railway vehicles, upholstered carriages, and furniture.....	8,346	19,179	—	927,000	0.12	1,774,000	0.22	—	847,000	— 812,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus.....	98,679	106,271	—	32,533,000	4.18	33,842,000	4.26	—	1,309,000	— 538,000
Fancy goods, ornaments.....	6,984	6,996	—	23,667,000	3.04	19,521,000	2.46	+	4,146,000	— 1,033,000
Objects of literature and fine arts.....	10,798	10,301	+	13,208,000	1.70	12,539,000	1.58	+	669,000	— 669,000
Articles, not declared.....	277	83	—	204,000	3.03	48,000	0.01	+	156,000	— 113,000
Grand total	19,151,756	19,239,596	—	778,177,000	100.00	793,730,000	100.00	—15,613,000	829,749,000	+36,019,000

A A.—Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, and exported therefrom to and from the several countries in 1883 (values for 1884 not yet published).

Articles.	Imports = I. Exports = E.	Parts of Empire not included in the Zollver- ein.	Denmark.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Austria-Hun- gary.	Switzerland.	France and Al- giers.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Great Britain.
Animals.....	{ I. E.	\$6,756,000 17,703,000	\$1,576,000 346,000	\$14,000 49,000	\$15,658,000 89,000	\$15,593,000 926,000	\$2,809,000 3,567,000	\$1,789,000 4,915,000	\$2,500,000 4,317,000	\$4,537,000 1,731,000	\$46,000,000 4,734,000
Food and other articles of consumption, including:	{ I. E.	48,969,000 29,726,000	2,157,000 1,873,000	2,154,000 4,749,000	34,654,000 4,373,000	39,093,000 5,330,000	2,109,000 5,774,000	11,930,000 8,167,000	11,009,000 4,787,000	24,127,000 10,735,000	10,358,000 43,658,000
Animal food.....	{ I. E.	8,735,000 7,589,000	1,687,000 285,000	2,091,000 33,000	1,644,000 1,390,000	4,607,000 298,000	1,187,000 605,000	575,000 1,773,000	1,598,000 562,000	3,614,000 222,000	4,070,000 562,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes.....	{ I. E.	11,374,000 4,896,000	382,000 706,000	22,000 479,000	32,087,000 72,000	24,503,000 587,000	213,000 1,298,000	2,487,000 402,000	5,673,000 1,176,000	4,972,000 2,037,000	264,000 3,778,000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware ..	{ I. E.	3,317,000 3,833,000	1,000 180,000	476 1,592,000	400,000 48,000	3,021,000 536,000	48,000 259,000	609,000 51,000	25,000 59,000	289,000 633,000	61,000 3,078,000
Fruit, vegetables.....	{ I. E.	1,685,000 1,633,000	5,000 52,000	3,000 38,000	123,000 54,000	3,419,000 1,121,000	204,000 156,000	252,000 233,000	176,000 93,000	981,000 294,000	234,000 312,000
Table salt and spices.....	{ I. E.	936,000 1,242,000	5,000 308,000	25,000 372,000	274,000 1,621,000	1,209,000 2,053,000	26,000 419,000	320,000 1,069,000	339,000 421,000	641,000 339,000	843,000 868,000
Coffee, cocoa, tea.....	{ I. E.	14,948,000 118,000	35,000 44,000	----- 2,000	8,000 77,000	65,000 321,000	118,000 206,000	905,000 40,000	2,998,000 19,000	10,127,000 30,000	4,303,000 4,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup.....	{ I. E.	204,000 5,133,000	15,000 220,000	----- 2,087,000	7,000 814,000	12,000 2,000	2,000 1,112,000	95,000 979,000	4,000 1,102,000	188,000 5,427,000	158,000 33,520,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils.....	{ I. E.	2,038,000 4,792,000	22,000 55,000	11,000 110,000	8,000 265,000	1,977,000 370,000	145,000 1,596,000	6,640,000 3,194,000	180,000 1,231,000	470,000 1,230,000	372,000 1,669,000
Confits, preserves.....	{ I. E.	213,000 314,000	2,000 7,000	2,000 19,000	8,000 16,000	34,000 51,000	109,000 23,000	171,000 52,000	22,000 54,000	18,000 325,000	67,000 104,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	{ I. E.	8,511,000 176,000	5,000 15,000	----- 17,000	94,000 5,000	246,000 11,000	58,000 100,000	76,000 375,000	84,000 101,000	2,725,000 199,000	39,000 183,000
Seed and plants, not for food.....	{ I. E.	4,535,000 1,608,000	137,000 1,028,000	5,000 365,000	3,501,000 661,000	3,605,000 1,242,000	109,000 237,000	874,000 276,000	3,472,000 422,000	2,333,000 384,000	4,291,000 1,087,000
Manure and waste materials.....	{ I. E.	8,169,000 1,761,000	254,000 843,000	48,000 178,000	1,555,000 75,000	2,205,000 333,000	109,000 361,000	586,000 211,000	703,000 164,000	885,000 692,000	498,000 201,000
Fuel.....	{ I. E.	1,975,000 1,517,000	2,600 72,000	6,000 18,000	412,000 871,000	4,307,000 4,230,000	11,000 1,522,000	155,000 3,602,000	512,000 1,422,000	90,000 4,870,000	3,533,000 17,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry, including:	{ I. E.	24,057,000 14,503,000	343,000 743,000	431,000 1,213,000	2,593,000 5,443,000	7,536,000 9,287,000	2,016,000 3,345,000	6,503,000 4,273,000	5,929,000 2,925,000	9,899,000 3,860,000	17,665,000 9,733,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c.....	{ I. E.	5,052,000 7,493,000	161,000 132,000	86,000 255,000	43,000 784,000	1,112,000 1,424,000	272,000 887,000	1,379,000 950,000	626,000 845,000	922,000 870,000	3,608,000 1,564,000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c.....	{ I. E.	4,091,000 2,093,000	8,000 188,000	5,000 330,000	36,000 2,221,000	2,443,000 2,984,000	950,000 1,173,000	1,108,000 1,419,000	1,010,000 903,000	2,254,000 1,086,000	4,446,000 5,430,000
Ferments, clearing stuffs.....	{ I. E.	260,000 240,000	724 1,000	744 6,000	717,000 5,000	195,000 239,000	10,000 43,000	51,000 34,000	48,000 272,000	61,000 54,000	382,000 103,000

A A.—Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports = I. Exports = E.	Parts of Empire not included in the Zollver- ein.	Denmark.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Austria-Hun- gary.	Switzerland.	France and Al- giers.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Great Britain.
Raw materials and products of chemical industry, including—Continued.											
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	{ I. { E.	\$986,000	\$3,000	\$12,000	\$160,000	\$1,832,000	\$172,000	\$402,000	\$193,000	\$926,000	\$1,094,000
Resins	{ I. { E.	1,131,000	207,000	196,000	9,318,000	884,000	323,000	306,000	121,000	388,000	201,000
Mineral and other oils, &c.....	{ I. { E.	1,334,000	21,000	40,000	186,000	326,000	347,000	438,000	160,000	611,000	1,030,000
Varnishes, and lakes, lutes, glutens..	{ I. { E.	487,000	20,000	41,000	221,000	336,000	57,000	621,000	161,000	83,000	50,000
Fat oils and fats not for food.....	{ I. { E.	7,865,000	2,000	1,000	975,000	631,000	46,000	312,000	2,270,000	1,212,000	2,185,000
Candles, soaps, perfumes.....	{ I. { E.	245,000	54,000	84,000	163,000	714,000	186,000	360,000	45,000	73,000	80,000
Trimming goods.....	{ I. { E.	274,000	476	842	12,000	144,000	76,000	237,000	59,000	147,000	362,000
Others, not declared.....	{ I. { E.	388,000	40,000	91,000	176,000	483,000	124,000	160,000	126,000	177,000	97,000
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry, including:	{ I. { E.	3,987,000	145,000	24,000	454,000	654,000	87,000	1,035,000	1,498,000	3,669,000	4,299,000
Earths and stones	{ I. { E.	1,035,000	43,000	105,000	235,000	1,630,000	317,000	121,000	84,000	204,000	696,000
Stoneware.....	{ I. { E.	58,000	476	248	6,000	30,000	15,000	440,000	34,000	76,000	73,000
Clay and china-ware.....	{ I. { E.	922,000	30,000	77,000	83,000	290,000	168,000	161,000	270,000	634,000	866,000
Glassware.....	{ I. { E.	17,000	922	45,000	.....	53,000	20,000	4,000	32,000	2,000	42,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry, including:	{ I. { E.	250,000	11,000	932	206,000	247,000	22,000	23,000	64,000	324,000	623,000
Ores	{ I. { E.	159,000	2,000	228	4,000	114,000	18,000	45,000	7,000	19,000	39,000
Raw materials, not precious, also coined	{ I. { E.	198,000	16,000	28,000	37,000	48,000	43,000	187,000	33,000	40,000	31,000
Roughly-worked metals.....	{ I. { E.	1,087,000	299,000	808,000	297,000	3,116,000	369,000	1,132,000	923,000	476,000	1,125,000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments.....	{ I. { E.	8,457,000	598,000	229,000	1,189,000	2,888,000	1,170,000	2,526,000	1,612,000	3,836,000	1,791,000
	{ I. { E.	699,000	283,000	741,000	258,000	1,619,000	278,000	801,000	678,000	352,000	816,000
	{ I. { E.	2,056,000	242,000	58,000	560,000	1,568,000	424,000	506,000	526,000	2,731,000	19,000
	{ I. { E.	97,000	2,000	34,000	7,000	247,000	37,000	155,000	58,000	97,000	137,000
	{ I. { E.	405,000	8,000	16,000	140,000	324,000	77,000	341,000	113,000	179,000	99,000
	{ I. { E.	216,000	13,000	33,000	1,400	211,000	38,000	77,000	128,000	90,000	157,000
	{ I. { E.	2,769,000	287,000	104,000	277,000	517,000	300,000	1,031,000	305,000	564,000	672,000
	{ I. { E.	74,000	476	.....	700	1,039,000	16,000	98,000	59,000	6,400	15,000
	{ I. { E.	3,226,000	67,000	50,000	212,000	479,000	355,000	648,000	667,000	361,000	1,007,000
	{ I. { E.	3,456,000	52,000	783,000	470,000	5,152,000	1,119,000	2,262,000	3,987,000	5,044,000	7,801,000
	{ I. { E.	14,186,090	1,806,000	1,319,000	9,691,000	15,633,000	5,997,000	8,201,000	8,611,000	9,370,000	6,689,000
	{ I. { E.	574,000	.....	143,000	80,000	900,000	3,000	387,000	2,954,000	1,547,000	179,000
	{ I. { E.	226,000	200	700	59,000	38,000	4,000	839,000	143,000	143,000	8,000
	{ I. { E.	1,121,000	33,000	68,000	26,000	466,000	50,000	166,000	2,229,000	2,229,000	6,297,000
	{ I. { E.	2,092,000	9,000	40,000	1,410,000	4,225,000	229,000	2,218,000	2,122,000	1,121,000	1,114,000
	{ I. { E.	242,000	1,100	555,000	8,000	91,000	18,000	233,000	109,000	22,000	372,000
	{ I. { E.	2,050,000	360,000	212,000	2,275,000	1,958,000	1,030,000	1,173,000	1,498,000	2,130,000	3,009,000
	{ I. { E.	485,000	9,000	6,000	28,000	284,000	119,000	896,000	254,000	128,000	765,000
	{ I. { E.	4,298,000	1,161,000	791,000	3,851,000	5,017,000	1,930,000	2,685,000	2,573,000	5,176,000	1,590,000

Manufactures of other precious metals	152,000	21,000	1,400	6,000	208,000	33,000	378,000	62,000	35,000	160,000
Precious metals, also coined	1,883,000	187,000	275,000	607,000	854,000	313,000	630,000	368,000	729,000	751,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plating industry, including:	776,000	400	9,000	322,000	3,203,000	895,000	202,000	85,400	1,082,000	24,000
Timber, lumber, building wood	3,722,000	104,000	400	1,468	4,540,000	2,591,000	654,000	85,600	71,000	217,000
Cutting and plating materials	4,417,000	55,000	1,999,000	8,864,000	7,737,000	440,000	1,142,000	568,000	866,000	1,466,000
Wooden ware; cut and plaited ware	7,222,000	211,000	191,000	628,000	1,919,000	1,407,000	4,694,000	1,586,000	2,450,000	2,952,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry, including:	1,349,000	3,500	1,952,000	8,512,000	6,691,000	110,000	80,000	76,000	173,000	74,000
Rags	1,089,000	144,000	26,000	87,000	387,000	815,000	3,239,000	1,129,000	1,214,000	507,000
Paper and pasteboard	2,707,000	36,000	3,000	215,000	384,000	44,000	422,000	386,000	449,000	883,000
Manufactures of pasteboard	523,000	27,000	5,200	114,000	662,000	41,000	186,000	15,000	185,000	78,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry, including:	589,000	14,000	44,000	119,000	840,000	277,000	940,000	106,000	264,000	509,000
Hides and skins	5,609,000	140,000	159,000	426,000	547,000	552,000	1,316,000	446,000	1,051,000	2,368,000
Leather	614,000	63,000	68,000	540,000	904,000	172,000	413,000	531,000	270,000	304,000
Leather manufactures	6,850,000	198,000	332,000	466,000	123,000	682,000	1,490,000	1,192,000	1,421,000	3,778,000
Fur goods	392,000	61,000	64,000	531,000	245,000	49,000	213,000	407,000	229,000	53,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry, including:	957,000	24,000	13,000	152,000	289,000	193,000	607,000	384,000	95,000	835,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	89,000	4,000	4,000	700	393,000	104,000	108,000	24,000	53,000	53,000
Spinning materials	4,594,000	116,000	169,000	124,000	135,000	251,000	491,000	523,000	880,000	1,980,000
Yarns and wads	133,000	1,900	400	8,000	267,000	19,000	92,000	77,000	16,000	197,000
Ropers' goods	1,269,000	58,000	150,000	191,000	5,334,000	238,000	391,000	186,000	496,000	963,000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	9,669,000	353,000	145,000	6,847,000	6,948,000	905,000	5,056,000	4,363,000	1,846,000	5,944,000
Stuffs	16,946,000	691,000	963,000	3,590,000	3,652,000	2,944,000	6,431,000	2,362,000	3,574,000	9,640,000
Hosiery	8,190,000	295,000	110,000	6,743,000	6,048,000	755,000	3,507,000	3,701,000	1,432,000	3,806,000
Trimming and button stuffs	3,774,000	109,000	22,000	2,422,000	3,652,000	662,000	4,326,000	1,080,000	279,000	1,514,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	1,000,000	3,000	2,600	76,000	160,000	82,000	991,000	464,000	293,000	1,878,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry, including:	1,131,000	104,000	176,000	590,000	2,188,000	707,000	1,044,000	305,000	505,000	1,702,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	466,000	53,000	2,000	9,000	1,503,000	65,000	539,000	197,000	116,000	2,411,000
Spinning materials	11,953,000	455,000	714,000	570,000	1,302,000	1,552,000	1,041,000	972,000	2,780,000	6,312,000
Yarns and wads	13,300	1,400	.....	17,100	19,200	2,100	18,300	1,100	4,200	16,100
Ropers' goods	88,000	22,600	50,000	11,000	165,000	22,000	20,000	5,000	16,000	111,000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	15,907,000	126,000	47,000	22,055,000	19,256,000	42,133,000	24,469,000	29,324,000	6,463,000	53,783,000
Stuffs	42,075,000	4,849,000	5,876,000	11,005,000	24,556,000	12,972,000	23,736,000	9,604,000	13,789,000	37,702,000
Hosiery	1,663,000	42,000	18,000	3,952,000	5,538,000	116,000	1,112,000	248,000	517,000	391,000
Trimming and button stuffs	1,896,000	192,000	86,000	30,000	471,000	392,000	1,389,000	315,000	355,000	581,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	9,916,000	28,000	6,000	18,349,000	5,634,000	1,621,000	7,125,000	22,370,000	4,908,000	21,966,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry, including:	1,915,000	287,000	378,000	3,991,000	10,460,000	1,378,000	6,109,000	4,044,000	998,000	3,109,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	1,733,000	231,000	.....	201,000	6,360,000	23,070,000	7,608,000	5,935,000	695,000	24,163,000
Spinning materials	2,187,000	1,100	2,000	3,987,000	5,446,000	3,691,000	4,063,000	629,000	589,000	3,933,000
Yarns and wads	36,000	32,000	20,000	17,000	11,000	16,000	18,000	19,000	22,000	29,000
Ropers' goods	346,000	32,000	20,000	28,000	62,000	30,000	83,000	8,000	62,000	19,000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	57,000	400	700	219,000	33,000	5,000	48,000	32,000	30,000	185,000
Stuffs	548,000	77,000	37,000	98,000	309,000	166,000	297,000	131,000	160,000	132,000
Hosiery	1,624,000	36,000	13,000	24,000	958,000	2,400,000	3,473,000	470,000	506,000	5,192,000
Trimming and button stuffs	20,793,000	2,868,000	2,980,000	1,553,000	5,536,000	4,457,000	8,847,000	2,764,000	5,155,000	15,543,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	110,000	4,500	1,400	1,600	42,000	32,000	120,000	14,000	33,000	68,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry, including:	4,758,000	159,000	437,000	512,000	801,000	520,000	912,000	309,000	983,000	3,225,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	9,000	1,000	200	1,400	13,000	26,000	120,000	4,000	3,800	13,000
Spinning materials	1,474,000	215,000	238,000	332,000	533,000	219,000	445,000	373,000	666,000	3,903,000
Yarns and wads	444,000	1,600	.....	4,000	287,000	399,000	3,254,000	125,000	77,000	1,652,000
Ropers' goods	894,000	67,000	68,000	205,000	229,000	210,000	145,000	86,000	186,000	820,000

A A.—Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports=L Exports=E	Parts of Empire not included in the Zollver- ein.	Denmark.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Austria-Hun- gary.	Switzerland.	France and Al- giers.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Great Britain.
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry—Continued.											
Clothes, linen underclothing.....	{ L. E.	\$172,000 5,304,000	\$6,000 401,000	\$3,800 705,000	\$5,000 179,000	\$82,000 509,000	\$123,000 1,579,000	\$476,000 694,000	\$67,000 716,000	\$126,000 4,076,000	\$86,000 4,010,000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers..	{ L. E.	143,000	4,000	1,900	90,000	304,000	44,000	1,117,000	49,000	53,000	35,000
Raw materials, and manufactures of caout- chouc and wax industry, including:	{ L. E.	1,954,000 1,354,000	305,000 1,000	215,000 1,000	112,000 43,000	197,000 106,000	229,000 71,000	781,000 408,000	209,000 225,000	593,000 307,000	2,407,000 3,638,000
Caoutchouc	{ L. E.	1,099,000 1,176,000	136,000 900	261,000 900	407,000 8,000	798,000 72,000	267,000 9,000	251,000 156,000	193,000 57,000	272,000 258,000	1,151,000 2,812,000
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax- cloth	{ L. E.	285,000 89,000	4,000	10,000	57,000	196,000	12,000	18,000	16,000	18,000	12,000
Manufactures of caoutchouc.....	{ L. E.	67,000 89,000	5,000 400	7,000 400	46,000 34,000	48,000 31,000	59,000 28,000	7,000	11,000	29,000	76,000
Railway vehicles, upholstered carriages, and furniture	{ L. E.	817,000 23,000	127,000 19,000	295,000 900	363,000 3,000	601,000 25,000	196,000 7,000	226,000 32,000	166,000 5,000	224,000 15,000	1,063,000 10,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and ap- paratus.....	{ L. E.	70,000 1,359,000	200,000 25,000	3,800 26,000	1,500 3,500	105,000 4,609,000	155,000 4,589,000	11,000 1,166,000	2,000 599,000	464,000 244,000	2,800 3,204,000
Fancy goods, ornaments.....	{ L. E.	5,898,000 111,000	562,000 26,000	801,000 9,000	4,333,000 39,000	734,000 1,600,000	1,389,000 425,000	1,650,000 594,000	1,242,000 95,000	2,175,000 133,000	2,658,000 342,000
Objects of literature and fine arts	{ L. E.	3,559,000 1,064,000	296,000 57,000	468,000 39,000	2,236,000 129,000	1,600,000 1,474,000	942,000 454,000	1,664,000 701,000	821,000 22,000	714,000 369,000	3,947,000 151,000
Articles not declared.....	{ L. E.	2,406,000 18,000	163,000 400	211,000 1,600	1,058,000 700	3,309,000 1,600	714,000 200	1,076,000 700	285,000 200	625,000 14,000	1,649,000 200
Total.....	{ L. E.	133,109,000 176,192,000	5,548,000 14,726,000	6,555,000 17,128,000	97,720,000 45,220,000	116,351,000 84,513,000	43,559,000 43,451,000	59,223,000 75,179,000	64,979,000 41,549,000	57,927,000 61,018,000	114,160,000 151,497,000

A A.—Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports = I. Exports = E.	Spain and Portugal.	Italy.	Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey.	Africa, without Algiers.	Asia, except Russia and Turkey.	United States.	Other North America.	Central and South America.	Australia.	Total of imports and exports.
Animals.....	I.	\$582,000	\$1,092,000	.....	.....	.....	\$2,658	.....	.....	.....	\$53,001,000
Food and other articles of consumption, including:	E.	53,000	2,576,000	.....	.....	.....	20,706	.....	.....	.....	38,455,000
Animal food.....	I.	697,000	37,000	.....	.....	.....	6,886,000	.....	.....	.....	200,922,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes.....	E.	3,162,000	2,234	.....	.....	.....	1,672,000	.....	.....	.....	129,010,000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware.....	I.	238	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,148,000	.....	.....	.....	32,067,000
Fruit, vegetables.....	E.	238	2,097,000	.....	.....	.....	4,284	.....	.....	.....	13,082,000
Table salt and spices.....	I.	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,549,000	.....	.....	.....	88,055,000
Coffee, cocoa, tea.....	E.	.....	476	.....	.....	.....	1,190	.....	.....	.....	15,496,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup.....	I.	2,000	307,000	.....	.....	.....	42,602	.....	.....	.....	4,997,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils.....	E.	105,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,578	.....	.....	.....	10,302,000
Comfits, preserves.....	I.	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,470	.....	.....	.....	8,505,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	E.	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,000	.....	.....	.....	4,219,000
Seed and plants, not for food.....	I.	33,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,094	.....	.....	.....	4,674,000
Manure and waste materials.....	E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,000	.....	.....	.....	8,979,000
Fuel.....	I.	231,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	564,000	.....	.....	.....	25,362,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry, including:	E.	551,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,280	.....	.....	.....	952,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c.....	I.	2,842,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,428	.....	.....	.....	713,000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c.....	E.	714	.....	.....	.....	.....	389,000	.....	.....	.....	51,438,000
Ferments, clearing stuffs.....	I.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,808	.....	.....	.....	13,159,000
	E.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	856,000	.....	.....	.....	18,974,000
	I.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,474	.....	.....	.....	674,000
	E.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,722	.....	.....	.....	1,108,000
	I.	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	573,000	.....	.....	.....	12,715,000
	E.	27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	1,416,000
	I.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	818,000	.....	.....	.....	25,465,000
	E.	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,420	.....	.....	.....	7,414,000
	I.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	521,000	.....	.....	.....	16,269,000
	E.	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,000	.....	.....	.....	5,058,000
	I.	1,005,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,190	.....	.....	.....	10,005,000
	E.	553,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	.....	.....	18,179,000
	I.	290,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,642,000	.....	.....	.....	54,830,000
	E.	39,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,123,000	.....	.....	.....	64,525,000
	I.	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,018	.....	.....	.....	18,845,000
	E.	251,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	467,000	.....	.....	.....	15,919,000
	I.	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	280,000	.....	.....	.....	18,362,000
	E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,835,000	.....	.....	.....	22,206,000
	I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,160	.....	.....	.....	1,998,000
	E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,380	.....	.....	.....	1,005,000

A A.—Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports = I. Exports = E.	Spain and Portugal.	Italy.	Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey.	Africa without Algiers.	Asia, except Russia and Turkey.	United States.	Other North America.	Central and South America.	Australia.	Total of imports and exports.
Raw materials and products of chemical industry—Continued.											
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	{ I. { E.	\$6,000	\$247,000	\$36,000	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$24,514	.....	\$343,000	.....	\$6,444,000
Resins	{ I. { E.	94,000	97,000	95,000	28,000	36,000	416,000	\$13,090	83,000	\$5,000	5,917,000
Mineral and other oils, &c.....	{ I. { E.	6,000	7,000	.....	5,000	12,000	574,000	11,602	65,000	238	5,219,000
Varnishes, and lakes, lutes, glutens ..	{ I. { E.	1,000	43,000	1,000	.....	714	40,000	238	2,000	.....	2,119,000
Fat oils and fats not for food	{ I. { E.	3,000	44,000	7,000	.....	2,000	5,306,000	3,332	1,000	4,000	20,871,000
Candles, soaps, perfumes.....	{ I. { E.	42,000	136,000	22,000	2,000	4,000	76,000	.....	20,000	5,000	2,905,000
Trimming goods	{ I. { E.	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	4,046	.....	.....	.....	1,315,000
Others, not declared.....	{ I. { E.	13,000	55,000	15,000	476	1,000	68,000	3,094	1,000	744	2,021,000
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry, including:	{ I. { E.	687,000	850,000	26,000	45,000	27,000	302,000	.....	177,000	104,000	18,289,000
Earths and stones.....	{ I. { E.	14,000	123,000	32,000	.....	476	129,000	4,522	13,000	.....	4,780,000
Stoneware.....	{ I. { E.	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,190	.....	.....	.....	737,000
Clay and china ware	{ I. { E.	28,000	141,000	105,000	32,000	1,064	62,000	8,330	134,000	84,000	4,676,000
Glassware.....	{ I. { E.	.....	2,006	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry, including:	{ I. { E.	116,000	19,000	116,000	609,000	135,000	13,886	.....	148,000	15,000	2,935,000
Ores.....	{ I. { E.	.....	21,000	1,000	.....	1,000	476	.....	.....	.....	483,000
Raw materials, not precious, also coined.....	{ I. { E.	.....	2,000	476	.....	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	641,000
Roughly-worked metals.....	{ I. { E.	30,000	475,000	5,000	.....	1,000	51,654	25,942	85,000	.....	10,380,000
Manufactures of iron except machines and scientific instruments.....	{ I. { E.	184,000	512,000	291,000	61,000	182,000	2,123,000	30,960	287,000	114,000	28,097,000
Manufactures of other precious metals	{ I. { E.	29,000	59,000	5,000	.....	.....	24,990	25,942	85,000	.....	6,885,000
	{ I. { E.	2,000	5,000	3,000	238	8,000	117,000	2,856	4,000	932	8,825,000
	{ I. { E.	952	151,000	.....	.....	.....	2,141	.....	.....	.....	955,000
	{ I. { E.	.....	35,000	4,000	.....	4,000	108,000	.....	4,000	3,000	1,863,000
	{ I. { E.	.....	1,900	.....	.....	1,100	1,190	.....	.....	.....	970,000
	{ I. { E.	110,000	156,000	183,000	43,000	88,000	549,000	20,468	241,000	80,000	8,330,000
	{ I. { E.	.....	458,000	.....	.....	.....	3,332	.....	.....	.....	1,570,000
	{ I. { E.	68,000	315,000	105,000	17,600	82,000	1,349,000	7,616	38,000	6,000	9,058,000
	{ I. { E.	1,052,000	159,000	11,000	200	7,000	233,000	.....	295,000	203,000	32,105
	{ I. { E.	2,396,000	5,314,000	3,388,000	468,000	2,119,000	4,402,000	65,926	2,053,000	333,000	102,053
	{ I. { E.	1,036,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	279,000	35,000	8,314
	{ I. { E.	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	023	.....	.....	.....	3,177,000
	{ I. { E.	15,000	1,600	.....	.....	5,000	127,000	.....	14,000	168,000	11,309,000
	{ I. { E.	1,400	359,000	4,700	.....	17,000	333,000	.....	2,000	.....	15,298,000
	{ I. { E.	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	1,664,000
	{ I. { E.	368,000	1,523,000	291,000	53,000	334,000	3,089,000	47,362	1,102,000	244,000	21,759,000
	{ I. { E.	200	2,600	400	.....	200	34,000	.....	.....	.....	3,011,000
	{ I. { E.	1,826,000	2,317,000	1,792,000	331,000	1,663,000	788,000	15,708	872,000	85,000	21,760,000
	{ I. { E.	.....	4,000	.....	200	2,000	3,878	.....	.....	.....	1,049,000
	{ I. { E.	203,000	250,000	109,000	54,000	105,000	181,000	2,826	80,000	4,700	7,581,000

A A.—Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports = L. Exports = E.	Spain and Por- tugal.	Italy.	Other European countries and Asiatic Tur- key.	Africa without Algers.	Asia, except Russia and Turkey.	United States.	Other North America.	Central and South America.	Australia.	Total of imports and exports.
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry—Continued.											
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers...	{ L. E.	\$22,000	\$5,700	\$43,000	\$1,900	\$21,000	\$203	\$10,234	\$49,000	\$6,000	\$1,849,000
Raw materials, and manufactures of caout- chouc and wax industry, including:	{ L. E.	35,000	3,800		1,000	18,000	45,220	238	6,000		7,488,000
Caoutchouc.....	{ L. E.	116,000	212,000	55,000	2,000	8,000	49,504	714	23,000	3,000	6,265,000
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax- cloth	{ L. E.	35,000	2,000		900	75,000	23,324	238	6,000		5,367,000
Manufactures of caoutchouc.....	{ L. E.	12,000	9,000	1,000	200		4,046		200		4,636,000
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages, and furniture	{ L. E.	3,000	15,000	13,000			6,426				539,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and ap- paratus	{ L. E.	3,000	1,600				952		5,000		789,000
Fancy goods, ornaments	{ L. E.	101,000	187,000	42,000	1,400	8,000	15,470	714	17,000		393,000
Objects of literature and fine arts.....	{ L. E.		2,800				44,506				816,000
Articles not declared	{ L. E.	42,800	295,000	8,000		11,000	3,808				4,434,000
		521,900	11,000	4,700		400	714				146,000
		6,000	2,973,000	979,000	33,000	157,000	98,770	476	373,000	400	1,774,000
		426,000	194,000	6,000	200	7,000	897,260		3,800		11,892,000
		60,000	851,000	383,000	36,000	154,000	1,142,633	23,086	1,529,000	26,000	33,842,000
			296,000	700		900	42,602		200	700	3,046,000
			316,000	53,000	6,000	25,000	430,304	3,094	53,000	2,000	19,520,000
			1,400		3,800	3,800					5,006,000
							238		400		14,839,000
											472,000
Total.....	{ L. E.	3,984,000	14,909,000	3,889,000	2,618,000	9,432,000	32,320,876	53,074	15,599,000	1,181,000	783,233,000
		10,502,000	20,888,000	9,244,000	1,578,000	6,452,000	42,206,206	511,938	10,279,000	1,347,000	793,730,000

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Merchants and manufacturers look with increased interest to future legislation in the United States, and incline to the belief that with modifications of our tariff, or the inauguration of a reciprocal policy, the commercial relations between the United States and the German Empire may be improved with advantage to both.

A Hamburg commercial paper publishes the following article in regard to trade with the United States:

There is no foreign market of such vast importance for our trade as the United States of America; no other land numbers so many among its population who have our own blood running through their veins; nor does any other promise so much for the realization of Say's Theory of the Sources of Sale to enable us to develop the resources of our fatherland. Those are but visionary dreams when people talk of the hundred of millions that are destined in the course of time to fill the vast realms of the Union, forming a world in itself, claiming the rich blessings of its soil for its own use, and supplying all its own wants in the fields of trade and art. It is very evident that the United States will shortly be compelled to look out for buyers in Europe for their agricultural produce, their grain, their animal food, their cotton, their petroleum; and Germany, with a rapidly increasing population and rising industry, will undoubtedly become more and more ready to be the buyer. The Americans, however, as proudly as they may watch their own flourishing industry, will never be able to do without the products of European industry, for even England herself, whose industry still by far surpasses that of America, is to this day the best customer for German industrial products, and this not solely for such articles as are conveyed to foreign markets through its agency.

The fruits of the culture of a thousand years which Germany now enjoys cannot at once be transported beyond the seas. All who are acquainted with the features of the different industrial districts cannot fail to recognize the fact that skill in trade has been successively transmitted from generation to generation. Thus we have in Germany many industrial districts in which the skill in certain branches of trade is rather commonplace, and as a natural consequence it is paid as such.

Foreign countries may get a few workman of this class to introduce a particular branch of industry in their workshops, but these few workmen are generally procured from among the better informed even of this class. Years must, however, elapse before a new field of operation can successfully compete with the old. Consequently, American importers buy the products of cheap and skillful workmanship, particularly of articles made by people outside of factories.

Of particular interest is a statement published by Professor Diermann, of Chemnitz, Saxony, concerning the proportion in which exports from Germany to the United States shared in the total amount of exports of the Union since the year 1858-'59. In these twenty-five years the American imports from Germany have enormously varied from 40,200,000 marks in the year 1864-'65 to 257,900,000 marks in the year 1872-'73, the average proportion of the German share in the total American imports being given as follows:

Period.	Percentage.
1858-'59 to 1860-'61	5.22
1861-'62 to 1864-'65*	5.40
1865-'66 to 1869-'70	6.24
1870-'71 to 1872-'73†	7.53
1873-'74 to 1876-'77	7.54
1877-'78 to 1879-'80	7.92
1880-'81 to 1882-'83	7.99

* Secession war.

† German-French war.

Not less interesting is it to notice the figures as to the share, in percentages, of the individual districts in the total German exports to the United States for the last five available years:

Districts.	Value of exports.	Percentage.
	<i>Marks.</i>	
Kingdom of Saxony (including Gera)	272,400,000	24.5
Rhineland, Westphalia	270,600,000	24.4
South Germany (without right Rhenish Bavaria)	161,300,000	14.5
Hanseatic cities	134,200,000	12.1
Berlin	86,600,000	7.8
Right Rhenish Bavaria	73,500,000	6.6
Thuringia (without Gera)	36,800,000	3.3
Brunswick	27,900,000	2.5
Stettin, Königsberg	24,900,000	2.2
Breslau	22,200,000	2.0
Total	1,110,400,000	.....

RUSSIAN VS. AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

With regard to the recent change here in the mode of collecting duties on petroleum (already reported in my reports No. 45, September 26, and No. 52, October 14, 1885), I have recently found in No. 3 of the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* of January 3, 1885, an article which is sufficiently interesting to deserve translation:

The question of the competition of Russian petroleum with American oil has been treated heretofore exclusively from a mercantile standpoint, without any regard for the interest of the consumers in general.

Up to the present time hardly any other but American petroleum was brought into the German market, gradually establishing a sort of monopoly in the article. But it is to the interest of consumers that there should be competition. Without competition Germany runs the risk of strengthening the monopoly for an article which has gradually become indispensable for a large number of people; and if, as is the case in many other articles, a "ring" is formed, the latter could control prices at its pleasure.

As compared with former times, the prices for petroleum are at present not high, but they would probably be still lower if the offers of oil-producing countries could compete with each other, which at present is not the case. Petroleum, with slight exceptions, is not a domestic product: the few domestic sources of supply, if compared with the consumption, are insignificant. The interests of the consumers of petroleum may perhaps be opposed by the interests of German navigation, which derives profit from the transportation of American petroleum. If, however, the consumption of Russian oil, which has many advantages over the American, should find a better market here, it is probable that the German will bring the oil from the eastern coast of the Black Sea with like profit as from American ports.

If Germany restricts itself exclusively to the American supply, it is further to be taken into consideration that this practice may cause disturbances, felt by every German household considering the indispensability of petroleum.

In case of a war, for instance, with any superior power at sea, the petroleum supply from America could be cut off entirely.

As regards the indispensable necessities of life, it is always better to have more than one source of supply, and therefore it lies in the interest of the entire economic want of our nation to assume at least no hostile position towards the Russian competition in supplying petroleum.

B B.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the district of the consulate-general at Berlin, including the districts of the consulates of *Annaberg, Berlin, Bremen, Breslau, Brunswick, Chemnitz, Dresden, Hamburg, Leipsic, and Stettin*, during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Annaberg.	Berlin.	Bremen.*	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz.	Dresden.	Hamburg.	Leipsic.	Stettin.	Total.
Albumen and yolks of eggs							\$19,637 67	\$47,208 76			\$66,846 43
Albuns		\$295,845 69									295,845 69
Amber, manufactures of		3,328 72								\$976 96	4,305 68
Asphaltum			\$1,414 17								1,414 17
Animals, domestic, wild, birds			45,900 17								51,431 45
Barytes		3,002 75						5,531 28		41,657 97	44,660 72
Basket and caneware, whips, sticks, &c		2,386 93	48,490 62		\$5,712 37			113,904 96			170,494 88
Beet sugar, grape sugar, glucose		51,044 71	166,154 47	\$328,913 77	2,149,355 09			1,753,165 02	\$27,463 69	160,335 77	4,636,432 52
Books, music		17,529 31	55,835 35		10,738 26		35,132 47	259 50	401,373 23		520,868 12
Bristles, feathers, horse-hair		70,088 08			3,201 93			371,606 71	192,208 49		637,105 21
Hair, human, braids			7,442 50					20,765 72			28,208 22
Buttons	\$64,184 00	26,941 13			14,521 74						105,646 87
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, ink, &c		207,869 72	162,801 95		257,792 63	\$30,283 99	64,943 47	270,983 42	159,462 25	14,573 91	1,168,711 34
Cherry juice, fruit juice				12,747 16						10,628 31	23,375 47
China-ware, porcelain		23,487 84		19,792 66	14,680 11	1,847 44	193,954 51	53,920 11	32,976 11		340,658 78
Chromos		11,949 19									11,949 19
Clothes, ready-made		943,662 64				18,966 04					962,628 68
Jerseys, jersey cloth		202,672 97				18,273 84			11,581 73		220,946 81
Colors		69,880 59									81,462 32
Chicory and coffee					46,718 77			127,130 73			173,849 50
Dress and piece goods, damasks						1,259,361 40					1,259,361 40
Cotton and cotton mixed goods		23,059 75				52,678 91		43,960 12	78,893 98		198,592 76
Linen and linen mixed goods		95,176 33				41,882 16	310,389 54	54,605 49			1,087,035 60
Silk and silk mixed goods		79,822 07		584,982 08				7,217 10			87,039 17
Velvets, velveteens, and plush goods											
Woolen and woolen mixed goods		376,911 36			11,027 09			2,779 10			390,717 55
Woolen shawls		506,519 40		63,973 37				125,370 20	1,139,745 32		1,913,721 33
Dry goods		48,637 56	28,359 36								135,862 45
Dress shields of gutta-percha		796 65									28,359 36
Dried fruits, preserves, &c								334,003 27			796 65
Earthen ware		10,117 51			6,761 31						340,764 58
Embroideries	49,440 00	88,969 86								3,631 10	10,117 51
Engravings		6,560 10				344,204 69					486,245 65
Drawings		492 28									6,560 10
Fancy feathers		101,030 88									492 28
Flowers, artificial		3,292 78									101,030 88
Fancy goods, notions, toys		17,941 32		10,643 03	295,770 64	46,596 52	21,963 39	45,575 11			6,165 57
Furs, skins		16,962 86			5,476 12			244,938 35	410,580 40		438,490 01
Gas-burners		932 95									677,957 73
Glassware†		17,837 54	186,264 35	8,816 64							932 95
Gloves of cotton, silk, and wool						1,704,721 87			114,938 44		212,918 53
											1,819,660 31

* Exclusive of American petroleum barrels re-exported.

† Dresden includes also porcelain.

[illegible]

* Exclusive of American petroleum barrels re-exported.

at Bremen includes also beer, liquors, &c.

C C.—Statement showing the amount of duties on goods imported into the German Zollverein collected during the years 1883 and 1884.

Articles.	Amount of duty.		Percentages.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Coffee and coffee substitutes (except chicory).....	\$10,636,607	\$10,923,348	20.23	21.88
Tobacco, manufactures of tobacco	7,443,146	6,592,441	14.15	13.20
Petroleum and other mineral oils, n. o. p. f.	6,790,576	5,288,747	12.82	10.50
Grains and other agricultural products.....	5,751,828	4,580,974	10.94	9.17
Rye	2,176,257	1,699,009	4.14	3.40
Wheat	1,513,002	1,256,843	2.88	2.52
Oats	880,090	625,222	1.67	1.25
Barley	528,407	384,726	1.01	0.77
Indian corn.....			0.44	0.43
Wine, &c.....	3,528,229	3,383,385	6.71	6.78
Cotton yarn and wads.....	1,231,818	1,192,182	2.34	2.39
Iron and iron ware.....	1,167,182	1,139,384	2.22	2.28
Wood and other carving materials, and manufactures of.	1,052,137	1,049,490	2.00	2.10
Brandies.....	873,720	554,190	1.66	2.11
Cattle	838,733	1,072,317	1.59	2.15
Salt	747,015	862,105	1.42	1.73
Silk and silk goods	722,860	636,351	1.37	1.27
Rice	699,143	758,621	1.33	1.52
Spices	693,270	670,708	1.32	1.34
Herrings, salted	685,473	619,289	1.30	1.24
Lard and grease.....	567,185	738,597	1.08	1.48
Combed wool, wads and yarn of wool	597,962	465,448	1.00	0.93
South fruit, dried	525,331	789,548	1.00	1.58
Flax-seed oil, rape-seed oil, &c.....	521,595	631,407	0.99	1.26
Cotton goods.....	531,528	525,172	1.00	.....
Woolen goods.....	403,563	506,968	0.94	1.02
Mill-ground articles and bakers' ware.....	449,090	483,582	0.85	0.97
Leather and leather goods.....	406,931	402,130	0.77	0.81
Machines, engines, &c	359,806	321,858	0.68	0.64
Tea.....	358,071	370,447	0.68	0.74
Linen yarn and thread	333,946	332,023	0.64	0.67
Sugar, sirup, and molasses	333,609	381,870	0.63	0.77
Fruits, seeds, berries, &c., dried, baked, &c.....	329,457	267,581	0.63	0.54
Drugs, medicines, dye-stuffs	311,988	331,625	0.59	0.66
Linen and linen goods.....	267,781	302,761	0.49	0.61
Cocoa.....	245,280	220,401	0.47	0.44
Cheeses	207,703	189,577	0.40	0.38
Fancy goods.....	203,983	190,200	0.39	0.38
Clothes, linen under-clothing, trimmings.....	177,211	174,435	0.34	0.35
Glass and glassware	176,573	176,498	0.34	0.35
Preserved articles of consumption.....	172,510	179,485	0.33	0.36
Butter, also artificial.....	170,974	221,978	0.33	0.44
Eggs	166,333	152,613	0.32	0.31
Meat, fresh and prepared	154,595	339,577	0.29	0.68
Oranges, lemons, &c.....	152,857	242,628	0.29	0.49
Beer.....	133,647	132,538	0.25	0.27
Paper and pasteboard.....	114,263	118,365	0.22	0.24
Manufactures of copper and other not precious metals, n. o. p. f.	104,930	96,706	0.20	0.19
Stones and stoneware	91,800	75,532	0.17	0.17
Blubber and train oil	77,284	71,609	0.15	0.14
Cocoa mass, chocolate, &c.....	73,461	65,517	0.14	0.13
Stearine, palmitine, &c	72,144	96,207	0.14	0.19
Caviare and substitutes	70,591	66,926	0.13	0.13
Soap, perfumery.....	66,364	63,388	0.13	0.13
Hops	64,950	81,367	0.12	0.16
Starch, &c.....	64,070	75,668	0.12	0.15
Confectionery	61,433	66,059	0.12	0.13
Manufactures of clay	60,949	55,233	0.12	0.11
Manufactures of straw and bast	57,492	43,972	0.11	0.09
Oil-cloth, &c.....	53,171	52,059	0.10	0.10
Table oils	53,040	102,094	0.10	0.20
Palm and cocoa-nut oil	51,977	50,363	0.10	0.10
Oysters, shell-fish, &c	49,209	42,652	0.09	0.09
Tallow and animal fats	44,794	52,866	0.09	0.11
Lees, yeast	44,560	37,141	0.08	0.07
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, &c	40,291	38,909	0.08	0.08
Codfish, dried	37,571	31,824	0.07	0.06
Hair, and manufactures of.....	24,239	25,154	0.05	0.05
Pianos and other musical instruments.....	23,849	23,134	0.05	0.05
Rope-makers' ware	22,812	8,485	0.04	0.02
Honey	22,632	19,573	0.04	0.04
Wax.....	13,427	11,647	0.03	0.02
Brush-makers' ware.....	10,131	9,705	0.02	0.02
Candles	9,418	15,240	0.02	0.03
Railroad cars.....	8,391	7,446	0.02	0.02
Zinc and zinc ware	7,152	5,822	0.01	0.01

C C.—Statement showing the amount of duties on goods imported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Amount of duty.		Percentages.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Furs.....	\$6,455	\$4,331	0.01	0.01
Vinegar.....	4,334	4,265	0.01	0.01
Tin and tin articles.....	4,098	3,927	0.01	0.01
Lead and lead articles.....	2,415	2,475		0.01
Play cards.....	414	374		
Grape sugar, glucose, &c.....	300	296		
Beverage, artificially prepared.....	149	286		
Wrecked articles.....	546	198		
Total.....	52,588,635	49,930,853		

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

D D.—Estimates of the expenditures of the German Empire for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1886.

For what expended.	Amount.	For what expended.	Amount.
Imperial Diet.....	\$97,501	Navy department—Continued.	
Imperial chancellor and chancery office.....	33,644	Local equipment office....	\$41,796
Foreign office:		Jurisdiction.....	6,605
Foreign office.....	292,062	Religious service.....	9,629
Legations and consulates.....	1,302,229	Military employés.....	1,506,300
General fund.....	105,761	Repairs of vessels.....	1,092,308
	1,700,052	Provisions.....	678,229
Imperial office of the interior:		Clothing.....	25,180
Office of the interior.....	163,680	Garrisons.....	179,855
General funds.....	144,786	Additional allowances for boarding.....	135,184
Imperial commissioners.....	12,281	Surgery and medicines.....	130,406
Federal office for homestead matters.....	7,069	Traveling, marching, &c.....	73,304
Maintenance of discipline in the civil service.....	1,428	Instruction.....	29,081
Authorities for examining sea accidents.....	10,066	Wharves.....	3,092,950
Statistical office.....	154,463	Ordnance.....	463,655
Maintenance of standard measures and weights.....	21,305	Torpedo.....	117,296
Board of health.....	29,952	Pilotage, tonnage, light-houses.....	44,807
Patent office.....	170,494	Contingent expenses.....	29,045
Board of insurance.....	39,179		7,873,181
	754,704	Judiciary.....	442,402
War department.....	81,080,058	Treasury department.....	23,954,991
Navy department:		Railroad department.....	73,867
Admiralty.....	128,372	Department for debts of Empire.....	4,070,395
Hydrographic office.....	36,585	Auditing and comptrolling tribunal.....	126,086
German coast survey office.....	52,594	General pension fund.....	5,095,020
		Invalid fund of the Empire.....	6,598,670
		Total of ordinary expenditures.....	131,898,571
		Extraordinary expenditures..	13,420,725
		Grand total of expenditures...	145,319,296

E E.—*Estimates of the revenues of the German Empire for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1886.*

Source.	Amount.	Source.	Amount.
Customs and taxes:		Customs and taxes—Continued:	
Collected within the Zollverein:		Imperial stamp taxes:	
(a) Revenues in which share all federal states:		On play cards	\$239, 547
Custom duties	\$45, 557, 160	On bills of exchange	1, 529, 150
Tobacco tax	2, 540, 245	On bonds, stocks, &c., bills, and lottery tickets	2, 958, 340
Beet-sugar tax	9, 106, 594	On statistical fee	129, 710
Salt tax	8, 990, 926		4, 856, 747
(b) Revenues in which do not share Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden:		Surplus receipts of post-office and telegraph department	6, 417, 431
Whisky tax	8, 693, 426	Surplus receipts of Government's printing office	252, 444
(c) Revenues in which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine do not share:		Amount of earnings from railways of the Empire	4, 063, 445
Brewing tax and transit tax on beer	3, 901, 344	From the Imperial Bank	619, 990
Amounts paid by parts of the federal territory not included in the German Zollverein instead of duties and taxes there not collected:		Sundries	1, 707, 445
In which share all the federal states	1, 453, 892	From the invalid fund of the Empire	6, 598, 670
In which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden do not share (whisky tax)	230, 484	Interest from invested funds of the Empire	428, 400
In which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine do not share (brewing tax)	108, 178	From deficiency appropriations	9, 066, 732
	82, 582, 249	Total amount of the quota paid by the several States of the Empire	29, 139, 937
		Total revenues	145, 733, 490
		Total expenditures	145, 319, 296
		Excess of expenditures	414, 194

F F.—*Net proceeds derived from duties and indirect taxes collected for account of the German Zollverein.*

Period.	Amount of net proceeds.	Per capita.	
		Net.	Gross.
	<i>Marks.</i>		
Calendar year 1871	86, 289, 000	2. 21	2. 45
Calendar year 1872	110, 424, 000	2. 70	2. 99
Calendar year 1873	123, 151, 000	2. 98	3. 26
Calendar year 1874	103, 712, 000	2. 48	2. 76
Calendar year 1875	109, 179, 000	2. 50	2. 87
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1877	131, 528, 000	2. 46	2. 74
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1878	103, 702, 000	2. 40	2. 66
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1879	103, 326, 000	2. 36	2. 62
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1880	130, 170, 000	2. 95	3. 21
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1881	169, 678, 000	3. 80	4. 08
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1882	183, 554, 000	4. 08	4. 38
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1883	191, 284, 000	4. 23	4. 63
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1884	190, 144, 000	4. 18	4. 58

G G.—Revenues from salt in the German customs territory.

Fiscal year.	Net proceeds.				Salt used exempt from tax.			
					In agriculture.		In industries.	
	Salt tax.	Duty on salt.	Total.	Per capita.	Feeding cattle.	Manure.	Works producing soda and sulphate of soda.	In other industrial branches.
				Cents.	Tons.*	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1879-'80	\$8,707,500	\$940,000	\$9,647,500	21	95,711	3,093	104,541	44,405
1880-'81	8,862,900	951,300	9,814,300	22	95,777	2,801	122,863	54,677
1881-'82	8,941,400	877,900	9,819,400	21	98,337	4,143	130,460	59,627
1882-'83	9,153,800	838,200	9,992,400	22	97,880	3,066	148,410	40,900
1883-'84	9,219,500	830,200	10,049,800	22	100,730	3,538	169,271	41,410

* Ton = 22 cwt.

H H.—Revenues derived from sugar in the German customs territory.

Harvest year.	Quantity of beets taxed.	Gross receipts from beet-tax.	Gross amount of duties received from—			
			Refined sugar.	Raw sugar and brown sugar.	Sirup.	Total.
	Tons.					
1879-'80	4,805,262	\$18,296,300	\$212,600	\$95,600	\$103,300	\$411,500
1880-'81	6,322,203	24,077,000	161,000	72,200	118,500	352,400
1881-'82	6,271,948	23,883,500	157,100	85,900	118,100	361,100
1882-'83	8,747,154	33,309,100	150,100	135,300	126,200	411,600
1883-'84	8,918,130	33,960,200	111,100	107,100	115,000	333,200

Harvest year.	Total gross amount of taxes and duties collected.	Drawback on sugar exported.	Net amount of taxes and duties received.	
			Total (less drawbacks).	Per capita.
				Cents.
1879-'80	\$18,707,900	\$5,807,000	\$12,900,900	28
1880-'81	24,429,500	13,446,100	10,983,400	26
1881-'82	24,244,800	10,708,100	13,536,700	30
1882-'83	33,720,900	17,706,600	16,014,100	35
1883-'84	34,293,500	22,919,900	11,373,600	25

I I.—Revenues from taxes on whisky and other spirituous liquors collected in that part of the German Empire which has a whisky-tax system in common, exclusive of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden.

Fiscal year.	Gross receipts from whisky tax.	Duty on spirituous liquors imported from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden.	Duty on brandies imported from foreign countries.	Total gross receipts from all taxes and duties.	Bounties and drawbacks.*	Net receipts from taxes and duties.	
						Total.	Per capita.
1879-'80	\$12,708,900	\$31,800	\$406,300	\$13,237,600	\$2,349,600	\$10,888,900	\$0 30
1880-'81	13,630,600	28,700	424,000	14,084,600	2,874,500	11,209,500	31
1881-'82	15,232,600	28,600	456,400	15,718,400	4,173,000	11,545,400	32
1882-'83	14,000,200	28,400	469,900	14,499,300	3,559,300	10,940,000	29
1884-'84	14,560,000	27,200	500,100	15,088,100	3,447,100	11,641,600	32

* For spirituous liquors either exported or used for technical purposes.

J J.—Amount of brewing-tax collected in the different brewing-tax territories of the German Empire.

[One hectoliter=1.76 pints].

Fiscal year.	Bavaria.		Wurtemberg.		Baden.		Alsace-Lorraine.		Remainder of the German Empire.	
	Gross receipts.	Rate of tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Rate of tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Rate of tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Rate of tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Rate of tax per hectoliter.
		<i>Cts.</i>		<i>Cts.</i>		<i>Cts.</i>		<i>Cts.</i>		<i>Cts.</i>
1879-'80	\$4,995,400	41	\$1,254,400	39	\$451,200	50	\$415,800	53	\$4,003,200	20
1880-'81	7,343,700	62	1,372,800	40	734,200	63	516,800	52	4,163,000	20
1881-'82	7,697,000	62	1,782,800	45	905,400	76	494,300	52	4,184,600	19
1882-'83	7,481,800	61	1,719,900	56	888,900	76	428,900	52	4,311,800	19
1883-'84	7,597,500	61	1,743,000	56	929,700	76	433,900	52	4,557,900	19

K K.—Stamp-tax levied on playing-cards in the German Empire.

Fiscal year.	No. of card factories.	Play-cards sold.		Subject to tax.		Exports.	
		Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<i>Sets.</i>	<i>Sets.</i>	<i>Sets.</i>	<i>Sets.</i>	<i>Sets.</i>	<i>Sets.</i>
1879-'80	66	3,273,800	1,027,400	3,107,700	272,200	166,100	755,200
1880-'81	64	3,432,300	1,039,300	3,231,500	246,900	200,700	792,400
1881-'82	61	3,289,300	942,500	3,110,000	238,200	179,300	704,300
1882-'83	60	3,204,300	1,058,800	3,106,000	233,400	158,300	825,400
1883-'84	61	3,346,600	1,236,100	3,151,000	208,700	195,600	1,027,400

Fiscal year.	Imports.		Total sets subjected to tax excluding columns 5+9 and 6+10.		Tax collected.	
	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Total.	Per capita.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
	<i>Sets.</i>	<i>Sets.</i>	<i>Sets.</i>	<i>Sets.</i>		
1879-'80	20,100	5,900	3,127,800	278,100	\$256,400	\$0 05
1880-'81	25,500	5,600	3,257,000	252,500	262,600	05
1881-'82	16,000	6,100	3,126,000	244,300	252,200	05
1882-'83	15,800	7,100	3,121,800	240,500	251,500	05
1883-'84	22,000	7,000	3,173,000	215,700	252,200	05

BANKS AND BANKING.

L. L.—Report on the average condition of the German banks of issue during the year 1884.

Name of the bank.	Liabilities.				Assets.							
	Stock capital.	Reserve fund.	Notes in circulation.	Total liabilities.	Specie on hand.	Treasury notes on hand.	Notes of other banks on hand.	Bills of exchange.	Collaterals.	Stock and bonds.	Other assets.	Total assets.
Imperial Bank	\$28,560,000	\$4,741,182	\$179,792,340	\$266,774,676	\$140,441,182	\$5,108,670	\$3,370,318	\$93,798,656	\$13,713,322	\$6,347,222	\$5,882,170	\$268,661,540
Municipal Bank of Breslau	714,000	142,800	634,984	2,322,404	251,090	1,666	101,150	1,175,006	826,098	.....	11,900	2,366,910
Private Bank of Cologne	714,000	178,500	495,516	2,332,638	185,402	3,570	33,082	2,004,912	74,018	.....	79,492	2,380,476
Private Bank of Magdeburg	714,000	143,990	564,060	1,559,614	209,916	3,808	79,492	915,824	227,052	131,138	16,184	1,583,414
Private Bank of Dantzig	714,000	178,500	691,628	3,073,056	240,380	238	149,226	1,622,446	498,848	81,634	546,686	3,139,458
Province of Posen Bank	714,000	178,500	399,840	1,538,670	143,038	238	4,700	1,053,388	242,522	.....	121,142	1,565,088
Bank of Hanover	2,856,000	272,986	1,262,590	6,755,868	454,818	16,898	66,402	4,192,132	238,476	126,140	1,661,012	6,755,868
Bank of Frankfurt	4,080,034	921,060	2,139,144	9,202,746	830,382	23,800	172,550	5,861,464	826,574	931,294	748,272	9,394,336
Bavarian Bank of Issue	1,785,000	206,346	15,232,714	20,001,996	7,841,624	18,326	733,516	10,517,458	519,554	65,450	306,068	20,001,996
Saxon Bank of Dresden	7,140,000	922,964	9,966,012	20,430,634	4,244,730	87,584	1,734,068	12,188,456	666,162	543,354	966,280	20,430,634
Clearing House Bank, Leipsic	714,000	499,800	666,638	1,965,404	243,712	4,760	142,562	964,614	370,328	3,094	236,334	1,965,404
City Bank of Chemnitz	121,380	30,266	120,666	1,140,020	48,076	3,094	18,326	870,842	16,184	31,416	132,082	1,140,020
Wurtemberg Bank of Issue	2,142,000	123,760	4,713,828	7,325,878	2,087,022	6,426	270,606	4,665,038	88,774	72,825	135,184	7,325,878
Bank of Baden	2,142,000	357,238	3,042,116	5,837,188	1,062,670	2,856	34,986	4,130,014	191,828	10,710	404,124	5,837,188
Bank of South Germany	3,729,936	409,598	3,706,374	8,081,528	1,279,964	13,566	155,176	4,878,048	178,976	914,634	661,164	8,081,528
Bank of Brunswick	2,499,000	92,344	607,852	4,635,285	159,936	2,856	32,368	2,440,928	542,878	.....	1,473,934	4,652,900
Bank of Commerce of Lubeck	571,200	17,850	181,594	2,043,944	74,018	1,190	48,076	1,282,582	148,750	184,212	345,338	2,084,166
Bank of Bremen	3,952,466	202,062	1,027,684	8,469,230	282,704	1,190	38,080	7,187,362	832,762	5,474	158,270	8,605,842
Total	63,863,016	9,209,886	225,245,580	373,490,782	160,180,664	5,300,736	7,184,744	159,749,170	20,203,100	9,448,600	13,905,626	375,972,646

COINAGE.

M M.—Table showing the total of the imperial money coined in the German mints up to the 31st of August, 1885.

Denominations of coins issued.	Amount in marks.	Amount in dollars.
Gold coins:		
Double crowns.....	1, 440, 248, 220 00	342, 779, 076 00
Crowns.....	455, 216, 900 00	108, 341, 622 00
Half crowns.....	27, 962, 100 00	6, 654, 980 00
Total.....	1, 923, 427, 220 00	457, 775, 678 00
Silver coins:		
Five-mark pieces.....	71, 648, 850 00	17, 052, 307 00
Two-mark pieces.....	102, 510, 260 00	24, 397, 442 00
One-mark pieces.....	168, 702, 979 00	40, 151, 309 00
Fifty-pence pieces.....	71, 484, 498 00	17, 013, 310 00
Twenty-pence pieces.....	27, 717, 004 60	6, 596, 647 09
Total.....	442, 063, 091 60	105, 211, 015 09
Nickel coins:		
Ten-pence pieces.....	23, 502, 165 90	5, 593, 515 48
Five-pence pieces.....	11, 657, 669 65	2, 774, 525 38
Total.....	35, 159, 835 55	8, 368, 040 86
Copper coins:		
Two-pence pieces.....	6, 213, 187 86	1, 478, 738 70
One-pence pieces.....	3, 391, 166 80	807, 097 70
Total.....	9, 604, 354 66	2, 285, 836 40

EXCHANGE TAX ACT.

Besides the revenues shown in the foregoing statements the Zollverein levies also a tax on bills of exchange by selling either stamped blanks or stamps only. Such tax is collected at the following rates: 10 pfennigs for a sum not exceeding 200 marks; 20 pfennigs for a sum from 201 to 400 marks; 30 pfennigs for a sum from 401 to 600 marks; 40 pfennigs for a sum from 601 to 800 marks; 50 pfennigs for a sum from 801 to 1,000 marks; and 50 pfennigs for every additional 1,000 marks.

Since the first of October, 1885, operates also the new exchange tax act.

This bill was laid before the Reichstag in its last session by the Conservative party, with the concurrence of the Centrum party, intended to prevent to some extent the wild speculation at the German exchanges, especially in foreign stocks, bonds, and other securities.

Owing to the acquisition of the railroads by the Prussian State, capitalists were deprived of the opportunity to invest their money in domestic railroad bonds, and in buying other especially foreign values they have had sad experiences.

As a rule (exceptions not reported) the following rates are provided by said act:

(1) Five per mille of the nominal value of stocks and shares delivered, disposed, and hypothecated, &c.

(2) Two per mille of the nominal value of bonds, papers of annuities, delivered, disposed of, and hypothecated, &c.

(3) One per mille of the nominal value of bonds payable to bearer.

(4a) One-tenth per mille on the value of the object of transaction in case of purchase of foreign bank notes, paper money, foreign coin, &c., and of securities mentioned under 1, 2, and 3.

(4b) Two-tenths per mille on the value of the object of transaction in case purchases

are made according to the usages of exchange, spot, time, lottery, and similar bargains with regard to the quantities of goods as a rule negotiated at exchange.

For transactions under 4a and 4b such rates shall be paid for every full 2,000 marks, and in case of transactions with 10,000 marks and more for every full 10,000 marks.

(5) Five per cents on lots of public lotteries.

DEBT OF THE EMPIRE.

The debt of the Empire amounted on March 31, 1884, to 562,994,200 marks.

BIMETALLISM.

The question of bimetallism was recently discussed in a meeting of delegates of the very influential "Central Verbandes Deutscher Industrieller" (Central Union of German Manufacturers and Owners of Mines, Iron, and Machine Works). The disagreeing opinion of the several speakers about this matter, so much discussed nowadays everywhere, cannot better be illustrated than by reporting the resolution passed at that meeting with all against five votes. This resolution reads in translation as follows:

Whereas different views in regard to the question of currency continue to prevail, even after to-day's discussion of the question in the meeting of the Central Union of German Manufacturers, &c—"Whether a gold currency or an international bimetallic currency would better serve the interests of German industry"—the assembly of delegates deems it opportune to omit putting the motion submitted to a vote, but, on the other hand, to authorize inquiries to be instituted by consulting the subcommittees, and directing the chairman to take the necessary steps for this purpose.

From a semi-official notice in Berlin papers, the press seems to draw the conclusion that the German Government does not favor the abolition of the gold standard.

GERMAN RAILWAYS.

(a) Railroads owned by or under the control of the states at the end of September, 1885; length of lines, 30,735.43 (602 kilometers more than 1884).

(b) Private railroads, mostly of but little importance, 1,277.39 (211 kilometers more than 1884).

Gross earnings for the first nine months of 1885.

Class.	Gross earnings.	Earnings per kilometer.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Railroads under (a).....	667,105,395	21,805
Private railroads (b).....	6,256,023	5,027

The capital stock invested for building and equipment of all railroads was, up to 1883, reported to be for this latter year 9,252,712,462 marks, or 263,980 marks per kilometer of roads operated.

As detailed railroad statistics are always much in arrears, I can only give some data of older reports.

For the business of 1882-'83 the total gross earnings were reported to be 969,872,909 marks, or 27,244 marks per kilometer of road operated.

Working expenses, 534,550,100 marks, or 15,236 marks per kilometer.

Surplus earnings, 435,322,809 marks, or 4.8 per cent. of the capital stock invested.

Locomotive engines	11,408
Passenger cars	20,932
Freight cars	238,603

POSTAL SERVICE.

The following statistics are for 1883:

Post-offices	number..	13,637
Postage received	marks..	139,276,000
Letters received	pieces..	1,014,786,000
Parcels (no value declared)	do	80,846,000
Parcels (value declared)	do	14,422,000
Letters (p. o. d.)	do	8,793,000
Value	marks..	67,281,000
Letters for collection or acceptance of bills, &c	pieces..	4,348,100
Value	marks..	416,237,000
Postal orders received	pieces..	55,082,000
Value	marks..	3,284,361,000
Postal orders sent	pieces..	54,548,000
Value	marks..	3,264,727,000
Passengers conveyed by stage coaches	number..	3,493,245

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Telegraph offices	number..	11,231
Length of lines	kilometers..	76,219
Length of wire	do	273,536
Telegrams received	number..	15,244,805
Telegrams sent	do	15,037,303
Fees received	marks..	20,391,649

CONCLUSION.

The efforts of Germany's statesmen are chiefly directed to the solution of the question how, in view of the increasing population and the necessity of providing for the national budget, industrial development and trade can be encouraged to an extent to meet all emergencies. It is asserted that Germany's protective policy was forced upon it by restrictive measures of other nations. The suggestion of a customs union between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and other states meets with favor, but appears, however, impracticable, while Russia seems resolved to repel all approaches for a modification of its protective policy.

Leading political economists here and elsewhere look to a modification of the tariff policy of the United States as an initiatory step to a readjustment of international intercourse, which, they believe, would prove highly advantageous to us and strengthen our markets in Europe, and especially in Germany.

I close with an extract from the well-known statistician, Engel, who, in an article, "Our Daily Bread," recently published, draws the following suggestive picture:

Only a harvest as rich as that of 1878 could furnish the German people with bread sufficient for its wants. But the population has since increased to 46,000,000, and a harvest similar to that of 1878 would not suffice to-day. If land is not plowed to a greater extent and more cereals raised, all artificial barriers to keep out foreign produce are of no avail. The German people require more bread to enable them to maintain their position before the world, to develop their mental and physical culture, and to strengthen them in their exertion for the future.

F. RAINE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, November 7, 1885.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF GERMANY.

Report by Consul-General Mueller, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the commerce and industries of Germany for the year ending September 30, 1885.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The unsatisfactory and depressed condition of trade and industry of Germany during the year 1884 has continued with more or less severity during the year now closing, and the only source of consolation is that matters have not become any worse. When Germany broke with its traditional free-trade policy and inaugurated the system of protection, it was believed by many that a new era of industrial progress and prosperity was bound to set in, and, indeed, the introduction of the new system was followed by an unprecedented industrial extension and expansion. New industries sprang up and existing ones were improving, extending in such a manner as soon enabled them successfully to compete with those of the nations most advanced. But the reaction set in, in the modern form of industrial depression, slow sales, unprofitable prices, and hard times. No people are doing their business more economically and thriftily than the German, and without waste and extravagance; nevertheless their leading industries during the last two years have been unprofitable to the manufacturers, and, as it seems, have fully to bear their share of the hard times prevailing over almost all the industrial countries. Their anticipations of an uninterrupted progress have not been realized, nor did the new tariff system afford to their industries such protection against competition as was imagined and expected. They have discovered that the new system is two-edged, and that other countries could and would make use of it as well as they themselves, if need be, by measures of retaliation; and there is no doubt that in the near future the question relating to protection, discriminating, or retaliatory tariff will be discussed and resolved upon in the legislative bodies of the continental states, inasmuch as the people of every community or state, living close together and having almost identical interests, may be so deeply affected by the tariff laws of their neighbors that self-protection suggests itself as a matter of course.

Some people attribute the depression in business to overproduction; others, enjoying the privilege of consuming without producing, charge it to overconsumption; while others, again, to underconsumption, or, better, to the economic inability of a great class of people to supply their wants; and the equilibrium of the purchasing power is indeed so greatly disturbed that overproduction has become chronic in the face of urgent needs and of thousands struggling for bare life. In times of general prosperity, wherein the laboring and producing classes participate, no complaints will be heard of overproduction, which fact illustrates the truth that overproduction is the symptom, not, however, the cause, of a depressed state of economic affairs; and this truth will first have to be generally recognized before hopes can be entertained or proper remedy can be applied.

It is seriously to be hoped that the sanguine efforts of Governments to account for the enduring industrial depression in the presence of prodigious wealth and of wonderful facilities for prosperity will not be without good results. The situation is fraught with consequences that in the interest of civilization must be averted.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The declared value of goods exported from Germany to the United States during the year 1884-'85 was \$59,768,743.79, showing a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of \$6,881,975.56. The total declared value of goods exported from the Frankfort general consulate was \$26,726,919.14, showing a decrease from the preceding year of \$3,677,865.25, affecting the following class of goods to the extent and per cent. given:

Articles.	Decrease.	Per cent. of de- crease.	Articles.	Decrease.	Per cent. of de- crease.
China, porcelain, stoneware, &c	\$264,746	20	Cotton dress goods	\$13,000	55
Hat-bands and ribbons	108,000	14	Corsets	28,000	5
Leather, hides, and skins	504,000	33	Decalcomania	20,000	30
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	742,000	25	Fancy paper	21,000	16
Prunes, dried fruits, &c	302,000	58	Hatters' fur	94,000	52
Silk and velvet goods	1,640,900	22	Leather goods	116,000	70
Cloth	350,000	22	Mineral water	50,000	11
Sundries	194,612	40	Music and music-strings	38,000	30
Bronze powder and leaf metal	28,000	6	Optical goods	17,000	50
Books	60,000	18	Oil and glass paintings	40,000	20
Clay pipes	13,000	25	Watches and clocks	10,000	51

The following classes of goods, on the contrary, show an increase over the preceding year:

Articles.	Increase.	Per cent. of in- crease.
Wine, beer, and liquors	\$88,000	7
Iron and steel goods	500,000	16
Leonic goods	160,000	22
Hair	29,000	45
Glass plate	150,000	10

Declared exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the consulates subordinate thereto, during the year ended September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Aix-la-Cha- pelle.	Barmen.	Cologne.	Crefeld.
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper- ware	\$27,450 45		\$6,196 24	\$35,384 07
Buttons and button stuffs, &c		\$229,981 51		18,919 78
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware			60,317 08	
Cloth	921,047 69			
Cologne water			14,813 02	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	7,065 93	140,544 22	112,930 46	32,543 77
Fancy goods and toys		132,595 09		
Glass-plate, window and mirror glass	100,023 16			
Gloves	86,024 37			
Hatbands and ribbons		412,699 69		22,546 31
Lead and spelter	18,861 88			
Leather, hides, and skins			108,380 87	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	10,224 86	580,613 13	7,665 85	120,173 35
Machinery		20,844 01	13,213 20	870 66
Mineral water			294,663 05	
Oil and glass paintings and chromos				6,344 72
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land products, &c		15,201 13		
Pins and needles	30,153 62			
Railway rails, iron ware, steel, cutlery, &c		1,220,088 40	333,215 99	73,725 72
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	1,787 66	1,210,036 37	298,515 21	3,270,169 50
Soaps and perfumery			7,504 80	
Sundries	6,286 30	20,380 06	28,634 57	2,053 99
Steel (manufactured) and bessemer	191,065 18		260,274 94	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	927 07		131,427 62	21,189 09
Total	1,400,918 17	3,982,983 61	1,677,732 90	3,802,720 96
Total for preceding year	1,786,627 68	4,241,502 10	1,931,939 14	5,328,210 31
Decrease	385,709 51	258,518 49	254,106 24	1,725,489 35

Declared exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Dusseldorf.	Elberfeld.	Frankfort.	Kehl.
Books, stationery, photographs, and paperware			\$84,401 72	\$94,989 98
Buttons and button stuffs, &c	\$86,260 71	\$55,996 69	20,939 88	
Caps and cartridges	15,890 96			
Clay (for pipes)			37,652 84	
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthenware	29,287 48		26,479 83	2,485 85
Cloth			24,953 26	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	91,639 18	246,045 43	801,989 21	108,100 92
Fancy goods and toys			49,373 67	
Fancy paper			1,999 34	
Glassware (hollow), watch crystals, spectacle glasses, &c				68,589 52
Hatters' fur			88,211 61	
Hatbands and ribbons		143,648 94		
Hair, prepared and raw			65,105 39	
Hares' hair			152,877 16	
Hops			3,044 41	32,113 90
Instruments			10,721 06	
Jewelry and precious stones			11,062 39	
Lead and spelter			10,616 80	
Leather, hides, and skins			330,847 62	201,896 10
Leather goods			50,436 79	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	171,801 15	265,587 54	235,459 19	78,113 95
Lithographic stones and material			219 85	
Machinery	2,574 08		37,670 83	
Mineral water	4,864 77		105,623 36	
Music, musical strings and instruments			5,841 88	448 80
Optical goods			957 90	
Oil and glass paintings and chromos	4,745 64		7,339 68	
Platina wire and plates			22,649 88	
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c			101,701 65	
Railway rails, iron ware, steel, steel cutlery, &c	680,183 85	497,898 53	16,114 04	277 60
Seeds, plants, &c			45,579 09	
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	42,889 70	621,604 67	5,303 97	132,657 25
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco			19,021 35	7,015 25
Soaps and perfumery			7,975 40	
Sundries	14,456 11	2,821 09	21,337 83	22,059 93
Steel (manufactured) and bessemer			142,432 44	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	1,159 61		183,514 99	6,390 70
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors				4,913 75
Total	1,155,753 24	1,846,602 89	2,729,456 31	760,945 45
Total for preceding year	1,037,603 23	2,024,425 33	3,148,153 55	1,055,542 95
Increase	118,150 91			
Decrease		177,822 44	418,697 24	295,497 50

Articles.	Mannheim.	Mayence.	Munich.	Nuremberg.
Baskets and basket ware				\$158,582 90
Brushes and hair pencils				32,035 12
Bronze powder and leaf metal			\$16,400 75	429,666 79
Books, stationery, photographs and paperware	\$5,821 20		38,267 59	
Clay (for pipes)		\$329 03		
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	440 00	1,306 05	5,300 80	40,395 33
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings	10,240 90			
Decalcomania				43,609 90
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	1,082,797 95	274,122 16	6,340 82	47,544 54
Fancy goods and toys		152 24		337,897 10
Fancy paper				97,219 08
Glass-plate, window and mirror glass	7,704 85			1,426,915 03
Gold, silver, and metal paper			31,494 79	
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps				15,921 88
Gloves	7,123 50		90,077 13	
Hair, prepared and raw		612 69		
Hops		80,348 88		272,402 15
Instruments			10,743 14	27,124 78
Jewelry and precious stones	281 15	200,789 85	6,910 93	
Lead pencils and lead for pencils				122,848 64
Leather, hides, and skins	294,166 95	97,329 41		
Leonic ware				207,432 37
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	5,851 20			11,530 02
Lithographic stones and materials			11,574 37	49,166 53
Machinery	6,514 80	35 70		10,203 00
Mineral water		163 53		
Music, musical strings and instruments	1,655 75	2,195 96	7,265 71	20,772 33
Optical goods				14,287 49
Oil and glass paintings and chromos		867 51	110,227 09	
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c	39,961 15	24,635 27	1,077 15	
Railway rails, iron ware, steel, cutlery, &c		578 09		

Declared exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Mannheim.	Mayence.	Munich.	Nuremberg.
Seeds, plants, &c.		\$886 90		
Slates and slate pencils				\$29,391 93
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, braids, &c.	\$1,954 10			
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	8,473 00			
Soaps and perfumery		135 83		
Statuary and sculpture			\$27,353 37	
Sundries	9,223 91	11,424 72	37,974 54	45,360 07
Steel (manufactured) and bessemer		371 99	7,543 13	
Tapestry and embroidery ware, laces		54 26		52,629 09
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	183,520 80	586,244 29	8,140 82	26,909 15
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	627 05			
Total	1,666 358 26	1,281,584 36	416,682 13	3,519,933 32
Total for preceding year	1,699,865 32	1,170,335 43	613,656 54	3,457,395 69
Increase		111,248 93		62,537 63
Decrease	33,507 06		196,974 41	

Articles.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.
Baskets and basket ware	\$10,921 80		\$169,504 70
Brushes and hair pencils			32,035 12
Bronze powder and leaf metal			446,066 54
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper ware		\$20,262 19	312,773 39
Buttons and button stuffs, &c.		517 76	411,716 33
Caps and cartridges			15,890 96
Clay (for pipes)			37,981 87
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	621,669 23		787,681 65
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings			10,240 90
Corsets		538,625 07	538,625 07
Cloth			946,060 95
Cologne water			14,813 02
Decalcomania			43,609 90
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c.	30,180 72	96,451 13	3,078,296 44
Fancy goods and toys	635,915 63	2,446 53	1,158,380 26
Fancy paper			99,218 42
Glass-plate, window and mirror glass			1,534,643 04
Glassware (hollow), watch crystals, spectacles, glasses, &c.			68,589 52
Gold, silver, and metal paper			31,484 79
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps	2,084 79		18,006 67
Gloves	3,897 10		187,122 10
Hatters' fur			88,211 61
Hatbands and ribbons			578,894 94
Hair, prepared and raw			65,718 08
Hares' hair			152,877 16
Hops			387,999 34
Instruments		3,146 65	51,735 63
Jewelry and precious stones		1,845 92	220,890 27
Lead pencils and lead for pencils			122,848 64
Lead and spelter			29,478 68
Leather, hides, and skins		5,495 81	1,038,076 76
Leather goods			50,436 79
Leonic ware			207,432 37
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	414,856 26	33,241 36	1,935,117 86
Lithographic stones and materials			60,960 75
Machinery			91,626 28
Mineral water	12,275 14		417,589 85
Music, musical strings and instruments		31,141 48	69,313 91
Optical goods			15,245 39
Oil and glass paintings and chromos		5,066 67	134,591 31
Platina wire and plates			22,649 88
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c.		57,460 00	240,036 35
Pins and needles			30,153 62
Railway rails, iron ware, steel, cutlery, &c.	33,736 09		2,865,818 31
Seeds, plants, &c.	39,643 53		86,109 52
Slates and slate pencils	22,640 06		52,031 09
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c.			5,597,918 43
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	6,985 51		41,495 11
Soaps and perfumery			15,616 03
Statuary and sculpture			27,353 37
Sundries	6,860 07	30,584 50	258,457 69
Steel (manufactures) and bessemer			601,687 68
Tapestry and embroidery ware, laces		657 86	53,341 21
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	7,581 00	6,115 60	1,163,120 74
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors		3,842 05	9,382 85
Total	1,849,246 93	836,900 61	26,726 919 14
Total for preceding year	2,006,102 85	903,524 27	30,404 784 39
Decrease	156,855 92	66,623 66	3,677,865 25

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the principal imports into Germany from the United States of America from January 1, 1885, to September 30, 1885, inclusive.

Articles.	Weight (100 kilo. net).	Articles.	Weight (100 kilo. net).
Guano	437	Machinery:	
Cotton, raw	271,427	Chiefly of cast iron	1,939
Dyewood extracts	5,972	Chiefly of wood	718
Dyewood	15,298	Chiefly of wrought iron	62
Animal charcoal	3,267	Chiefly of other metals	140
Turpentine oil	16,395	Wine	93
Lead and copper ore	3,746	Beer	86
Iron ore	1,909	Meat, fresh, prepared	1,997
Wheat	278,295	Fish	9
Rye	90,721	Herring, salt	12
Oats	888	Coffee, raw	9,508
Legumes	1,286	Cocoa	21
Barley	1,988	Fruit, dried	1,478
Rape, rape seed	2,840	Starch	305
Linseed	133	Peeled grain	180
Corn	381,458	Flour	1,268
Potatoes	53	Rice	33
Clover seed	4,607	Cooking salt	31
Fruit, fresh	5,979	Sirup	235
Feathers, bed, raw	62	Tobacco leaves	24,363
Bristles	98	Cigars	35
Calf-skins	139	Smoking tobacco	24
Raw cow-hides	4,533	Raw sugar	139,183
Dry hides	944	Linseed oil	113
Raw horse-hides	655	Olive oil	20
Horns, animal	546	Palm oil	301
Tanbark	264	Lard	87,717
Lumber	109,530	Stearine, paraffine	4,107
Lumber, sawed	90,158	Tallow	876
Hard furniture	504	Pap	210
Sewing machines	2,231	Petroleum	1,137,518
Other machines, and parts	2,859	Mineral lubricating oil	28,738
Gutta-percha	56	Turpentine	161,264
Copper, raw	5,449	Hogs	*13
Leather	339	Sheep-wool	147
Sole leather	482		

* Number.

In comparing the imports with exports it will be seen that whereas the exports to the United States consist almost entirely of manufactured goods, the value of which is in great part made up of labor, the imports from the United States are confined to agricultural, mineral, animal, and vegetable products, as grains, woods, lumber, ore, meats, fruit, petroleum, lard, raw sugar, tobacco-leaves, coffee, turpentine, and cotton.

The only goods into which manufacturing and labor enter largely are lubricating oil, sewing and other machines; the lubricating oil imported during the last nine months amounting to 2,873,800 kilograms, and the machinery to 794,900 kilograms. The iron wares imported from the United States for the last nine months amounted to about 100 tons, only one-twentieth of what was exported to the United States. A large percentage of the goods exported to the United States consists of articles of luxury; it is therefore gratifying to observe that this class of goods was most affected by the decrease.

The American watch and clock manufactories deserve to be congratulated upon their progress, since the export from Germany to the United States of this class of goods has decreased 50 per cent. last year, amounting now to but little. The works of the American clocks and watches are highly esteemed here.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES IN GERMANY AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The exports from Germany of dyes, drugs, and chemicals to the United States amounts to the large sum of \$4,247,007, three millions of which are shipped from the Frankfort general consulate district. This branch of industry has been proportionately less affected by the prevailing depression than any other. Most manufactories engaged in the production of these kinds of goods are doing a profitable business, some paying high dividends. The largest factories are located at Frankfort, Höchst, and Ludwigshafen, and may be termed model establishments. Their success is in a large degree due to the fact: First, that they are superintended and managed by chemists of scientific attainments and practical experience; secondly, that they employ certain new, and, as yet, secret chemical processes by which the expense of production is considerably diminished; thirdly, that the management is run upon a simple and economic plan. Taking into consideration that the waste products out of which many of these articles are produced are much more abundant and cheaper in the United States than here, the question naturally arises, why cannot these goods be manufactured, I will not say more cheaply, but simply manufactured in the United States? It appears to me that the high development of mechanical art will be closely followed by a high development of chemical science and that in the next twenty-five years the material-saving chemical methods will play the same important part that the labor-saving machines have been playing in the last quarter century. Chemical discoveries and inventions are already crowding one upon another, cheaper in production, and it may be presumed that patentees of chemical improvements will soon assume the highest position in the approaching age of chemistry.

EMIGRATION.

Exhibit No. 1, herewith following, shows that the emigration from Germany to the United States during the first nine months of the present year has fallen off 40 per cent. as against the same period of 1884, 58 per cent. against 1883, 80 per cent. against 1882, and over 100 per cent. against 1881, while it has exceeded that of the years extending from 1872 to 1881. It also shows that the emigration is in direct proportion to the extent of prosperity of the United States. In other words, the ups and downs in the business of the United States are reflected by the fluctuation of emigration thither, clearly contradicting the new theory lately announced by the leading German statesmen in the Reichstag, that good and prosperous times at home (German) were stimulating emigration. If this theory were correct, the steady decrease of German emigration during the last four years would indicate a steady decline of prosperity in Germany during this period, which fact, however, is not admitted.

In connection with this subject of emigration, it should be observed that emigration from this country to the United States is far from being encouraged. It is natural that Germany should feel loth to lose so many of her children annually, so that no one can object to a policy of discountenancing emigration in general; but why it should be that German emigration is sought to be diverted from the United States in favor of some other country is inconceivable.

A few days ago at a lecture upon the subject of emigration this prejudice against emigration to the United States was well illustrated. The lecturer made the assertion that Germans emigrating to the United

States were forever lost to their mother country, by becoming, body and soul, Americanized; that Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul region) was the land to which German emigrants should go. So great was the effect of the depicted Brazilian advantages, that an association was formed to expedite the scheme.

I have vainly tried to account for the prevalence of this feeling. The fact that the United States aid in furnishing the German people with cheaper bread and meat, and with better and cheaper light, should certainly furnish no ground for ill will. Nor is it reasonable to believe that \$25,000,000 annually spent and expended by Americans traveling or residing in Germany could engender such feeling of unfriendliness. During the summer season 10,000 Americans passed through Frankfort. The number of Americans sojourning in Germany can be reasonably estimated at 40,000 during the summer, expending at the least calculation from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Adding to this the amount spent annually by the 30,000 to 50,000 residing for a longer period within the German domain, the sum estimated above is anything but excessive.

The vigorous enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of paupers into the United States has served, and will hereafter serve, a good purpose. Emigrant agents and emigrant shippers have become cautious not to come in conflict with the law, and they find it to their own interest to discountenance attempts for pauper emigration.

EXHIBIT 1.—*Transatlantic emigration from the German Empire via German ports and Antwerp from January 1, 1885, to September 30, 1885, inclusive; also, comparison with the same period of previous years.*

From what state.	Transatlantic emigrants.		From what state.	Transatlantic emigrants.	
	September, 1885.	January 1 to September 30, 1885.		September, 1885.	January 1 to September 30, 1885.
Prussia:			Saxony	319	2,510
Province East Prussia	103	1,266	Württemberg	505	4,508
Province West Prussia	413	8,129	Baden	333	2,996
Province Brandenburg and Berlin	554	5,310	Hesse	353	2,175
Province Pomerania	454	9,742	Mechlenburg-Schwerin	159	1,165
Province Posen	480	8,698	Saxe-Weimer	45	348
Province Silesia	222	2,333	Mechlenburg-Strelitz	12	193
Province Saxony	176	1,743	Oldenburg	161	1,230
Province Silesia-Holstein ..	375	5,466	Brunswick	34	236
Province Hanover	941	7,964	Saxe-Meiningen	32	264
Province Westphalia	288	2,237	Saxe-Altenburg	4	71
Province Hesse-Nassau	421	3,124	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	33	243
Province Rhineland	315	3,216	Anhalt	20	100
Hohenzollern	10	80	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen ..	22	74
Prussia, not specially stated		43	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	15	124
Total for Prussia	4,752	59,351	Waldeck	12	181
			Reuss (old line)	2	40
Bavaria:			Reuss (young line)	8	87
Bavaria, right bank of Rhine	806	6,824	Schaumburg-Lippe	19	65
Government Province Palatinate	162	1,744	Lippe	46	299
Total for Bavaria	967	8,568	Lubeck	5	121
			Bremen	139	817
			Hamburg	224	1,688
			Alsace-Lorraine	24	637
			Germany, not specially stated ..	1	89
			Total German Empire	8,247	88,180

Transatlantic emigration from the German Empire via German ports, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Years.	Transatlantic emigrants.	
	In September.	From January 1 to September 30.
1884.....	11,092	122,345
1883.....	14,753	133,954
1882.....	15,530	160,966
1881.....	17,545	172,584
1880.....	11,669	79,957
1879.....	3,334	25,546
1878*.....	2,219	19,758
1877*.....	2,140	17,848
1876*.....	2,577	22,751
1875†.....	2,787	25,405
1874†.....	4,104	37,201
1873†.....	7,114	84,962
1872†.....	10,730	96,243

* Including emigrants from Luxemburg via Antwerp.

† Including emigrants from Luxemburg via German ports and Antwerp.

AGRICULTURE.

No official statistical information touching the crop matters of Germany of the year 1885 are given to the public as yet, and according to usage none are to be expected before another year has expired; but the harvests in the Prussian monarchy are characterized as follows:

Wheat and rye: Fair average of thrash and straw, excepting Königsberg, Potsdam, Frankfort, and Stralsund, in which districts the wheat and rye crop is below, and in the districts of Osnabrück, Wiesbaden, and Cologne, somewhat above average.

Barley and oats yielded a fair average crop, with the exception of the districts of Marienwerden, Frankfort, Cassel, Hildesheim, and Trier, in which the harvest outcome was less favorable and below average, while Erfurt, Osnabrück, Wiesbaden, and Cologne made up the shortcomings of the former district.

The potato crop, as a whole, has turned out well, although unsatisfactory in the districts of Königsberg, Danzig, and Kolslin.

The sugar-beet harvest is far below average, excepting the districts Liegnitz and Magdeburg, from which a fair crop is reported.

The hay and fodder crop has turned out from fair to good.

Fruits were a fair average crop; pears, plums, and prunes were abundant.

It is generally supposed that the crops of the present year, taking all in all, were not above an average, and did not fully equal those of 1884.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Farmers and those engaged in agricultural pursuits complain bitterly of the low prices. They had expected that the increased tariff rate would surely protect them against prevailing low prices, but failed in their expectations, prices being lower than at any time since 1880.

By the law of May, 1885, the duties on grains were raised:

	Marks.
On wheat.....per 100 kilograms..	1 to 3
On rye.....do.....	1 to 3
On oats.....do.....	1 to 1½
On barley.....do.....	½ to 1½

Being equivalent to an ad valorem duty, at present low prices, on wheat and rye, of 20 per cent. ; on oats and barley, of 12 per cent. ; and on a bushel of wheat, $19\frac{7}{11}$ cents ; rye, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents ; oats, $5\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and of barley $7\frac{9}{10}$.

The decline of prices of grain has steadily continued from year to year since 1881, as shown by the following statement :

Average prices in the month of September. (In marks per 100 kilograms.)

Grain.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Wheat	219	204	186	162	152
Rye	195	192	144	143	133
Barley	182	181	132	138	129
Oats	150	132	128	131	125

Potatoes, exercising a great influence upon the prices of other articles of food, are also 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than during the previous year.

MARKET PRICES IN FRANKFORT.

The market prices in September, 1885, at Frankfort, of grain, flour, potatoes, beef, veal, petroleum, and other products, in dollars and cents, were :

Market prices.

Articles.	September, 1885.	Articles.	September, 1885.
Wheat .....per bushel..	\$1 11	Rye flour.....per pound..	\$0 03
Rye .....do.....	92	Lentils .....do.....	04
Barley .....do.....	79	Rye bread.....do.....	02 ⁵ / ₁₁
Potatoes .....do.....	26	Butter .....do.....	20 ² / ₁₁
Oats.....do.....	53	Whole roast coffee .....do.....	30 ⁴ / ₁₁
Beef .....per pound..	13 ¹ / ₂	Eggs.....per dozen..	17
Veal .....do.....	12	Milk .....per liter..	04
Mutton .....do.....	12 ⁷ / ₁₁	Petroleum .....do.....	65 ² / ₁₁
Pork .....do.....	12 ⁸ / ₁₁	Coal.....per ton..	3 80
Teas .....do.....	03	Hay.....do.....	12 80
Wheat flour.....do.....	04 ² / ₁₁	Straw .....do.....	8 72
Beans .....do.....	03		

As things appear from the German standpoint, it is not likely that prices of breadstuffs will change for the better as long as the present business depression continues. It may be well for transatlantic farmers and grain growers to understand that Governments on this side of the ocean will spare no efforts to open shorter avenues and secure cheaper freight for imports of Hungarian and Russian wheat. The ship and railroad interests, as a matter of course, will cheerfully assist and support the Government in any important enterprise by which their business and earnings will and must be increased.

The larger continental farmers look with amazement at the great import of foreign wheat, and will demand duties to be raised high enough, if need be, to amount to prohibition, and nothing can be said with any degree of certainty as to what changes the duties upon imports of agricultural products will have to undergo.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN WINES.

The vintage of 1885 along the borders of the Rhine and throughout Rhein-Hesse, Rhein-Bavaria, is almost a total failure; the prospects for a good harvest were frustrated by cold rains during September and October. The grapes, promising as they were, rotted and fell off before they had fully ripened. In some localities there was but a one-third crop, and that of an inferior quality. The loss hereby sustained by the wine growers and the people in general in these regions, is an immense one, as may be judged from the fact that the area of vintage in Germany comprises 335,000 acres of valuable land in a high state of cultivation and that thousands of wine growers derive their whole support and their only means of subsistence from the products of their vineyards, to the cultivation of which all their time is devoted. Fortunately these wine-growing districts had vintages good in quantity and fair in quality in 1883 and 1884. Notwithstanding this failure and the fact that the harvests of the last five years were below the average in quantity, the prices of wines are low and trade is dull. This inactivity in trade is attributed to the decrease of exports to the United States, which exports have fallen off 50 per cent. compared with former years, especially with those preceding the change from ad valorem duty to specific. California wines, as well as native Catawba and Delaware wines, have also in great measure replaced the German wines. Just as German farmers dread the competition of American grains, so in like manner German growers of and dealers in wines are now alarmed at the great progress that the culture of wine has undergone in America. The prices of wines of the years 1883 and 1884 average from 600 to 800 marks per thousand liters.

THE GERMAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

The German official statistics show that within the boundaries of the German Empire 48,380 acres of land are devoted to the cultivation and raising of the tobacco plant. The number of lots or patches employed are 242,461, viz: 116,486 lots of less than one-tenth of an acre, and 125,975 lots above one-tenth of an acre. Number of tobacco planters, 175,389. There were 4,000 acres less under cultivation in 1885 than in the previous year. Tobacco crop for 1883-'84, 39,016 tons; value, deducting taxes, \$4,200,000; average price per ton, \$195.

Growers of tobacco are dissatisfied with the present tax upon tobacco, complaining that it is so high that the duty imposed upon imported tobacco affords no protection to the home grower. As a result the cheap tobacco of Sumatra is imported in large quantities, lowering the prices of the home product.

The following figures show that the tax upon tobacco is so high that it needs must bear heavily on the grower:

Net amounts realized.

Years.	Marks.	Per head.
1881-'82	36,665,000	.81
1882-'83	32,636,000	.72
1883-'84	37,003,000	.81

The tax collected for 1885 is 10,700,000 marks. It is estimated at 3,000,000 marks for the year 1886, in anticipation that the tax will be lowered by the present Reichstag. This high tax explains why the area devoted to the growth of tobacco has been decreased by 4,000 acres during the last year, and promises to decrease still more during the next year.

LANDS AND FORESTS OF GERMANY.

Land.—Area of land devoted to agriculture, 78,405,000 acres; apportioned into holdings of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres and less, 1,950,000; of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 acres, 20,225,000; of 25 to 250 acres, 37,000,000; of 250 acres and more, 19,000,000; comprising, meadow land, 14,000,000 acres; cereal, vineyard, and gardening land, 64,000,000 acres, viz, cereals and legumes, 37,000,000; vegetables, 10,000,000; fodder, 6,000,000; pastures, 8,100,000; gardening, 1,030,000; vintage, 335,000; rape, 330,000; flax, 270,000; hemp, 37,000; hops, 112,000; sugar beet, 837,000; chicory, 25,000.

Area of land occupied for house-lots, yards, roads, and highways, and covered by streams, 6,800,000 acres.

Pasture, heath, and poor land, 12,000,000 acres.

Forests and wood: Deciduous (leaf-bearing), 40 per cent. of which is bush, 12,000,000 acres; coniferous (pine), 22,000,000 acres.

Number of farms and farm lots into which the whole of the said 64,000,000 acres of arable land is parceled out: Of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres and less, 2,323,316; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 acres, 2,274,096; 25 to 150, 653,941; 150 and more, 24,901; total, 5,276,344.

This statement shows that the area of land devoted to agriculture in the German Empire amounts to 78,000,000 acres, of which 14,000,000 are meadows, leaving 64,000,000 acres which are parceled out into 5,276,344 farms and farm lots, to be used for gardening and farming proper.

Forests compose one-fourth of the whole, and their extent is nearly equal to one-half of the agricultural land. This ratio between agricultural and forest land is considered to be appropriate, subserving best the scientific principles of agriculture and national economy.

Germany's pride in its forests is well justified, and the importance attached by the Government to the preservation of the same is illustrated by the great care it bestows upon them and by the liberality it displays in providing for their protection.

A separate and distinct department of the Government is intrusted with the care, surveillance, and protection of the forest economy. Only such men are employed in the forest service as have been especially trained and educated in forestry. Private persons cannot possibly bestow better care upon their gardens, lawns, and parks than German foresters do upon the public forests, and in consequence thereof German forests are cleaned, trimmed, and managed like large pleasure parks, forming a great attraction to lovers of natural beauties.

HARVEST STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total production of agriculture in the German Empire from 1878 to 1884, inclusive, and the area of land devoted to agriculture in 1884:

Production of agriculture in the German Empire.	Area of land under cultivation in 1884.	Total crop.	
		1878-'83, average of six years.	1884.
Grain, all kinds:	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>1, 000 kilos.</i>	<i>1, 000 kilos.</i>
Wheat	1, 918, 952	2, 365, 771	2, 478, 883
Rye	5, 831, 362	5, 812, 251	5, 450, 992
Barley	1, 735, 265	2, 165, 320	2, 229, 598
Oats	3, 768, 327	4, 253, 156	4, 236, 665
Spelt	376, 698	458, 452	480, 577
Buckwheat	217, 907	150, 729	138, 370
Legumes:			
Peas	409, 539	382, 216	305, 333
Beans	144, 240	180, 340	198, 326
Vetches	160, 888	152, 219	127, 667
Lupines	161, 563	169, 771	116, 150
Vegetables:			
Potatoes	2, 907, 630	21, 738, 401	24, 019, 601
Beets	373, 493	6, 618, 336	6, 788, 233
Turnips, &c.	468, 472	3, 487, 053	3, 845, 758
Rape, hops, and wine:			
Rape	134, 082	181, 045	150, 323
Hops	46, 690	22, 235	28, 870
Wine	119, 974	*1, 941, 797	*2, 973, 916
Clover seed	77, 948	†14, 498	†16, 581
Hay (clover)	1, 797, 669	†6, 347, 034	†5, 637, 250
Hay (meadow)	5, 904, 184	†19, 432, 093	†17, 350, 503

* Hectoliter.

† Tons.

Increase.—The yield of the wheat, 2,478,833 tons, exceeds the average yield of the six preceding years by 113,000 tons; barley, by 64,000 tons; potatoes, by 2,200,000 tons; beets, by 170,000 tons; spelt, by 22,000 tons; beans, by 18,000 tons; turnips, by 260,000 tons; hops, by 6,600 tons; clover-seed, by 2,000 tons; wine, by 1,000,000 hectoliters.

Decrease.—Rye shows a decrease of 362,000 tons; buckwheat, 12,000 tons; peas, 77,000 tons; vetches, 24,000 tons; lupines, 53,000 tons; rape, 31,000 tons; clover hay, 700,000 tons; and hay, 2,000,000 tons.

All in all the total crops of Germany have remained about stationary during the last six years, and as agriculturists are doing their best to increase the yield by raising the productiveness of the land to its utmost, we can conclude that the limit has almost been reached, knowing that no foot of arable land is lying idle.

CROP YIELDS PER ACRE IN GERMANY.

The average crops per acre in Germany during the years 1878 to 1883 and the yield for 1884 are as follows:

Articles.	1878-'83.		1884.	
	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.
Wheat	1, 032	17½	1, 032	17½
Rye	792	14½	744	13½
Oats	912	28½	896	27
Barley	1, 056	22	1, 032	21½
Buckwheat	504	12	512	12½
Potatoes	6, 240	104	6, 608	110½

WHEAT SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

The calculated demand and supply of wheat for the year 1885 in Europe and Asia are:

Group.	Countries.	Supply.	Demand.	Surplus.	Deficit.
		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1	England, Belgium, Holland, and France.....	310,790,000	470,000,000	.....	160,000,000
2	Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, and Balkan States.....	476,000,000	480,000,000	.....	4,000,000
3	Germany, Austria, Roumania, Hungary, and Switzerland.....	262,056,000	257,000,000	5,000,000	.....
4	Russia.....	260,000,000	220,000,000	40,000,000	.....
5	Asia, Syria, Persia, and India.....	440,000,000	258,000,000	82,000,000	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	127,000,000	164,000,000
	Deficit.....	.....	.....	.....	37,000,000

GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Merchant fleet of Germany as registered January, 1884—the official report for 1884-'85 not being yet obtainable—is as follows:

Whole number of sea-going vessels above 50 tons, 4,315, viz: Sailing vessels, 3,712; steamships, 603; total, 4,315; of a total tonnage of 1,269,477 tons, namely:

Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.
Under 100	1,967	600 to 800	188
100 to 200	486	800 to 1,000	126
200 to 300	504	1,000 to 1,400.....	184
300 to 400	384	1,400 to 2,000.....	70
400 to 500	260	Over 2,000	28
500 to 600	153		

Sail.—Of the 3,712 sailing vessels, were, 4 masts, 1; 3 masts, 1,128; 2 masts, 1,861; 1 mast, 722; iron vessels, 164; wood vessels, 3,539.

Steam.—Of the 603 steamships, were, screw-steamers, 558; paddle-wheel, 44; hydrometer, 1; iron steamships, 591; wood steamships, 12.

Total number and tonnage of registered German sailing vessels and steamships during the years from 1874 to 1884.

January 1—	Sailing vessels.		Steamships.		Total.	
	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.
1874.....	4,242	866,092	253	167,633	4,495	1,033,725
1875.....	4,303	878,385	299	189,998	4,602	1,068,383
1876.....	4,426	901,313	319	183,569	4,745	1,084,882
1877.....	4,491	922,704	318	180,916	4,809	1,103,650
1878.....	4,469	934,556	336	183,379	4,805	1,117,935
1879.....	4,453	949,467	351	179,662	4,804	1,129,129
1880.....	4,403	974,943	374	196,343	4,774	1,171,286
1881.....	4,246	965,767	414	215,758	4,660	1,181,525
1882.....	4,051	942,759	458	251,648	4,509	1,194,407
1883.....	3,855	915,446	515	311,204	4,370	1,226,650
1884.....	3,712	894,778	603	374,699	4,315	1,269,477

The above table shows that since 1881 sailing vessels of iron have steadily increased and those built of wood have diminished, and that iron steamships increased in number, while those of iron and wood have diminished somewhat.

Composition of German merchant ships.

SAILING VESSELS.

January 1—	Iron.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Hard and soft wood.	Hard wood and iron.	Chief material unknown.	Total.
1881	116	4,062	29	34	2	3	4,246
1882	133	3,847	29	35	2	5	4,051
1883	147	3,611	22	65	6	4	3,855
1884	164	3,462	21	56	8	1	3,712

STEAMSHIPS.

1881	397	14	1	1	1	.....	414
1882	444	12	.....	1	1	.....	458
1883	504	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	515
1884	591	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	603

Inland navigation.—River, canal, and coast vessels, total 18,845; of iron, 1,615.

GERMAN SEAMEN.

The following tables show the changes that have taken place in the manning in general during the last four years:

Number of men regularly engaged.

January 1—	On sailing vessels.	On steamships.	Total.
1881	31,003	8,657	39,660
1882	29,593	9,516	39,109
1883	28,094	10,973	39,031
1884	26,937	12,687	39,615

Average manning required for the service of one sailing vessel and one steamship; also the average tonnage connected with the manning.

January 1—	Average manning.		Average tonnage.	
	Sailing vessels.	Steam vessels.	Sailing vessels.	Steam vessels.
1881	7.3	20.9	227	521
1882	7.3	20.8	233	549
1883	7.3	21.2	237	604
1884	7.3	21.0	241	621

GERMAN POST AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

Statistics of the post and telegraph department of the German Empire (exclusive of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, which two states have their separate post administration).

1. Number of post-offices.....	13,405
Class 1.....	517
Class 2.....	564
Class 3.....	2,702
Post agencies.....	4,768
Post-relief offices.....	4,400
Independent city offices.....	139
Not independent offices.....	251
2. Number of telegraph offices.....	7,527
Increase over last year.....	919
3. Number of places where post stamps are being sold.....	11,139
4. Number of drop-letter boxes.....	56,232
5. Amount of letters, packages, and post pieces mailed.....	1,716,277,125
Letters.....	701,000,000
Postal cards.....	213,000,000
Printed matter.....	201,000,000
Sample goods.....	16,000,000
Postal orders.....	53,000,000
"Collect on delivery" letters.....	3,000,000
Message letters.....	5,000,000
Newspapers.....	415,000,000
Sundries.....	22,000,000
6. Number of packages and money-orders mailed.....	87,096,510
Packages with declared value.....	2,563,370
Letters with declared value.....	6,949,150
Packages without declared value.....	77,583,990
7. Total sum of money forwarded by mail.....marks..	15,543,000,000
8. Total weight of mail matter.....kilograms..	331,000,000
9. Number of passengers conveyed by post wagons.....	2,287,510
10. Income and expenditures:	
Gross receipts.....marks..	*166,207,128
Total expenditures.....do.....	142,165,496
Excess of receipts over expenditures. (Against 21,172,406 marks of last year.).....marks..	24,041,632
11. Number of all officials and employés. (An increase against last year of 3,587.).....	77,980

The business of the current year shows an increase of about 5 per cent. over last year, and the surplus is 2,869,226 marks greater than that of the year previous.

The institution of express companies, in the American sense, is not known in Germany; the bulk of the forwarding business is done here by the post department, and, as it is claimed, with great profit to the Government.

The control and management of the telegraph by the General Government has proved to be beneficial to state and people alike. The amount of business has increased considerably during the year. The excess of receipts over expenditures during the current year amounted to 24,000,000 of marks, showing a surplus over the previous year of 3,000,000 of marks.

* One hundred and fifty million ninety-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six marks of the above amount of gross receipts derived from postage and telegraph charges.

GERMAN RAILWAYS.

The following statement gives the cost of construction, the rolling stock, and the earnings of the railroads in 1882-'83 :

Length of track in kilometers :

State railways	25,186
Railways owned by private companies, but managed by Government	3,423
Railways owned and managed by private companies.....	6,471
Total	35,080

Earnings :

Passenger	254,016,978
Freight	653,111,659
Otherwise	62,744,272
Total	969,872,909

Earnings per kilometer.....	27,644
Expenses (marks):	
Total	534,550,100
Per kilometer	15,236
Net earnings (marks):	
Total	435,322,809
Per kilometer	12,780
In per cent. of capital invested	4.80
Cost of construction and equipment (marks):	
Total cost.....	9,252,714,464
Cost per kilometer	263,980
Rolling stock :	
Locomotives	11,408
Passenger cars	20,932
Freight cars	238,603

It will be seen that 25,186, kilometers of road are owned by the Government, and of the remaining 9,894 kilometers of road owned by private companies the Government manages 3,423 kilometers, so that but 6,471 kilometers of road remain to be managed by the companies themselves.

The net earnings during the year were 12,780 marks per kilometer, yielding a dividend of 4.8 per cent. on the money invested. The average dividend for the ten years preceding was about 5 per cent., and never went below 4.25 per cent.

From the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of October the receipts of the railway revenue amounted to 28,043,500 marks, a decrease of 415,622 marks.

The management is very strict, bordering upon military discipline.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The number of factories and workshops of the fifteen leading cities (above 100,000 inhabitants) amounts to 364,780, employing 1,053,829 men; the number of workshops to every 1,000 inhabitants being 112.6 and the number of employes 307.2, giving an average of 2.9 employes to every workshop. In regard to the entire Empire, the number of workshop to every 1,000 inhabitants is 79.8; the number of employes 164.9, giving an average of 2.5 employes to every workshop.

Textile exports.—Official returns issued on the subject show that dur-

ing the first nine months of the years 1884 and 1885 the textile exports were as follows :

Description.	1885.	1884.
	100 kilos.	100 kilos.
Solid cotton goods	99,477	113,760
Non-solid cotton goods, cotton laces, and embroidery.....	8,293	6,829
Cotton hose and braids, &c.....	70,717	68,307
Linen goods of all kinds	25,138	25,500
Silk and half silk goods.....	36,133	42,050
Woolen goods, except carpets	191,613	192,989
Total	431,371	449,435

Silk conditioning.—The following is a return of the above for October and preceding periods at Crefeld and Elberfeld :

Cities.	October, 1885.		January 1 to October 31, 1885.		January 1 to October 31, 1884.	
	Number.	Kilos.	Number.	Kilos.	Number.	Kilos.
Crefeld	661	41,712	5,053	353,861	6,116	406,014
Elberfeld	301	18,217	2,825	159,010	3,177	192,909

Leather industry.—In the interest of the German forest industry, tanners had to submit to a duty on oak bark. Naturally, tanners were opposed to this, but after deliberate consultation they agreed to it with the understanding that the duty on leather would be increased sufficiently to compensate for this duty upon bark. So the bill putting a duty upon oak bark was passed by the Reichstag, although Germany itself did not then produce an amount sufficient to satisfy the home demand. The reports of boards of trade in the large tanning districts are now complaining of this duty. The Government and protectionists expected that bark being thus protected would soon be produced in quantities sufficient to meet the demand. As the duty upon leather was not raised, tanners are clamoring for an increase of such duty on all kinds of leather, declaring that the consumer can bear all duties, that upon raw material as well as that upon manufactured goods.

It might be safely predicted that the next session of the Reichstag will be petitioned and urged by tanners, as well as by many other branches of industry, to increase the present duties, believing that all business depressions can be relieved by the imposition of high duties.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The convention between the German Government and the North German Lloyd, of Bremen, respecting the subsidizing of mail services to be undertaken by the latter, has received official sanction. It includes thirty-four articles. Lloyd binds itself to establish and work the following lines for fifteen successive years :

(a) For the trade with East Asia—(1) a line from Bremerhaven to China, by way of a Dutch or Belgian port (the choice of which lies at the discretion of the imperial chancellor), Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, to Shanghai; (2) a junction line from Hong-Kong by way of Yokohama, Hiogo, a port in Corea, whose choice likewise rests with the chancellor, and Nagasaki back to Hong-Kong.

(b) For the trade with Australia—(1) a line from Bremerhaven to the mainland of Australia, by way of a Dutch or Belgian port (to be chosen by the chancellor), Port Said, Suez, Aden, Tschagos Islands, Adelaide, Melbourne, to Sydney; (2) a junction line from Sydney, by way of the Tonga Islands, to Apia (Samoa Islands), and back to Sydney.

(c) A branch line from Trieste, by way of Brindisi, to Alexandria. The extension of the line, (b) 1 from Sydney to Brisbane remains with the North German Lloyd.

The imperial chancellor reserves to himself throughout the power to approve or disapprove of the arrangements for voyages, times, speed, postal dispatches, as well as the forwarding of passengers. Thirteen voyages each way are to be made yearly by the East Asian and Australian lines at intervals of four weeks, and twenty-six voyages are to be made by the Mediterranean line in each direction to the junction of the lines to and from East Asia and Australia. The East Asian voyages are to be made at a speed of at least 12 knots, the Australian at a speed of at least $11\frac{1}{2}$ knots, and the Mediterranean at one of at least 12 knots. Co-operation with the imperial postal department, for the forwarding of mails between Alexandria and Suez by rail, is stipulated for, and maximum delays are fixed. Failure to observe the table of voyages without sufficient reason is punishable by penalties of from 1,000 to 5,000 marks; while delays without proper cause have a penalty of 50 marks per hour.

The Lloyd must provide five steamships for the East Asian and Australian lines, one for the branch line, a reserve steamer for the second line, and two steamers for the Mediterranean line, all at its own cost; and of these vessels at least six must be built specially, and the three others be ready for sailing within eighteen months of the conclusion of the agreement. All the steamers must, in construction and arrangement—especially in regard to the security, convenience, and comfort of passengers—be equal to vessels running on the same line belonging to other nations. These matters are stipulated for down to the smallest details. Passengers are to be forwarded in three classes, and an experienced physician must be attached to each vessel. The chancellor can modify these conditions in respect to the branch line. The gross register of the steamers is particularly stipulated. The new vessels must be built in German yards of German material, the plans being first approved by the chancellor. The coal supply is, as far as practicable, to be produced in this country, and all the vessels must be approved by experts to be named by the chancellor, who is able to declare a ship unfit for the purposes in view.

High penalties (400 marks per day of delay in executing the contract) are fixed for neglect on the part of the contractors to carry out their undertakings. The contractors are bound to supply within eighteen months a substitute for a lost vessel. All steamers are to fly the German flag. The requirements respecting the forwarding of mails and the position of postal officers on ships are very searching. All receipts arising from the postal service belong to the Empire. The contractors are to be fully responsible for the forwarding of the mails, and for damage arising through mishap at sea (except it be a natural occurrence), through the acts or negligence of the contractors, their employés, or ships' crews, or through the acts of passengers traveling by any vessel. The tariff for the forwarding of goods is to be the same for Hamburg and Bremen.

All persons employed in connection with the mail service are, if practicable, to be German subjects. The contractors are bound to convey

officers in the service of the Empire or of states, relief crews, returned crews, either sick or time expired, together with weapons, ammunition, equipments, or supplies for the imperial navy at 20 per cent. under the tariff. For the mobilization of the navy the chancellor has power to take over the steamers at their full value, or to hire and pay proper compensation. The sale or loan of a steamer to a foreign power must be by permission of the chancellor. The stipulations concerning the conveyance of prisoners are clearly set forth, and a complaint book is to be kept in each vessel. The chancellor can have the service inspected through a commissioner. The regular voyages must begin at the latest within twelve months after the conclusion of the agreement, the penalty for delay being 400 marks per day. The contractors will receive a yearly subsidy of 4,400,000 marks, and must deposit a security of 500,000 marks. Without the written sanction of the chancellor the contract can neither be surrendered to others nor sublet. A special understanding must be come to concerning the continuance of the contract beyond fifteen years. Should the chancellor think an alteration in the speed or number of vessels desirable, the contractor must make an additional claim accordingly. In case of disputes two arbitrators shall be chosen on each side and they shall elect an umpire, who in the event of their not agreeing shall be then named by the president of the supreme court of the Hanseatic towns; and by this authority all disputes arising out of this agreement shall be settled.

It is stated that the management of Lloyd regards it as necessary to extend the increase of capital (*viz*, 15,000,000 marks) agreed on at the last ordinary meeting to the sum of 20,000,000 marks, and a special meeting of shareholders will be held to consider the proposal; a further proposal is to authorize the management to convert the gold thaler shares into shares in marks.

GERMANY'S TRADE WITH HER COLONIES.

Now that the colonial question is receiving so much attention, it will be interesting to see the extent to which Germany trades with her colonies through the ports of Hamburg and Bremen. Taking the trade of Hamburg with Africa, we find that the imports from the Atlantic coast, exclusive of the Cape of Morocco, but inclusive of the territories on the west coast, which do not belong to Germany, amounted last year to 13,300,000 marks, an increase of 4,000,000 marks, due chiefly to larger imports of palm-oil and kernels, which amounted, respectively, to 3,750,000 and 7,750,000 marks. Caoutchouc was imported to the amount of 900,000 marks; coffee, 400,000 marks; elephants' teeth, 200,000 marks, and other articles to 100,000 marks. The imports from the east coast amounted to 1,100,000 marks last year, or 400,000 marks less than during the preceding year. They consisted chiefly of hides, orchilla, sesame seed, and copra. The port of Bremen has no imports to speak of from the east of Africa, but its imports from the west coast, not including the cape, amounted last year to 300,000 marks. Coming to exports, we find that Hamburg exported to Western Africa last year merchandise to the extent of 53,150 tons, against 44,000 in 1883 and 41,000 in 1882. Spirits formed a very considerable part of the exports to West Africa, *viz*, 35,089 tons. Of powder, 1,618 tons were exported. Hamburg's exports to the eastern part of the continent reached 2,368 tons, against 2,830 tons in 1883 and 1,104 in 1882. In these exports spirits only took a small part, as the Mohammedanism of Zanzibar is hostile to spirits. Bremen's exports to the west coast amounted last year to

442,000 marks, against 258,000 marks in 1883 and 626,000 marks in 1882. The exports of Bremen to the east of Africa were 65,000 marks in 1883 and 5,734 marks last year. Among Bremen's exports to West Africa spirits take but 3,685 marks. The chief exporting firm, that of Fr. M. Victor & Sons, have abandoned the spirit trade. Of less extent is the trade with Polynesian possessions. Here only Hamburg comes into consideration, as Bremen's trade is restricted to the Australian mainland, New Zealand, Hawaii, &c. The imports of Hamburg last year were as follows:

From—	Quantity.	Value.	Comparison.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Caroline Islands.....	678	140,000	
New Britain.....	325	122,000	(1881) 409,000
Society Islands.....	504	265,000	(1883) 1,154,000
Marshall Islands.....	553	206,000	(1882) 212,000
Navigator's Islands.....	171	67,000	(1881) 398,000
Total.....	2,231	800,000	

To these amounts may be reckoned 1,074 tons and 427,000 marks for the English Fiji Islands, against 3,695 tons and 1,257,800 marks in 1881. The exports of Hamburg were:

To—	1884.	Comparison.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
New Britain.....	92	(1882) 537
Society Islands.....	374	(1883) 561
Marshall Islands.....	128	(1880) 1,148
Navigator's Islands.....	1,081	(1881) 1,890
Total.....	1,675	

The Fiji Islands' quota is 59 tons, against 199 tons in 1883.

The annexations of Germany are still of so recent a date that it cannot yet be told to what extent they will affect the industrial conditions of this country, but it is only to be expected that the more the territories placed under German protection are devolved the greater will be the trade with the parent land.

But comparing the imports and exports of the east and west coast of Africa with the total German imports and exports, we perceive that the import does not reach one-half of 1 per cent. of the total imports, and that the exports do not amount to two-fifths of 1 per cent. of the total exports. There is no sign as yet of an actual increase in imports or exports, for the increase in the imports of palm-oil and kernels depends upon the fluctuations in the trade.

BEER BREWING.

The manufacture of beer has assumed immense proportions, especially in the Kingdom of Bavaria, which, to foster the export trade, pays a premium of 2.6 marks upon every hectoliter shipped out of the Kingdom. This compensates in a great measure for the tax upon malt and has a great stimulating effect upon manufacture. The importance and magnitude of this industry may be seen from the fact that the Bavarian railways continually employ 32,000 double wagons (cars). The quantity of beer brewed in 1883 and 1884 was 23,391,000 hectoliters, half of which

was brewed in Bavaria, making the production equal to 67 liters per capita of the population for the entire Empire, and 228 liters per head of the population for the Kingdom of Bavaria.

TAXATION.

Prussia derives more than 50 per cent. of her revenues from indirect taxation. The other half is levied as follows:

	Per cent.
Real estate amounting to about.....	26
Houses and tenements.....	10
Incomes.....	48
Licenses.....	12

The income tax amounts to about 2 per cent. on all amounts between 600 and 3,000 marks and to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. on all amounts above. Incomes below 600 marks are exempt, and it is intended that in the near future the tax on all incomes below 3,000 marks shall be abolished, the falling off in revenue to be replaced by indirect taxes.

The indirect taxes of the Empire are derived as follows:

Objects taxed, &c.	1884-1885.	1885-1886.	1886-1887.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Beet sugar.....	46,400,000	22,000,000	.....
Salt.....	12,400,000	13,300,000	.....
Tobacco.....	13,900,000	10,700,000	.....
Liquors.....	37,000,000	37,000,000	.....
Bourse tax.....	6,500,000	11,500,000	.....
Duties.....	196,500,000	228,000,000	245,700,000

This estimated increase in duties is due to the raising of the tariff by a law passed in the spring of 1885.

The bourse law that went into operation on the 1st of October, 1885, was passed last spring and replaces the law heretofore known as the registration and stamp law. It distinguishes itself from the old law by putting the taxes upon bourse transactions. This law will increase the revenues about 10,000,000 marks per annum, chiefly to be drawn from the pockets of stock brokers and stock speculators. On account of this latter feature, the law is popular with the people generally.

Tariff of the bourse law, in operation since October 1, 1885.

Objects taxed.	Rate on every—		Calculation of taxation.
	100.	1, 000.	
A. Shares, rents, and bonds:			
(1) Home shares of stock and part share certificates, as well as certificates of partial payments on such securities.			
(2) Foreign shares and part share certificates, if delivered, transferred, or pledged within the domain of the German Empire; also certificates of partial payments on such securities.		5	50 pfennigs for every 100 marks or fraction thereof.
(Tax is payable but once for each piece.)			
B. Home rents and bonds, intended for the market (also partial obligations); also certificates of partial payments on such securities.			
Rents, bonds, and securities of foreign states, corporations, stock companies, or industrial enterprises, and other foreign rents and bonds, if delivered, transferred, or pledged within the domain of the German Empire; also certificates of partial payments on such securities.		2	20 pfennigs for every 100 marks or fraction thereof.
(Tax is payable but once on each piece.)			

Tariff of the bourse law, &c.—Continued.

Objects taxed.	Rate on every—		Calculation of taxation.
	100.	1,000.	
C. Home rents and bonds of districts, communities, of corporations, of rural or city landed proprietors, of banks dealing in mortgages or of transportation companies, if made with permission of state and direct to bearer; also certificates of partial payments upon such securities.	.....	1	10 pfennigs for every 100 marks or fraction thereof.
D. Purchase and other acquisition transactions of— (1) Foreign bank-notes, foreign paper currency, foreign money. (2) Securities enumerated under A, B, and C.	} }		Transactions below 10,000 marks are divided into grades of 2,000 marks; transactions above 10,000 marks, into grades of 10,000 marks; transaction below 2,000 marks are taxed at the rate of 2,000 marks.
E. Purchase and other acquisition transactions made according to bourse usages.	.....	$\frac{2}{10}$	The value is determined by the agreed-upon price of delivery; otherwise by the average price of the market on the day of sale.
F. Lottery tickets: Tickets of public lotteries, as well as certificates of payment to lotteries.	5	.....	(a) Home lottery tickets, 5 per cent. of the schedule price; (b) foreign lottery tickets, 5 pfennigs for every mark or fraction thereof.

The revenues derived from the tax on sugar-beets and liquors would be greater if the large bonus paid exporters of sugar and refined spirits was not in excess of the tax itself. Thus, for every 11 marks paid for taxes on sugar, the exporter receives 18 marks bonus; for every 14 marks paid as taxes on refined liquors he receives a bonus of 17 marks. The prospects are that the bonus on the export of sugar will be decreased by the forthcoming Reichstag, by request of the Government itself, and that thereby the revenue derived from beet sugar will be increased by 15,000,000 marks.

MILITARY.

According to the Gotha Court Almanac the military expenses of the various European states in time of peace are 3,483,011,329 marks per annum.

Germany's share of this sum is 470,830,303 marks.

In relation to the great burden necessitated by standing armies, the *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* and other leading German papers claim that the expenses involved in keeping up armies were productive, inasmuch as the money thus spent remained in the country and gave employment to thousands who otherwise would suffer from want. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* stated its surprise that such a simple and self-evident truth remained unappreciated for so long a time, as if it were not aware that party interests were unwilling to perceive it.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

To improve the condition of the workingman several measures of great import have been enacted. The organization of the workingmen of the Empire into associations to provide relief in all cases of long-enduring sickness has been ordained by a law of June 15, 1883. The obligation to join these associations is compulsory. The contributions to the relief fund are levied two-thirds upon the workingmen and one-third upon the employers. The workingmen gladly submitted to the measure,

and the organizations were effected without any serious trouble. It is too early to pass judgment upon the beneficent results of the measure, good as the intention of the measure may be. The objections raised were not in regard to the purpose of the measure, but to its compulsory provisions, which are contrary to the principle of personal liberty and self-control. A second law, that took effect on October last, and which is called the accident insurance law, provides for the indemnity of factory operatives, miners, &c., in case of accident sustained in the pursuit of their employment. To this law the manufacturing classes submit with bad grace. It requires manufacturers to form district associations, called *Berufsgenossenschaften*, to create the indemnity funds out of which the employés of their district, in case of accident, are indemnified. To this fund the operatives contribute in no wise. The principle established by this law is entirely new, inasmuch as it holds the manufacturers and manufacturing corporations jointly liable for the payment of damages for accidents sustained by operatives within their district. The law provides also for a court of arbitration composed of manufacturers and operatives, before whom all such cases of accident are investigated, tried, and adjusted, doing away with the necessity for injured persons to go to the expense of entering suit before the regular courts. It is intended at the proper time to benefit ordinary laborers and farm laborers with similar laws.

The indemnity principle of the last measure is to be applied to the civil employés of the Government and to the military. A bill to this purpose is now before the Reichstag, stipulating that such persons in case of accident while on duty receive, if permanently disabled, two-thirds of their former salary during life. In case of death the widows receive, during life or until remarried, 20 per cent. of the annual income of the deceased, but in no case less than 160 marks nor more than 1,600 marks. Each child until arrived at the age of eighteen, unless previously married, is to receive during the life of the mother an amount equal to 76 per cent. of the mother's annuity, and after the mother's death an amount equal to the mother's annuity. The annuities of widow and children together must not exceed 60 per cent. of the income of the deceased.

Another important measure of a state socialistic character has a prospect of being submitted to the Reichstag. The board of agriculture has unanimously agreed to the plan referred to it by the cabinet introducing experimentally the land-tenant system. The social political kernel of the land-tenant system and the innermost motive for the reproduction of a project so repulsive to modern thought and modern forms of economy are the creation of an agricultural middle class, and of a permanently settled laboring population. The plan is based upon the irredeemability of the land, and if carried out would have the effect of carrying us back to the middle ages by creating feudal tenants in place of free men. The solution of this problem to create an independent middle class of farmers and laborers is to be sought in the opposite direction, by parceling out the enormously large estates existing in many provinces to an alarming extent; this would enable the hard-working, thrifty tenants to become purchasers and owners thereof.

The most wretched persons demanding the attention of the Government are those *glebæ adscripti*, working at starvation wages for the possessors of the enormous estates.

AMERICAN TRADE IN GERMANY.

The trade of American manufactures in the German market is far from being what it might be. The prevailing business depression, the

imposed duties and overstocked home market may partially account for non-increase of the American trade in Germany, but these causes, even if they were permanent, cannot be asserted against the possibility of increasing the same. The American industries, when and wherever possessed with the advantage of domestic raw materials, are able to manufacture as cheap as those of other countries. It is true that the difference of wages enters into this problem, but that difference, in my estimation, is not so great as usually supposed. The American laborer receives higher wages than the German, but he also renders more work in the given time, and it appears to me by close observations that American wages, being measured by the quantity and quality of the work rendered, are not much in excess of the German.

More than upon the difference of wages does the competitive ability of America with the world's trade depend upon the facilities and conveniences of shipping, and much remains to be done to secure cheap transit freight to American exports; and in this direction Germany has made within the last years marvelous progress. Although comparatively an inland state, she has created, fostered, and sustained a formidable merchant fleet; she is subsidizing steamship lines, and, in cases of emergency, is paying premiums to exporters to extend and enlarge her international trade; and one project crowds the other, purporting to reduce time and to narrow space in order to arrive at cheap transit freight.

The present strife of nations for industrial and commercial supremacy suggests, therefore, an American policy of free ships, of industries untrammelled by burdensome taxes, and of vigorous protection of Americans abroad.

JACOB MUELLER,
Consul-General.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
November 30, 1885.

HAMBURG.

REPORT OF CONSUL LANG.

I submit a digest of the invoices signed in this consulate for the years 1884 and 1885.

This statement exhibits nearly all the commercial transactions relating to imports from the port of Hamburg to the United States.

There appears a decrease in the business in the year 1885, as compared with the volume of trade for the year 1884, of \$200,000.

The decrease is so small that it can scarcely be attributed to a decline in business from those causes which have depressed trade in other localities. It may be and is doubtless due in some respects to a decline in prices.

While trade in quantity is perhaps as great as in the year 1884, the value of importations is not so great. One cause of this is the rigid enforcement of instructions issued from the Department under which commission merchants and importers' agents are not permitted to have their invoices legalized at this consulate for goods purchased beyond the limits of this consular district. As there are but a limited number of manufacturers in this district the enforcement of these instructions has caused a large number of invoices to seek legalization at other consulates.

While there was a decrease in the value of the quarter ending December 31, 1885, as compared with the same quarter of the year 1884, yet the records of this office show a much greater number of invoices for the quarter ending December 31, 1885.

While the volume of trade in the quarter ending December 31, 1884, was greater in quantity or value, the number of invoices for the quarter ending December 31, 1885, exhibit more diffusion and activity of trade.

A diversified commerce is a more substantial blessing to a nation and a better security of continued prosperity. It will be observed that the largest decreases for the year 1885 were in the items of rags, waste paper, cuttings, old metals, &c.; chemicals, dyes, drugs, and paints; and diamonds and jewelry, while the increase was largest in manure, salts, india and hard rubber, grains, plants, seeds, and fruits.

There is an increase for the year 1885 in the value of coffee exported from Hamburg to the United States of \$22,712. This is a fact not at all favorable to the shipping interest of our country, in view of our near proximity to the coffee producing countries. I would state in connection with this, that there were 3,928 more bales of cotton received at this port from England than from the United States. The amount received from England was 58,111 against 54,183 bales from the United States. It can scarcely be supposed that the demand is greater with German manufacturers, who produce so fine and elegant cotton fabrics for the low grade India cottons than for the longer staple and higher grades produced in the Southern States of the Union.

I herewith transmit tables showing the import trade at Hamburg in coffee, cotton, hides, lard, and tobacco, and the shipping interests.

There were imported from the United States, in the year 1885, 930,160 barrels of petroleum oil. These tables will give a fair knowledge to importers of the volume of trade in some of the leading commodities of trade at this port.

EMIGRATION.

You will find also a table showing the emigration by way of Hamburg for the year 1885 and the four preceding years. This statement exhibits a decrease of $43\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. as compared with the year 1881, when the tide of emigration reached its highest point and $24\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. as compared with the year 1884. To ascribe the real cause of the fluctuations in the movements of population is very difficult. I cannot state with certainty that the decrease is due to a better and a more pleasing prosperity in the German Empire, nor would I venture the opinion that it is owing to a depression of trade and industrial prosperity of those countries to which emigration heretofore has been directed.

W. W. LANG,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, February 8, 1886.

Declared exports to the United States from Hamburg and the agencies of Altona, Kiel, and Lubeck, for 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending March 31—		Quarter ending June 30—		Quarter ending September 30—		Quarter ending December 31—		Total for 1884.	Total for 1885.	Decrease for 1885.	Increase for 1885.
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.				
Animals, domestic, and wild birds, &c.	\$3,987	\$95	\$640	\$278	\$451	\$1,734	\$3,423	\$873	\$8,501	\$2,980	\$5,521	\$51,300
Basket, caneware and rattan	22,262	33,791	36,703	34,783	34,049	34,966	10,364	51,138	103,378	154,678		
Beans	20,071							16,149	20,071	16,149	3,922	
Beet, raw, and grape sugar	131,188	915,993	27,933		28,761		837,171	103,998	1,025,053	1,019,991	5,062	
Bristles, feathers, and horsehair	116,705	85,617	93,923	136,587	79,584	82,167	67,233	18,494	357,445	322,865	34,580	
Canned meats, fish, and vegetables	39,108	55,566	8,253	5,055	25,337	35,730	61,208	*63,045	133,906	159,396		25,490
Cheese				374		784				1,158		1,158
Chemicals, dyes, drugs, and paints	72,131	29,949	71,380	61,973	98,355	33,633	72,001	65,459	313,867	191,014	122,853	
China, glass, and porcelain ware	28,850	9,169	25,984	11,554	22,638	20,740	12,455	19,553	89,927	61,016	28,911	
Coffee	45,079	42,823	3,361	16,936	27,638	31,107	36,263	44,187	112,341	135,053		22,712
Cotton and cotton-mixed goods	17,364	8,623	9,263	5,301	13,972	24,931	5,104	17,378	45,703	56,233		10,530
Dextrine		11,068		15,391		24,289	22,676	26,201	22,676	76,749		54,073
Diamonds and jewelry	20,621	7,837	72,195	6,055	17,562	8,644	15,920	2,116	126,298	24,722	101,576	
Dried fruits and vegetables	19,631	50,885	39,212	50,160	37,385	43,961	188,995	32,761	285,223	177,767	107,456	
Eggs and albumen	28,919	2,786			4,188		44,421	18,404	77,528	21,190	56,338	
Fancy goods, toys, and objects of art	20,649	11,231	13,849	16,305	15,342	9,715	8,322	14,638	58,162	51,889	6,273	
Grains, plants, seeds, and fruits	3,687	12,052		7,261	24,158	34,361	32,106	101,726	59,951	155,400		95,449
Human hair	4,484	3,200	8,710	9,331	4,793	4,225	4,008	18,332	21,995	35,088		13,093
India and hard rubber	48,242	97,868	24,474	66,655	51,585	44,763	17,448	109,779	141,749	319,065		177,316
Ivory and ivory goods	4,664	2,931	35,262	39,915	47,194	28,177	17,925	33,259	105,045	104,282	763	
Leather and other gloves	58,906	46,963	30,993	33,962	60,504	41,622	30,597	36,744	181,900	159,291	21,709	
Leather and other goods		2,514		7,744		10,900		5,064		26,222		26,222
Linen and linen-mixed goods	17,420	12,613	12,106	9,279	9,980	9,248	23,463	10,641	62,969	41,781	21,188	
Liquors (malt, distilled), wines, mineral water, and fruit-juices	25,291	21,377	17,442	33,352	24,069	9,431	30,535	38,722	97,337	102,882		5,545
Manure, salt, and kainit	71,149	82,172	141,200	185,095	216,930	150,462	66,681	257,657	495,960	675,386		179,426
Metals and hardware	8,514	14,973	12,696	17,707	19,386	9,534	18,174	19,506	58,770	61,720		2,950
Miscellaneous	18,026	25,868	15,087	5,992	21,865	17,547	17,822	123,744	72,800	73,151		351
Musical and scientific instruments	13,739	7,834	17,830	17,333	12,503	10,916	7,733	12,926	51,805	49,009	2,796	
Paper, manufactures of paper, &c	8,245	5,172	11,455	8,905	8,115	26,268	15,049	23,947	42,864	64,292		21,428
Portland cement	42,698	64,584	60,496	91,206	58,213	76,771	52,099	35,657	213,506	268,218		54,712
Percussion caps and explosives	2,485		6,888		2,263				11,636		11,636	
Printed books		238				21		4,613		4,872		4,872
Rags, waste paper, cuttings, old metal, &c	125,248	26,106	145,515	57,283	88,287	89,902	246,035	89,145	605,085	262,436	342,649	
Raw hides, skins, and leather	92,970	45,294	141,819	48,784	40,922	61,289	89,569	184,331	365,280	339,698	25,582	
Rennets, guts, and bladders	13,209	13,571	21,184	18,623	11,811	21,064	19,536	7,878	65,740	61,136	4,604	
Cigars and tobacco	15,222	11,763	4,637		3,456	968		6,573	23,315	19,304	4,011	
Silk and silk-mixed goods				4,273		2,943		3,142		10,358		10,358
Velvet and plush goods					3,480	2,779			3,480	2,779		701
Woolen and woolen-mixed goods	31,662	22,567	25,246	28,933	74,295	54,916	18,951	30,345	150,154	136,761	13,393	
Zinc and spelter	2,822		24,141		6,043	2,036	5,928	1,429	38,934	3,465	35,469	
Total	1,195,248	1,785,093	1,159,877	1,052,385	1,195,114	1,062,544	2,099,215	1,549,554	5,649,454	5,449,576	200,008	

* \$50,544 herring.

† \$9,797 ebony.

Number of invoices legalized at the United States consulate of Hamburg in each quarter of the last two years ending December 31, 1885.

Date.	1884.	1885.
January 1 to March 31.....	545	713
April 1 to June 30.....	556	425
July 1 to September 30.....	644	845
October 1 to December 31.....	828	1,013
Total.....	2,573	2,996
Increase.....		423

Imports of the following kinds of coffee to Hamburg in the year ending December 31, 1885, compared with the preceding four years.

Kinds.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Santos.....	47,500,000	46,000,000	52,900,000	55,500,000	54,400,000
Rio, Bahia, and Ceara.....	60,800,000	64,600,000	53,700,000	40,000,000	38,800,000
Laguayra and Curaçao.....	19,500,000	16,800,000	13,500,000	8,400,000	9,900,000
Domingo.....	4,900,000	5,300,000	3,900,000	5,300,000	7,600,000
Maracaibo and Savanilla.....	2,800,000	2,700,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	900,000
Costa Rica and Guatemala.....	9,800,000	14,500,000	28,300,000	23,900,000	31,900,000
Porto Rico.....	2,100,000	2,800,000	2,700,000	700,000	2,200,000
East Indies.....	12,200,000	10,700,000	12,600,000	8,600,000	10,400,000
Sundries.....	33,700,000	32,200,000	28,200,000	31,900,000	35,600,000
Total.....	193,300,000	195,600,000	197,800,000	175,900,000	191,700,000

Arrivals of cotton in Hamburg from the following places in the year ending December 31, 1885, compared with the preceding four years.

From—	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
North America.....	29,584	40,245	39,344	57,460	54,183
South America.....	3,033	4,033	2,716	21,127	7,844
West Indies.....	709	7,142	6,931	9,717	5,552
East Indies and China.....	418	3,200	1,807	9	5
Africa.....					309
South Sea Isles.....	1,437	1,366	1,109	245	
England.....	76,475	95,714	119,143	102,660	58,111
France.....	5,951	8,362	6,372	12,044	16,561
Holland and Belgium.....	143		701	586	1,309
Bremen.....					16,673
Sundry places.....	14,510	18,625	27,114	20,812	5,307
Total.....	132,260	178,687	205,237	224,660	165,854
Total in transit.....	116,902	159,456	189,386	206,367	154,341

Import, export, and stock in Hamburg of hides in the year ending December 31, 1885, compared with the preceding four years.

Year.	Import.		Sales and transits.		Stock, ultimo December.
	<i>Single.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Single.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Single.</i>
1881.....	849,000	12,000	853,000	12,000	8,000
1882.....	846,000	13,300	849,000	13,300	5,000
1883.....	1,019,000	17,000	1,002,000	17,000	25,000
1884.....	1,100,000	11,000	1,115,000	11,000	10,000
1885.....	1,287,000	17,000	1,285,000	17,000	12,000

Import to Hamburg of lard from the United States in the year ending October 31, 1885, compared with the preceding year.

	Tierces.
1884 (November 1, 1883, to October 31, 1884).....	98,804
1885 (November 1, 1884, to October 31, 1885).....	143,889

Import of rice to Hamburg in the year ending December 31, 1885, compared with the preceding four years.

Year.	Tons.	Casks.	Bags.
1881	4	.....	519,520
1882	11	.....	636,878
1883 .....	.....	37	598,942
1884 .....	.....	11	740,943
1885 .....	.....	103	728,451

Import of the following kinds of tobacco to Hamburg in the year ending December 31, 1885, compared with the preceding four years.

Kinds.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Havana.....scraps..	17,500	12,000	9,000	11,000	21,000
Yara and Guiza.....do....	200	150	400	300	1,100
Cuba.....do....	2,500	200	200	2,400	300
Domingo.....collis..	57,000	82,000	117,000	70,000	112,000
Porto Rico, leaves.....packages..	4,000	5,500	100	.....	2,400
Varinas.....baskets..	4,100	3,500	2,100	6,000	1,400
Colombia.....scraps..	11,000	4,000	8,600	14,000	16,000
Cumana, &c.....packages..	6,000	5,000	8,000	2,000	100
Brazil, leaves.....do....	96,000	110,000	86,000	120,000	125,000
Brazil, rolls.....rolls..	5,000	6,700	5,000	5,600	4,900
Rio Grande.....packages..	5,500	2,500	6,000	5,000	3,000
Paraguay.....do....	5,000	500	1,400	.....	.....
Mexican.....do....	1,300	500	100	1,500	3,000
Java and Sumatra.....do....	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,300	8,300
Esmeralda.....do....	300	900	1,500	1,000	200
Seed-leaf.....cases..	3,200	2,500	4,300	2,500	4,300
Kentucky and Virginia.....casks..	300	1,700	2,700	900	4,200
Hungarian.....packages..	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,000
Ukrainian.....do....	1,000	3,500	4,000	3,000	4,000
Sarator.....do....	2,200	1,200	500	500	400
Turkish, &c.....do....	5,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	5,000
American stalks.....collis..	500	200	300	1,000	400
Spanish, &c.....packages..	7,500	6,000	.....	.....	.....

	Collis.
Total import in 1881.....	242,160
1882.....	259,000
1883.....	268,300
1884.....	257,000
1885.....	318,000

Statement of marine insurance covered in Hamburg to the year 1884.

Year.	Amount.	Average per cent.	Year.	Amount.	Average per cent.
Average in 1844 to 1853.	\$480,579,825	1.58	1874.....	\$1,723,685,800	1.05
Average in 1854 to 1863.	911,430,870	1.42	1875.....	1,776,358,835	1.11
1864.....	942,251,850	1.35	1876.....	1,834,495,800	1.11
1865.....	916,582,950	1.28	1877.....	2,241,672,500	.91
1866.....	1,002,839,325	1.24	1878.....	2,098,458,400	1.06
1867.....	1,075,430,205	1.25	1879.....	2,268,817,700	1.08
1868.....	1,122,733,770	1.26	1880.....	2,525,568,300	1.01
1869.....	1,189,844,880	1.16	1881.....	2,060,492,100	1.07
1870.....	1,268,911,394	1.12	1882.....	1,828,656,200	1.16
1871.....	1,698,536,790	.99	1883.....	1,767,155,600	1.15
1872.....	2,056,335,240	.93	1884.....	1,752,414,500	1.15
1873.....	1,802,568,100	1.01			

Statement of vessels arrived in Hamburg during the year ending December 31, 1885, compared with the preceding four years.

Year.	Total vessels.	Total registered tons.	Steam-ships.	Registered tonnage of steamships.
1881.....	5,975	2,805,605	3,382	2,256,373
1882.....	6,189	3,030,909	3,604	2,437,666
1883.....	6,352	3,351,670	3,939	2,727,619
1884.....	6,844	3,727,724	4,287	3,032,649
1885.....	6,790	3,704,112	4,478	3,096,930

Statements of vessels owned by Hamburg merchants in the year ending December 31, 1885, compared with the preceding four years.

Year.	Total vessels.	Total registered tonnage.	Steam-ships.	Registered tonnage of steamships.
1881.....	498	273,533	150	132,105
1882.....	500	294,957	167	154,615
1883.....	488	308,099	178	173,509
1884.....	485	321,554	187	186,367
1885.....	482	323,531	190	190,579

Statement of vessels departed from Hamburg during the year ending December 31, 1885, compared with the preceding four years.

Year.	Total ships.	Registered tons.	Steam-ships.	Registered tonnage of steamships.
1881.....	6,022	2,857,384	3,415	2,300,854
1882.....	6,167	3,022,027	3,600	2,437,806
1883.....	6,387	3,353,879	3,939	2,723,021
1884.....	6,813	3,707,189	4,291	3,041,736
1885.....	6,798	*3,712,390	4,483	*3,095,584

*About.

Statement of emigration via Hamburg during the year ending December 31, 1885, compared with the preceding four years.

Emigration in—	Direct.	Indirect.	Total persons.
1881.....	75,519	47,612	123,131
1882.....	80,993	32,228	113,221
1883.....	75,141	13,265	88,406
1884.....	74,103	16,339	91,603
1885.....	55,354	14,049	69,403

MANNHEIM.

Report of Consul Monaghan.

To characterize the year just ended we must use the word "over-production" or "underconsumption."

In every industry the supply has been much greater than the demand. Depreciation of values in certain products and staple articles, begun in the latter part of 1884, still continues, and although the general movement shows an increase numerically, business depression has prevailed.

Movement of general merchandise by sailing vessels or steamers with Mannheim by the Rhine, Neckar, and Main Rivers with Belgium and Holland during 1884, as published by the Mannheim Board of Trade in the fall of 1885.

Imports.....	cwt..	254,149,330
Exports	do....	7,709,534
Total	do....	261,858,864
By railroad :		
Departure for interior	pounds..	860,634,300
Transits	do....	111,964,823
Total.....	do....	972,599,123

Movement of grain and stock in general at Mannheim towards the end of the years 1884 and 1885.

By water	cwt..	6,738,622
By railroad.....	do....	7,056,236
Total	do....	13,794,858

Stock at the end of 1884, 1,100,000 cwt.

A decrease of a little over 2,000,000 cwt. is expected for 1885.

Among the various industries of this country the works for machine-building and the cigar manufactories enjoyed fair results, the former in consequence of a decrease in the desire to import foreign machinery, the latter because of large foreign governmental orders and an increase in the colonial export trade, Australia ordering in large quantities. I may remark, by way of parenthesis, that great interest is manifested in seeking and building up colonial trade.

Trade in chemical and pharmaceutical products fell and remained in a very depressed state, the prices of colors ranging in low quotations.

The sugar and also the cotton trade felt severely the effects of the general depression.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

In almost all branches of the cotton industry a fall in prices took place. Quotations reached their highest point in March, falling steadily until they had dropped fully 18 per cent. by the end of 1885. Prices in yarns followed, also, a retrograde movement throughout the year, dropping to prices at least 10 per cent. below the standard of 1884.

The causes to be assigned for this backward movement are, besides the general depression, the import of foreign, especially English, yarns. English spinners, braving the increased tariff, threw large quantities

on the market, and at such prices as to exclude continental agents and manufacturers. Weaving has fared comparatively well, succeeding in maintaining its prices throughout the year. Cloths find a steady market and good prices, being well protected against foreign competition. Shirtings are in good demand at moderate prices and weavers are deriving satisfactory profits.

VELVETS.

This branch of business has suffered a tremendous reaction. The exceedingly great demand during the last few years, causing the erection of new mills and the purchase of new machinery, has suddenly been checked, the tide of fashion having turned in favor of plush, woolens, and cotton velvets.

BEET SUGAR.

The campaign of 1884 and 1885, from September 1, 1884, to August 31, 1885, proved fatal to the sugar industry of the world; particularly the German sugar mills suffered too in the face of the fact that the production of beet roots, with an excess of 5 per cent. over the last ten years' annual average, and the yield of sugar being $16\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. greater than formerly. The results are found in a 20 per cent. reduction in prices consequent upon either the increased production or limited market.

The purely German product amounts to 25,300,000 cwts., produced in four hundred and ten mills and extracted from 228,722,545 cwts. of beet-root grown on 833,962 acres. The import amounted to 76,846 cwts., against 78,276 for 1883 and 1884. The export was 14,692,788 for 1885, against 13,393,677 for 1883 and 1884. The home consumption is valued at about 20 pounds per head of the population.

At present, because of the large sums invested, cheapness of product, &c., consequent upon overproduction, the mills are for the most part running at a loss. In September, 1884, the sugar was quoted at 22 marks, 80 pfennigs, or a little over \$5 per cwt., but declined to 18 marks, 80 pfennigs, or a little over \$4, and only in 1885, after the fact became generally known that there had been a considerable decrease in the culture, did prices advance, reaching \$6 and \$7. The Badish districts present a case analogous to the general one.

CEREALS.

In relation to grain and other crops, I am now prepared to state more fully the year's result. Breadstuffs exceeded considerably the general average, and the quantity of straw produced represents exceptionally good results.

As a consequence of the increase of the tariff on grain the home product found its way directly into the hands of the millers, to the no small loss of the local traders, while foreign breadstuffs were kept out. As a consequence the flour produced was by no means so varied nor so good, a careful mixture of home with foreign corn producing better results. Up to October a few fluctuations under the above-mentioned tariff and certain speculations based on the yield of the new crop may be noted.

With these exceptions the market was heavy and dull.

The war in the Balkan peninsula gave a temporary impulse to trade; but the comparative certainty that the war would be localized, checked the upward movement, and as the usually dull season was at hand

prices fell back again to their former low standard, viz, 17 marks 50 pfennigs, or about \$4.50 per 100 kilograms, or a little less than \$2 a hundred pounds. Russian, 18 marks per 100 kilograms or \$2 per cwt.

In barley the year's crop gave a good result as to quantity, but the quantity turned out somewhat inferior and unfit for export. Hungary took Germany's place in supplying Holland and England.

Prices, inland 14 marks per 100 kilograms, or \$1.50 per cwt.; foreign, 17 marks.

Oats turned out satisfactory quantities and rich in quality, hence a falling off in imports is to be reported. It may be stated that the tariff has little effect on the consumption of foreign seed. The oil industry is suffering in consequence of the "dull trade" in artificial butter.

HOPS.

The hop crop of 1884 gave, not only in Germany, but all over the Continent and in the United States, very good results, the quantity largely exceeding the demand; the quality was also very good. While at the beginning of 1885 prices of first-class were at 125 marks or \$29.75 per 110 pounds, they soon dropped to \$7.14 and \$9.22 per 110 pounds, consequent upon the great abundance and the large imports from the United States.

Although the demand for and manufacture of beer has increased all over the world, yet the production of hops has kept pace with it. Owing to bad weather, this year's crop, 1885, was seriously damaged, rendering first-class material very scarce; \$19.04 and \$21.42 per 110 pounds can be obtained for the best, while inferior grades range as low as \$3.75 per 110 pounds.

WINES.

Wine plentiful, but not good. The rainy and cold weather of September interfered with the ripening of the grapes. The 1885 crop may be regarded an average product, although in many cases it does not meet the approval of consumers, consequently will supply only home consumption. The previous undervalued wine of 1884 having finally turned out to be richer in sugar than when first produced has found a growing demand, so also the crop of 1883, at goodly advanced prices. Of foreign wines Italian reds again press their way into favor. The reason for their steady growth in popularity may be found in the care exercised both by the Italian Government and growers to produce the very best results, the Government not only assisting, but also exercising a rigorous supervisory control over the kinds produced and exported.

TOBACCO.

The culture of tobacco in 1885 experienced a considerably backward movement, as shown by the following comparison of statistics.

In the German Empire and in Baden there was devoted to the culture of tobacco—

Year.	German Empire.	Baden.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1883.....	55,440	19,244
1884.....	52,157	18,895
1885.....	47,379	15,655

A still further decrease is expected next season, because of the tariff being the same on both poor and good qualities, a trifle over \$10 per cwt. Only the best productive places will afford a profit to the producer. The lowness of price for the product has produced a fall in the values of land in the tobacco-growing sections.

Great quantities of the crop of 1884 were exported to England, Portugal, Algiers, and Austria.

The crop of 1885 is turning out very poor. In consequence of the hot summer and the want of rain during the planting season the plants developed only small, tough leaves. While the crop of 1884 yielded 1,942 pounds per acre, that of 1885 will bring scarcely more than 1,457.

The prices paid to the planters for the leaf of 1885 are \$8 and \$8.50 per cwt. for fine sweet cutting leaves, \$7 to \$10 for best cigar covers, \$3.75 to \$6 for common cigar covers, \$3 to \$3.75 for common cuttings. These prices do not embrace tax.

AGRICULTURE.

The efforts to change the system of culture for the improvement of material have met with very little success, as farmers are so conservative that they cannot be induced to renounce the old methods to try the new. No effort has been spared by the different societies for the improvement of agricultural methods, &c., to bring about better results. Business in general has been very depressed. The tendency of legislation is toward shutting the world out of Germany, and yet towards pressing the steel prows of German ships through the waters of every sea. To this end tax after tax has been levied, prejudice against foreign wares encouraged, and the purchase of home products encouraged.

Enormous, and I must say oppressive, taxes, consequent upon a huge military system, drain the nation's life blood. Business men murmur, asking when, where, and at what article of production the hated system is going to stop. The discussions over the tobacco and brandy monopoly express the fact that Germans are daring to think and question in relation to the Government's acts. Men are beginning to compare Europe with America, the one spending millions upon millions upon useless parades and a military system, while the other is striding forward in the ways of wealth and greatness. Men who saw poor peasants go away fifteen or twenty-five years ago poor as a church mouse, returning to-day counting their gold by thousands, begin to ask why not so with us. It makes a man proud of his country when he thinks that the world is turning to her for lessons in legislation, and industrial methods that conduce ever to the uplifting of man and his material, social, intellectual, and moral well-being.

J. C. MONAGHAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Mannheim, February 10, 1886.

H. Ex. 253—14

Comparative statement of prices, 1879-1885.

[Transmitted by Consul-General F. Raine, under date of March 11, 1886.]

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
		<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
Wheat * kilograms..	1,000	204.8	225.4	228.5	214.1	190.5	176.1	168.8
Rye *	1,000	143.8	194.0	202.6	161.3	149.5	149.9	146.5
Barley *	1,000	161.5	175.9	172.3	158.7	151.9	157.2	149.4
Oats *	1,000	133.2	148.8	154.6	143.1	132.5	139.9	140.2
Potatoes	1,000				32.2	44.6	34.1	27.5
Flour of wheat *	100	30.0	33.0	32.5	32.0	29.5	27.0	24.5
Flour of rye *	100	19.9	27.2	27.4	22.0	20.1	21.0	19.4
Spirits of potatoes.. liters..	10,000	52.5	10.4	55.4	48.8	53.1	41.1	41.2
Raw sugar	100	59.6	61.1	62.4	61.1	57.2	44.8	45.2
Sugar, refined	100	78.6	80.0	82.3	81.6	76.4	64.3	61.1
Coffee *	100	169.0	171.0	151.0	129.6	132.9	132.5	121.6
Rice	100	22.6	22.8	21.1	18.1	18.8	18.8	17.7
Pepper *	100	70.0	87.5	104.9	109.2	129.4	143.2	149.2
Herrings	150	37.3	37.3	31.9	34.9	38.2	34.0	26.4
Lard	100		84.7	113.4	118.7	100.3	84.1	70.9
Tobacco, manufactured * ..	100	85.5	94.9	88.1	86.0	85.9	88.3	85.9
Cotton	100	124.9	132.8	123.3	127.6	109.1	114.9	110.0
Wool	100	389.6	430.1	401.5	392.6	388.7	368.9	325.3
Raw silk	1	59.8	56.3	56.3	56.3	52.6	52.8	48.6
Lead	100	30.3	33.0	29.8	29.0	26.1	22.3	23.0
Copper	100	131.4	141.6	136.3	145.9	139.1	123.6	99.8
Pig-iron	1,000	72.2	91.7	79.2	83.8	78.9	73.5	68.5
Petroleum	100	18.6	20.2	18.9	17.1	18.2	18.1	17.2
Pit coal	1,000	9.8	10.8	10.7	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.6

NOTE.—Articles marked * were in 1879 and 1885, respectively, made subject to higher duties; the highest and lowest prices within seven years are in full-face type.

Tables transmitted by Consul Joseph W. Harper, Munich.

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE IN IRON.

The imports and exports of iron for the past three years show the following comparison:

Articles.	1885.	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Pig-iron:			
Imports	215,973.3	264,501.8	274,820.7
Exports	213,534.5	230,007.8	359,014.2
Lump-iron:			
Imports	7,492.8	7,768.4	9,170.6
Exports	63,230.0	67,108.6	92,503.8
Other manufactured iron:			
Imports	55,308.3	48,284.7	49,874.6
Exports	762,655.6	764,958.2	772,213.2
Bar-iron, exports	144,466.9	154,004.8	146,988.8
Rails, exports	164,791.3	144,452.6	176,177.5
Iron wire, exports	193,093.1	212,793.7	203,627.2
Other rough iron goods, exports	58,851.9	66,756.4	61,468.0
Rough iron plates, exports	398.1	44,033.3	52,298.5
Wire tacks, exports	38,769.3	38,617.3	28,150.0
Quite rough iron goods, exports	24,935.5	18,715.6	17,075.4
Forged iron pipes, exports	17,102.1	19,046.7	19,540.2

Last year's exports were distributed as follows (in double centners) :

Countries.	Pig-iron.	Lump-iron.	Rails.	Bar-iron.	Iron and steel wire.	Other rough iron goods.
Russia.....	627,475	2,449	3,248	226,889	6,354	69,233
Austria-Hungary.....	181,019	127,206	12,945	57,805	3,954	65,514
Switzerland.....	44,365	87,703	75,356	144,347	32,225	26,339
France.....	493,841	89,060	531	24,327	95,226	28,859
Belgium.....	453,898	52,151	202,965	109,604	240,589	37,615
Netherlands.....	143,044	550	400,437	194,183	179,716	81,246
Italy.....	19,693	142,089	319,733	137,429	92,788	41,466
Spain.....	21	46,147	44,454	4,440	46,147	5,529
United States.....	131,467	4,030	23,805	34,895	396,887	5,362
Other countries.....	7,856	3,699	1,428,893	258,677	415,867	85,400

Great Britain imported last year from Germany 41,053 double centners of bar-iron; 49,667 double centner of rails; 347,797 double centners of iron and steel wire; 106,035 double centners of wire tacks, and 10,472 double centers of other rough-iron goods.

Twenty centners equal one ton. Two hundred-weight equal 101.6 kilograms.

THE EXPORTS OF CHEMICALS IN GERMANY.

In most of the articles which fall into this category Germany's exports are increasing. From official returns we find that the exports have been as follows during the last three years (in double centners) :

[One double centner = 101.6 kilograms.]

Articles.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Calcined soda.....	119,814	110,821	44,864
Raw and crystallized soda.....	53,211	46,390	35,631
Potash.....	92,030	84,489	89,011
Chloride of potash.....	689,323	773,302	1,016,775
Hydrochloric acid.....	96,220	98,202	105,974
Sulphuric acid.....	173,419	161,352	156,319
Gunpowder.....	42,780	33,672	33,109
Phosphoric matches.....	23,853	22,005	22,740
Ultramarine.....	54,212	54,497	54,145
Aniline and aniline dyes.....	63,588	54,753	44,815
Mineral water.....	269,846	289,324	257,432
Cement.....	3,455,694	3,376,322	3,083,774

THE POSITION OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

Since the beginning of November the Berlin wheat market has been very flat and has shown a continual decline. The "bull" party had realized in November, so that there is now but one party in Berlin, the "bears." This party has brought prices to the lowest level imaginable. In order to overrule the wheat market the party has also proposed that the wheat hitherto given notice of shall no longer be capable of delivery. The proposal is in the hands of a commission, with which it will probably remain, since it has already effected its purpose, that of reducing the value of wheat. So far Germany has lived on its own yield of last harvest, imports having been but moderate, owing to the low prices prevailing. The stocks in the country do not, however, appear to be large. The ports (as Dantzic, Königsberg, and Stettin) do not count for much, as wheat in transit (that is, not having paid duty) lies there for the most part, and with a duty of 30 marks (\$7.14), it will not pay to dispose of it in Germany. The mills are poorly provided for; through their forestallment they lost money, so that now they only cover press-

ing requirements. The great agriculturists have almost no stocks left, this being especially the case with the province of Saxony, which has the greatest wheat cultivation in Germany. Dealers have also smaller stocks than in former years because the operations of the Berlin bears make them frightened to invest. Berlin itself has 27,000 tons of wheat. Germany imported last year 5,549,000 double centners of wheat, and in 1884 6,721,000 double centners, so that there are some 6,000,000 double centners to be drawn from abroad. Imported wheat would not pay at the existing prices, so that it is clear the German market will have to rise in order that the requirements of the country may be covered. It is calculated that the home stocks will not last beyond the beginning of April.

FOUR YEARS' EXPORTS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF GERMANY.

The exports of textile goods have been as follows during the last four years (in double centners) :

Description.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Cotton stuffs	142, 787	158, 916	144, 557	149, 182
Cotton hosiery	70, 345	68, 355	62, 747	59, 302
Cotton laces	21, 122	20, 713	20, 367	22, 419
Rope goods	36, 862	35, 915	36, 189	36, 676
Linen goods	33, 328	34, 142	34, 647	36, 120
Silk goods	2, 549	2, 684	2, 934	3, 629
Half-silk goods	38, 418	40, 830	34, 228	37, 366
Half-silk laces	6, 135	8, 358	10, 030	10, 067
Woolen stuffs	212, 047	211, 922	204, 938	198, 792
Woolen hosiery	25, 552	24, 897	22, 183	20, 121
Woolen laces	14, 634	15, 171	14, 520	16, 068
Cloths and linen	56, 422	63, 379	54, 707	50, 730

From these figures it will be seen that the exports of some articles have fallen off, as, for example, cotton stuffs and half-silk goods. Other classes of articles show an increase.

SUGAR STOCKS IN GERMANY.

According to returns compiled by the Association for the Protection of the Interests of the Sugar Industry the stocks of the first product, including the eventual raw production of the raw sugar manufactories of Germany, amounted on the 22d day of January, 1886, to 6,390,000 zoll centners (7,156,800 cwts.). This amount includes all sugar in bond and all the sugar of the first product in stock from the 1884-'85 campaign. At the end of February, 1885, the stocks were 4,496,000 zoll centners (5,035,520 cwts.), and the sales of the six chief sugar markets of Germany were in that month 1,298,200 centners (1,453,984 cwts.), and from January 22 to 31, 1885, 895,970 centners (1,003,486.4 cwts.), or together 2,134,170 centners (2,390,270.4 cwts.). If this amount should be sold between January 22 and February 28 of this year, the stocks would be less than last year.

PRIZES FOR RAILWAY INVENTIONS.

According to a resolution adopted by the Association of German Railway Managements, every three years prizes to the total amount of 30,000 marks (\$7,140) will be given for important inventions in railway concerns. These prizes are: (1) For inventions and improvements in the

construction and mechanical contrivances of railways, first prize, 7,500 marks (\$1,785), second prize, 3,000 marks (\$714); third prize, 1,500 marks (\$357). (2) For inventions and improvements in the ways of carrying on and maintaining railways, three prizes as above. (3) For inventions and improvements in regard to the management and working of railways, for statistics and prominent publications in literature, first prize, 3,000 marks (\$714), and two prizes of 1,500 marks (\$357) each. It is stipulated that inventions or improvements must be made and literary productions must be issued during the time comprised by the competition, or they will not be eligible to recover prizes. The association also reserves the right to publish inventions or improvements to which prizes are awarded. Prizes are now offered for the sexennial period, July 16, 1881, to July 15, 1887, and competitors must send in their inventions, &c., between January 1 and July 15, 1887. The headquarters of the association are 3 Bahnhof strasse, Berlin, S. W.

WINE CULTIVATION IN GERMANY.

The extent to which wine cultivation is carried on in this country is shown by the following return of areas and harvests. The average areas cultivated during the last seven years have been as follows :

[One gallon = 4.54 liters ; one hectare = 2.471 acres.]

Country.	Hectares.	Acres.
Alsace-Lorraine.....	30,244	74,733
Bavaria	22,332	55,182
Baden	19,885	49,136
Wurtemberg	18,546	45,827
Hesse	10,347	25,567
Prussia	17,040	42,106
Saxony	955	2,360
Other parts of Germany	244	603

The average harvests have been as follows :

Country.	In hectoliters.	In gallons.	Production per unit.
Alsace-Lorraine.....	617,636	13,604,317	23.1 hectoliters=508 gallons per 2.471 acres.
Bavaria	331,699	7,306,145	15.3 hectoliters=337 gallons per 2.471 acres.
Wurtemberg.....	298,590	6,576,872	16.1 hectoliters=354 gallons per 2.471 acres.
Baden.....	256,512	5,650,044	12.9 hectoliters=284 gallons per 2.471 acres.
Prussia	281,969	6,210,770	14.2 hectoliters=312 gallons per 2.471 acres.
Hesse.....	254,536	5,606,519	24.6 hectoliters=541 gallons per 2.471 acres.
Saxony.....	7,353	161,960	7.7 hectoliters=169 gallons per 2.471 acres.
Other parts	1,708	37,621	7.0 hectoliters=154 gallons per 2.471 acres.

MUNICH BREWERIES.

The malt consumption of Munich breweries has been as follows during the last two years :

[One gallon = 4.54 liters.]

Name.	1885.		1884.	
	Hectoliters.	Gallons.	Hectoliters.	Gallons.
Spartenbrauerei	191,649	4,221,343	162,908	3,588,281
Löwenbrauerei	125,554	2,765,506	81,609	1,797,555
Pschorrbrauerei	124,600	2,744,493	120,600	2,656,387
Hackerbrauerei.....	110,051	2,424,030	100,288	2,208,986
Franciskanerbrauerei	85,788	1,889,603	85,608	1,885,638

In each of these cases 1885 shows an increase as compared with 1884.

CHILD LABOR IN GERMAN MANUFACTORIES.

The number of children of from 12 to 16 years employed in the various manufactories of Germany was a year ago 153,507, including 97,799 boys and 55,708 girls. The textile industry had by far the largest proportion of child labor, and the 44,453 children employed by this industry included 26,236 girls. Mining, smelting works, and salt works employed 17,058 children (15,806 males and 1,252 females); metal manufactures, 16,765 (13,478 males and 3,287 females); stone and earth industries, 14,433 (12,092 males and 2,341 females); and food establishments, 18,211 children (10,195 males and 8,016 females).

INDUSTRY IN BAVARIA.

The reports of the Bavarian inspectors of factories state that during last year 11 establishments, mostly cotton spinning and weaving works, were discontinued, while 11 new and larger ones were begun. In Franconia 23 manufactories were opened and 3 discontinued. The inspector for the latter district enumerates the following industries and manufactures in which trade was bad last year:

Tobacco, gold-laces, chemicals, plate-glass, and the Upper Franconian hand weaving, while mechanical weaving works, gold-wire works, and the facet-polishing works of Middle Franconia were well employed. In Bavaria trade was as a whole very good.

COLOGNE.*Report of Consul Wamer on American imports in Cologne.*

The last material increase in the import duties on all articles more or less in Germany has not failed to produce a corresponding effect on foreign imports into this consular district, and it may be useful to American trade to examine to what extent American goods are imported here since the new tariff has been in operation.

The principal articles of importation from America to Cologne are machinery, tools, mangling machines, agricultural implements, articles of domestic use, sewing machines, pianos, apples, and apple slices (steam dried).

Machinery does not find its way here to any great extent, owing to the keen competition of Germany and England, and the demand from America is limited chiefly to machinery required for special purposes.

American tools generally command a good sale here, and are in high favor, not only on account of their excellent make and finish, but also on account of their durability.

The modern American wringer-machine, such as was lastly patented in May, 1885, by the Empire Wringer Company, of Auburn, N. Y., is a recent import, and is very much liked on account of its improvement. A middle-sized Empire wringer sells here at retail for 30 marks (\$7.14), and a large-sized one, adapted for hotels, for 75 marks (\$17.85).

German wringers, of which the frame work is made entirely of iron, and which are differently constructed from those of America, are preferred by some here. The prices of the German wringer range from 27.50 marks (\$6.54) to 34 marks (\$8.09), according to size. Both machines sell fairly well in this market.

Agricultural implements and articles for domestic use are imported in great variety, and generally meet with a ready sale at fair prices, they being considered most practical and useful. American shovels, of a peculiar make and size, were at one time in good demand, but they have since been imitated here and elsewhere in such a skillful manner that large quantities are now being sent to Russia, which country formerly imported this kind of shovel on an extensive scale direct from America.

Sewing machines continue to be imported, but not nearly on so large a scale as formerly. The reason for this falling off is that German competition is doing all in its power to drive the American sewing machines out of the market. A large number of sewing-machine manufactories has been established in various parts of Germany, and the manufacturers openly boast that, although sewing machines were first invented and introduced in America, the Germans now claim the merit of having made great improvements in these machines. A kind of war is now being waged between the American and German manufacturers of sewing machines, and if America wishes to retain her former prestige she will do well not to lose sight of the fact that continual and important improvements are being made in Germany.

With regard to American pianos the importations are so far rather on a limited scale; first, because these instruments are as yet imperfectly known; and second, because the prices are considerably higher than those of German make; but it may be fairly assumed that the American instruments will soon enjoy higher favor and obtain a larger sale on account of their absolute perfection. An inspection of the pianos of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of New York, as I find here for sale, will show at once the great superiority of these American instruments over the German. Taking, for example, a semi-grand of the above-mentioned firm and comparing it with a semi-grand of Bluthner, one of the foremost manufacturers of Germany, one is forced to admit that as regards elegance of make and perfection of finish in every detail, the American piano is not to be equaled. The tone of this instrument is rich and brilliant, and according to the opinions of those who are best qualified to judge, it is unsurpassed for durability. In fact the American piano stands unrivaled, and the Germans, who may be considered good judges, admit the superiority. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that when these instruments become better known and appreciated their sale is likely to increase in this district. A semi-grand Steinway costs here from 2,700 to 3,200 marks (\$642.60 to \$761.60), whereas a semi-grand Bluthner costs 1,900 marks (\$452.20). A grand Steinway costs from 4,000 to 4,500 marks (\$952 to \$1,071), and a concert grand 5,000 marks (\$1,190) and upwards.

Harmoniums of American make are also offered here, and are admired for their fine construction and splendid tone. They sell here at about 500 marks (\$119).

India-rubber overshoes and waterproof cloaks were formerly freely imported here, but since a higher duty has been imposed on these articles their importation has almost entirely fallen off.

Apples continue to arrive in fair quantities and sell generally well, except at times when excessive crops of German apples depress the trade. Dried apple slices form also an article of regular import. They sell at about 60 pfennige per pound (14 cents).

Among minor articles imported from America may be mentioned machine-belts, wooden-wares, walnut, baskets, corned beef, weighing

machines, bird-cages, linoleum, &c., but the trade in these articles is not important, nor are the prices generally remunerative.

WM. D. WAMER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cologne, March 25, 1886.

KÖNIGSBERG.

Acting Consul Robert Gadeke transmits under date May 14, 1886, the following statement of exports of all sorts of grain other than rice from Königsberg during the years 1884 and 1885:

	1885.		1884.	
	Landward.	Seaward.	Landward.	Seaward.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Wheat.....	1,964	224,248	5,024	124,452
Rye.....	6,598	130,993	11,545	92,615
Barley.....	11,121	13,671	10,378	15,481
Oats.....	2,803	18,061	4,572	44,109
Buckwheat.....	35	1,438	35	574
Pease.....	443	14,679	566	19,215
Beans.....	168	2,691	164	4,567
Line seed.....	1,578	7,962	1,947	12,770
Sundry seeds.....	2,859	14,390	2,615	14,446
	27,569	428,133	36,846	328,229
Total.....	455,702		365,075	

NOTE.—Ton = 1,000 kilograms.

GREECE.

Report of Consul Hancock.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The records of this office for the past year show the value of the goods exported to the United States, as per invoices presented at this consulate, and the agencies attached to have been as follows:

Exported from—	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Patras.....	Currants.....tons..	7,032	\$508,338 45
	Figs.....		67 48
Zante.....	Currants.....tons..	749	55,898 56
	Figs.....		378 22
Piræus.....	Sponges.....		33,220 00
	Cliffstone.....		22,950 00
	Iron ore.....		14,800 00
	Wine and eatables.....		356 60
Syra.....	Toilet powder and sundries.....		341 80
Total value.....			636,351 11

Total value last year of \$920,492.61. This considerable falling off is in the quantity of currants shipped, for whereas the shipments in 1884 amounted to 13,114 tons, the total for the past year is only 7,781 tons; the decrease results from the very high prices that have ruled for the past season's crop, due in some measure to the shortness of the crop, and also to the ever increasing demand from France for currants for the purpose of making wine.

In miscellaneous articles, such as sponges, iron ore, &c., there is a considerable increase in the value of the exports to the United States; quite a nice little trade seems to be springing up between the Piraeus and New York.

Direct imports from the United States are still exclusively confined to petroleum, which, as I have pointed out in a former report, is a Government monopoly. I am not able to give the exact quantity received, but there have been at least four steamers' cargoes bringing about 180,000 cases.

CURRENTS.

The first shipments of currants made to the United States from the new crop in August last cost from 16s. to 19s. per cwt., cost and freight to New York, after which the price gradually declined until about the middle of September, when as low as 15s. 3d., cost and freight, per cwt. was touched; it becoming then apparent that the crop would be short, a gradual rise took place, until about the middle of December, when prices had reached 18s. 6d., cost and freight, per cwt. American traders thought this price too high, and for some time abstained from making any purchases, and considering that in December, 1884, prices were down to 11s. to 12s. 6d., cost and freight, per cwt., it was not to be wondered at, but they omitted to take into account the general good quality of last season's crop and the short produce. They are now obliged to come forward and buy at 23s. 6d. to 24s., cost and freight, per cwt., but nearly the whole crop has already been bought up; and whatever the price that may now be offered, the United States must now remain some 4,000 tons short of its usual direct supply of currants.

The prices quoted above are lowest market prices for the cheapest descriptions of fruit; for the better and choice lots prices ruled from 20s. to 30s., cost and freight, per cwt., according to quality, but these grades were all bought up early in the season.

Last season's crop of currants has now pretty clearly been ascertained to be about 115,000 tons, against a total the previous year of 130,000 tons; the distribution of the crop up to date has been as follows:

	Tons.
United States	7,000
United Kingdom	55,765
Canada	839
France	27,856
North of Europe	6,135
Trieste	1,604
Australia	628
Russia	133
Total shipments	99,960

Of the fruit still remaining about 12,000 tons are being loaded and held for shipment to France; the remainder is still unsold.

VALONIA.

The valonia crop has been abundant and of good quality; the produce of the various districts has been as follows: Aitolia, 5,400 tons;

Achaia, 1,200 tons; Maina, 4,600 tons; total, 11,200 tons, against a produce last year of only 5,150 tons. A large quantity of this article is now shipping to England at a price to cost \$40 to \$45 per ton free on board by handy little English schooners, that have brought codfish from Newfoundland to this and other Mediterranean ports.

WINES.

The wine crop was small last season, but quality fine. A German company established here shipped to Germany wine to the value of \$34,000, against \$39,000 in 1884. This wine is principally used for mixing to give strength to weaker wines. Besides the currants taken by France for wine-making, quite a considerable trade is springing up in "must" or new wine with that country. The crop of the island of Ste. Maura, estimated at 90,000 to 100,000 barrels, has been almost all bought up for France. About half the wine produced in Corfu, or about 75,000 barrels, has also gone to the same destination; also from Kymi, in Eubœa, about 120,000 barrels were shipped, besides smaller quantities from several of the islands in the Greek Archipelago. This is all dark red wine, with plenty of tannin in it, and is mixed with the French wines, and also manufactured into many of the finer brands,

The barrel of Ste. Maura is equal to 16 gallons; that of Corfu and Eubœa only equal to 15 gallons. Formerly this wine used to be sold at about \$2.50 per barrel, but the price last season opened at \$3.50 per barrel, and soon advanced to about \$6 per barrel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The olive-oil crop last year was very poor, allowing but little for export, probably not over 5,000 tons; price equal to about £35 per ton free on board. The price paid at retail for local consumption is equal to about £45 per ton.

The crop of cereals was also very short last year, and consequently the imports from Turkey and the Black Sea were comparatively larger; prices were:

	Per imperial quarter.
Wheat.....	\$9 45
Barley.....	5 00
Indian corn.....	6 00
Oats.....	4 30

Eleven cargoes of Labrador codfish were received here and at Zante from the past season's catch, in all 39,970 quintals. Owing to the high rate of exchange, the prices realized were low, for the first two or three cargoes only equal to 15s. per quintal to pay for cost, freight, and insurance, and for the subsequent cargoes equal to 12s. and 13s. per quintal, cost, freight, and insurance; and the last cargoes only realizing equal to 10s. 6d. per quintal, cost, freight, and insurance. The quantity received from the catch of 1884 was about 50,000 quintals, but the fish was arriving as late as June last, so there is yet time to make up this quantity from the past season's catch.

MONOPOLIES AND FINANCE.

Of the monopolies assumed by the Government last year, viz, that of the cutting of tobacco, the sale of cigarette paper, and matches were, shortly after the assumption of office by the ministry of Mr. Delyannis,

done away with, that is to say, on the two last articles it is nominally still in force, but will be abolished as soon as the supplies ordered by the Government have been worked off. It was not an improvement in the finances that enabled the Government to make this; it was either a party move or the Government found such monopolies could not be carried out, the expenses to prevent illicit trading being very heavy and at the same time inadequate. As a set-off against the revenue that ought to have been derived from these monopolies a further increase has been put upon the import duties, and the price of petroleum (which still continues a Government monopoly) has been increased 6 drachmas per case, which is equivalent to an extra duty of about 30 per cent. on the previous price.

The measure carried out with so much sacrifice by the Government of Mr. Tricoupi to do away with the forced currency was unfortunately of short duration. With the first movement in Roumelia every consideration of economy was thrown to the winds. The reserves were immediately called out, and they answered with such unexpected celerity that the authorities did not know what to do with them, and could neither supply them with food, house, or dress them. Money had to be found somehow, and the only means available were to return to the forced currency, and by threatening the local banks that Government would issue paper of its own, oblige them to make the necessary loans.

The exchange on London, which was previously 25 drachmas per pound, soon began to advance, and has been run up to 31.25 drachmas per pound, or a depreciation on the paper money of 25 per cent. The taxes previously were heavy enough. As an example, I may say I paid 210 drachmas yearly as tax on my dwelling-house and 750 drachmas as industry or income tax; these at a moment's notice have been doubled, under the plea of a war contribution, and have had to be paid.

PUBLIC WORKS.

There has been a considerable spurt in railways during the past year. About six months ago the Attica line to Laurium, about 80 kilometers, was opened, and, according to report, although only working for such a short time, already leaves something over working expenses. The line also from Corinth to Athens, about 100 kilometers, was opened last April, and a short time after that from Corinth to Kiato, about 20 kilometers. The line from Kiato to Argos, about 75 kilometers, is expected to be opened in about a month; some further portions of lines in Thessaly have also been opened, and it is stated that the total lines now working in Greece have a length of 372 kilometers. The line from Corinth to this, via Kiato and Vostizza, it is expected will be finished within a year.

The cutting of the canal at Corinth is progressing; rock which was giving a deal of trouble has been got through, and the soil being now sandy the work is progressing quicker.

A floating dock, capable of raising large ships of war, has been successfully brought from Toulon and is anchored in the port of Salamis.

The breakwater for this port, the working of which had been suspended for a couple of years, has been resumed and it is to be hoped will be continued.

E. HANCOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Patras, February 12, 1886.

HOLLAND.

Report of Consul Eckstein on the commerce and industries of Holland in 1885.

AGRICULTURE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

From a gentleman, named H. M. Hartog, residing at Barneveld, in the province of Gelderland, and who is generally recognized as being thoroughly conversant with matters relating to the agricultural affairs of this country and the condition of the farmers, I was kindly furnished a statement touching these matters, covering the year 1885, and which, translated, contains the following information :

Crop results.—The crop of winter cereals was, on the average, a very satisfactory one; wheat and rye yielded a very good crop.

The harvest of summer grains, however, turned out to be poor or indifferent.

On low grounds oats produced a middling crop; on high and drier grounds it failed completely.

The buckwheat crop proved an entire failure, so much so that in many places or cases it did not pay or justify the cost of harvesting.

The profuse crop of wheat and rye did not conduce much to the benefit of the cultivator, owing to the low prices the articles commanded.

Potatoes, though quite variable, generally yielded a satisfactory crop, both as regards quantity and quality; but they also, owing to the low standard of prices, did not prove a very profitable crop, being often found to be unsaleable, in consequence of too great quantities being brought to the market.

Pasture.—In the beginning of the summer the pasture lands produced grass and hay in satisfactory quantities, but in consequence of the continuous drought in July and August there was later on a deficiency, the more so as the aftergrowth was very insignificant.

Accordingly there was no "second cut," and cattle had to be stabled early in the autumn.

The beet-root crop resulted from middling to tolerably fair as to quantity, but most satisfactory as to quality; but the low price of $7\frac{1}{2}$ florins per 1,000 kilograms, net, left the cultivator but very little if any profit. New contracts for 1886 crops are now being made at the rate of 9 florins. Some of the farmers were unwilling to contract for less than 10 florins, but being in most cases short of cash they accepted the offer of an advance of 70 florins per hectare and contracted with the factories at the rate of 9 florins.

CONDITION OF THE FARMERS.

Whilst the year 1885 cannot be set down as an unfavorable one as regards the quantity of the crops, it must be so considered in respect of the general prosperity of the farmers of the country, and this was owing principally to the low prices of nearly all farming and dairy products.

During several immediately preceding years, with a downward tending of grain prices, the prices of dairy products remained firm or stationary, so that farmers could and did have recourse to cattle-breeding for a more preferable occupation.

In 1885, however, the prices of cattle and pigs and butter and cheese decreased very considerably, which, for this country, was far more disastrous than the low prices of grain, as cattle and dairy products figure amongst the principal exports from Holland.

The situation, as described to me, became such that "many tenants could not pay their rents, and many proprietors were unable to pay the interest on the mortgages on their farms."

As causes of the low prices of butter are assigned the ever-increasing production of artificial butter.

This, however, would in itself not be so very prejudicial were it not that butterine, or butterine mixed with natural butter, has more or less found its way into the market, and was sold under the name of real or natural butter, and this to the great injury or detraction of the reputation of the genuine and all Dutch natural butter, and depreciating its price at home and abroad.

At the present time great expectations are entertained from the establishment of a certain "union" or "association" of interested parties in the country whose object it is to check abuses in the butter trade.

In Friesland, one of the chief butter-producing provinces, great efforts are now being made in generally securing that in future greater care be bestowed upon butter-making and in sorting the different qualities.

Cheese has also come down to unheard-of low prices, and this not so much on account of overproduction as through diminished consumption, owing mainly to the lack of prosperity of the working classes in Europe.

In the fall of the year, when grass was scarce and production had fallen off accordingly, the demand for cheese for the German market, in some of its more prosperous industrial districts, increased to a certain extent, causing prices to rise slightly.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

As an encouraging circumstance, pertaining to the interests of agriculture, it is reported that during the year considerable improvements have been made in the breeding of horses and cattle; as to the former, by the import of better stallions from Germany.

Cattle-breeding has been progressive in consequence of the establishment of "Herdbook Unions," of which there are now four: The Dutch cattle herdbook, registering 8,638 bulls and 6,268 cows; the Twentsch cattle herdbook; the Frisian cattle herdbook, registering 802 bulls and 5,044 cows, and the North Holland cattle herdbook.

The last-named union has sent an agent to the United States with a view of establishing a branch office there for the purpose of disseminating information regarding the superior points of the North Holland cattle and extend the sale of cattle of their own breeding. This has been done to counteract, as far as possible, the action of the Holstein and Dutch Frisian association in the United States in raising the fee for registering in their herdbook to \$25 per head of cattle imported. The registry fee per head of cattle, in any of the herdbooks in this country, does not exceed the sum of \$1, from what I am informed, and the inspection is very strict.

A great many good cattle were purchased here in 1885 by cattle-dealers from the United States, and at good prices, but as compared with 1884 the sales and exports have greatly fallen off. From the records of this consulate it appears that the cattle exports, for which invoices were declared, amounted to \$94,000 in 1885 and \$181,000 in 1884. Great exertions are now being made toward the improvement of pigs through the importation of the Poland-China breed, which, as is claimed, will bear transportation better than the more delicate English breeds.

In 1885 there was but little use made of ensilage, and recent results of that system of fresh-fodder preserving have not proved very satisfactory. The expenses it entails are considered too high, whilst the loss of nutritious properties is also held to be an important item.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

Their condition in 1885 was, and is now, as compared with what it was in 1884 and previous years, very unsatisfactory. The low prices of necessaries of life and the reduced cost of living generally, does them no good, as their wages have come down more than correspondingly. This is the case throughout the country, and applies alike to workmen and laborers employed by stock-breeders, dairymen, and other farmers. The worst off are those who are not regularly employed the year round on the same farm or dairy, as they often find it most difficult to get work even in the most busy times of the year.

THE GRAIN TRADE IN HOLLAND.

A review of the grain trade in this country, in 1885, affords no occasion to characterize it as much more prosperous or satisfactory than it was in the previous year. In the beginning of the year it was believed that the prices, which were then held to be very low, would easily be maintained, as it appeared certain the imports would not be heavy, with an increased demand for consumption.

In the month of January holders of grain held firmly to the then ruling prices, evincing confidence in their being kept up, if they would not advance. Buyers, however, remained constantly reserved, in consequence of favorable reports regarding crop prospects and on account of the then existing doubts as to the demand in the German market in the face of the increase in the duty on grain in that country.

It was soon shown that, with an eye to the change in the tariff, there had been larger imports into Germany and orders given for direct supplies; thus this market was given the go-by, and trade here became more dependent upon local consumption only. Later on, in the month of April, arose political complications between England and Russia, and the threatened danger of a war induced grain purchases here and in Germany, but when, after awhile, it became certain that there would be no peace interruption the market resumed its former lethargic condition, and, in fact, all European markets became then weaker even than they were before, and remained so to the end of the year.

The following statements show the imports of rye, wheat, and barley at Rotterdam and on the Maas, and at Amsterdam and on the Zaan for ten years, or from 1876 to 1885, both inclusive, in lasts, viz :

Years.	Amsterdam and on the Zaan.			Rotterdam and on the Maas.		
	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
1876.....	8,000	9,800	3,175	74,900	86,400	41,475
1877.....	27,750	12,150	3,225	81,400	43,050	34,700
1878.....	36,340	19,350	7,370	105,100	82,450	38,975
1879.....	38,170	16,670	4,477	134,823	103,393	39,356
1880.....	21,182	17,468	6,643	80,300	100,323	39,903
1881.....	19,710	14,420	4,810	62,803	101,371	42,290
1882.....	42,216	31,198	10,869	88,295	138,867	46,499
1883.....	47,700	26,917	4,653	104,512	139,282	49,016
1884.....	34,471	26,384	5,639	107,468	169,980	51,832
1885.....	61,171	25,465	5,224	90,701	134,426	56,655

The trade (exports and consumption) during same period of time was, in lasts, as follows, viz :

Years.	Amsterdam and on the Zaan.			Rotterdam and on the Maas.		
	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
1876.....	13,400	9,770	2,785	79,900	87,400	36,900
1877.....	19,245	12,840	3,560	74,900	42,985	38,770
1878.....	31,060	18,060	6,067	107,773	84,136	38,027
1879.....	46,325	18,500	5,399	139,222	104,178	39,776
1880.....	34,902	17,278	6,699	82,826	96,246	40,957
1881.....	19,625	15,065	5,115	62,839	101,442	40,848
1882.....	39,336	29,163	10,784	86,600	140,800	48,600
1883.....	44,900	22,917	4,453	107,900	138,800	48,000
1884.....	39,338	29,273	5,642	104,832	170,685	51,875
1885.....	47,472	25,335	4,913	90,341	133,986	56,254

The stock on hand on the 1st of January of each year from 1877 to 1886, was, in lasts, as follows, viz :

Years.	Amsterdam and on the Zaan.			Rotterdam and on the Maas.		
	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
1877.....	10,700	2,800	500	6,400	4,000	8,975
1878.....	19,205	2,110	165	12,900	4,065	4,905
1879.....	24,485	3,400	1,468	10,227	2,379	5,853
1880.....	16,330	1,570	546	5,828	1,594	5,433
1881.....	2,610	1,760	490	3,302	5,671	4,379
1882.....	2,695	1,115	185	3,266	5,600	5,821
1883.....	5,575	3,150	270	4,962	3,714	3,712
1884.....	8,428	7,129	462	1,611	4,199	4,796
1885.....	3,561	4,240	459	4,247	3,494	4,753
1886.....	17,260	4,370	770	4,607	3,934	5,154

Statement showing the countries and places whence rye was imported into Holland, and the quantity from each, during the last five years, in lasts.

Countries and places.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Archangel.....					384
St. Petersburg.....	1,610	7,459	6,906	2,989	9,100
Reval, Pernau, &c.....	2,434	5,574	11,895	6,441	1,875
Riga, &c.....	8,013	5,518	3,341	4,679	3,412
Libau and Windau.....	3,628	2,569	8,092	4,205	3,631
Prussian Baltic ports.....	9,276	3,704	16,863	15,980	3,756
Finland, Sweden, Denmark.....					709
Russian Black Sea ports.....	56,881	57,280	39,788	34,254	14,517
Turkey.....	7,023	18,068	14,338	16,898	7,982
America.....	1,826	7,121	3,289	1,726	6,250
Sundry places.....		175		1,123	11,187
Total.....	90,691	107,468	104,512	88,295	62,803

Statement showing the countries and places whence wheat was imported into Holland, and the quantity from each, during the last five years, in lasts.

Countries and places.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Russian Baltic ports.....	28,363	70,951	75,222	38,288	5,994
Prussian Baltic ports.....	34,879	12,424	8,271	9,520	7,263
Russian Black Sea ports.....	58,992	44,335	32,993	59,866	30,223
Turkey.....	5,217	6,088	8,384	1,828	3,467
America.....	1,571	27,724	2,894	16,522	37,093
India.....	3,800	6,200	11,168	12,643	13,722
Sundry places and indirect.....	1,604	2,258	350	200	3,609
Total.....	134,426	169,980	139,282	138,867	101,371

The prices of wheat stood about 15 florins per 2,400 kilograms lower at the end of the year than at its beginning, the variation being less as to prime sorts than as regards inferior sorts; on the whole the fluctuations were unimportant, affording little opportunity for a profitable business.

Parties here most capable to prognosticate on the subject, after considering all the circumstances bearing upon it, predict that the wheat trade will be dragging and poor during the first months of the present year; only bad weather or danger of war can infuse animation.

MAIZE.

The consumption of Indian corn for fodder and distilling purposes was rather considerable in the past year; at its close, however, the demand for the article was weak, prices ruling lower than in the countries of supply.

The imports of Indian corn during each of the last five years are shown by the following statement, in lasts, viz :

Whence imported.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
New York, &c	8,787	5,955	6,534	1,967	10,046
New Orleans	2,109	.....	993	.....	2,147
Black Sea ports	1,627	8,231	5,193	3,889	11,257
Diverse places	186	745	.....	113	.....
Total	12,709	14,931	12,720	5,969	23,450

PRICES OF WHEAT.

The lowest and highest prices of wheat as they ruled in the markets of Holland during the last ten years, or from 1876 to 1885, are given in the following exhibit, per 2,400 kilograms, in florins :

Years.	130 pounds, American summer.		American red winter.		130 pounds, Odessa.		Calcutta Club II.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
1876	275	325	.....	.....	285	330	.....	.....
1877	325	385	.....	.....	315	380	.....	.....
1878	275	345	.....	.....	270	340	.....	.....
1879	270	375	.....	.....	270	360	.....	.....
1880	285	315	.....	.....	285	315	.....	.....
1881	320	350	.....	.....	312	350	.....	.....
1882 .....	.....	.....	275	350	260	330	.....	.....
1883 .....	.....	.....	290	300	270	285	230	260
1884 .....	.....	.....	220	290	210	270	200	235
1885 .....	.....	.....	225	255	200	230	205	220

The lowest and highest prices for American mixed Indian corn were, during the past five years, per 100 kilograms, in florins, as follows :

Year.	Lowest.	Highest.
1881	7. 25	8. 50
1882	8. 50	12. 00
1883	7. 00	8. 00
1884	7. 00	7. 50
1885	6. 00	7. 50

THE OLEOMARGARINE TRADE IN 1885.

From data obtained of one of the principal commercial houses in this city interested in transactions in the article of oleomargarine, I am enabled to furnish the following information relating to the trade in the same in Holland in 1885.

The volume of the traffic in and the consumption of oil has not diminished during the year; on the contrary, the imports both from the United States and European countries seem to show an increase, according to the estimates of them, and as compared to those of the two preceding years.

From the United States they are variously stated to have amounted all the way from 118,000 to 124,000 tierces in 1885, as against about 105,000 in 1884, and about 116,000 in 1883.

Regarding the quantity of margarine imported from Vienna, France, Russia, Germany, and England, I can only learn that, in the aggregate, it cannot have been less in 1885 than the imports of the American product, but in how far statements to this effect are to be depended upon I cannot say, as all who are acquainted with the trade agree, at the same time, in claiming it to be impossible to get at the figures representing the quantity of the imports from European countries, as they go directly to consumers or butterine manufacturers, and this is more especially the case as concerns the Russian product.

Judging from the prices, as they ruled in 1885, the manufacture of and the trade in the article in question cannot have been profitable or satisfactory.

With frequent fluctuations, values continue to decline, with the result that prices gradually gave way to a considerable extent.

In the beginning of the year prime qualities fetched as much as 75 to 78 florins per 100 kilograms, while at the end of the year same class goods brought only from 52 to 54 florins, so that the decline in the price at the close of the year amounted to over 20 florins.

The following is a comparative statement of the prices as quoted in the Dutch market for oleomargarine, at the close of the years 1883, 1884, and 1885, per 100 kilograms:

	1885.	1884.	1883.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Prime oil	52 to 54	70 to 73	75 to 81
Middle grades	44 to 48	67 to 68	70 to 71
Inferior goods	40 to 44	48	48

During the first six months of the year sales could be rather readily effected at comparatively good prices, but about the month of June buyers' disposition to operate commenced to fall off, and as butterine manufacturers were at that time amply provided, hardly anything could be done in the article.

Later on, when the report reached here that the law prohibiting the manufacture of butterine in the State of New York was declared to be unconstitutional, null, and void, a considerable demand for oil sprung up, and old stocks and fresh supplies were readily bought, not only by artificial butter manufacturers, but also by speculators, it being generally believed that in consequence of the above-mentioned decision supplies from the United States would decrease.

In the month of August the trade was the most animated, and prices

advanced about 8 florins. During the following months and up to end of the year the market, however, became so extremely dull and depressed as to make it most difficult to effect any sales even at very low prices.

Respecting the quality of the American product, all are loud in praises as to the great improvement in the Chicago brands, which, as is stated to me, have become preferred to all others from our side.

The European oil also continues to make great progress. The Vienna product comes now so much improved to this market as to be often placed on a par with the American leading brands. One of the Vienna makes has become so superior as to command in the course of the year as much as 4 to 5 florins above the highest quotations for all other oil.

The competition in this trade is becoming more and more pressing and keen, but to all appearances, after taking into consideration the conditions and circumstances touching the facilities, respectively, of the American and European oil manufacturers, I arrive at the conclusion that our manufacturers need have no serious apprehension of losing their present share in the trade if they will be duly careful and vigilant.

BACON.

Concerning the imports and trade in American bacon at Amsterdam and in Holland, I quote from a communication before me and which I received from a firm here best informed on the subject, the following:

There is but little to say regarding the trade in American bacon in this country in 1885, as the consumption of it was very trifling. The imports of it have greatly fallen off from year to year during the last three years; last year's, 1885, being estimated to have amounted to only about one-half of what they were in 1884. Certain lots contracted for late in 1884 and delivered during the first months of 1885 and at prices held to be low had to be disposed of at a loss on account of a constantly decreasing demand and generally diminishing consumption. A further decline in prices caused some orders to be given and imports to be made from the United States during the latter half of the year, but again with unfavorable results, as the consumption, in place of increasing, as was expected it would, experienced a further falling off, the domestic product remaining during the entire summer at very low prices.

It should be observed that when the domestic article is particularly cheap here the farmers usually consume their own product, but when the contrary is the case they, as a rule, sell it and buy the American article in place of it.

The chief cause assigned for the subsisting great falling off in the consumption of bacon and other hog products consists of the very unfavorable condition in which the farming population and working classes of this country are and have been placed during the last past few years.

During the months of November and December the prices of the American product were considered low as compared with those ruling for the home article, bringing again about a disposition to venture on sending orders for limited quantities, to be delivered early in the present year.

It is gratifying to me to say that it is reported our packers are exerting themselves to the utmost to satisfy the trade and consumers, by furnishing the American product so as in every way to deserve and meet their expectations.

COTTON.

The Cotton Brokers' Association, of Amsterdam, in a review as to last year's operations in cotton, express themselves as follows:

We have reached the end of a year which will be long remembered by all interested in the cotton trade.

Commenced under most favorable auspices, disappointment succeeded disappointment, and in place of the anticipated gains the year 1885 brought heavy losses.

And yet it is easily explained that contrary expectations were justified.

The arrivals of cotton in the American sea-board places more and more confirmed the predictions that the crop would be a small one, whilst at about the same time it became known that the same would be the case regarding the crop of British India.

It seemed then to be necessary to be prepared that offers would be limited, and believed that in the course of the season prices could be dictated, as it were, to the consumer.

This, however, turned out to be a woful delusion, and, chiefly in consequence of the miserable situation of the industry.

It is true that other causes, such as the English-Russian complications and the decline or depreciation in silver values, exerted an unfavorable influence, but the rock upon which the article stranded was the industry.

The demand for cotton by manufacturers fell off from day to day, and what appeared to be, at one time, a certain condition of scarcity, became more than abundance, under the circumstances, and removed all hopes of an increase in prices, and more particularly when the prospects became promising for a large crop for 1885 and 1886.

During the latter months of the year prices steadily declined, and now speculators in cotton sit, like Job, in sackcloth and ashes.

The following is a statement showing the imports of cotton—American, East Indian, and other sorts—during the past twenty-five years, or from 1861 to 1885, inclusive:

Years.	American.	East Indian, &c.	Total.	Years.	American.	East Indian, &c.	Total.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1861.....	18,934	7,711	26,645	1874.....	40,276	19,398	59,674
1862.....	924	6,761	7,685	1875.....	27,178	28,703	55,881
1863.....	.....	6,791	6,791	1876.....	56,438	37,066	93,504
1864.....	585	14,073	14,658	1877.....	59,468	15,498	74,966
1865.....	106	13,904	14,010	1878.....	65,666	21,443	87,109
1866.....	3,155	26,723	29,878	1879.....	70,054	28,193	98,247
1867.....	6,881	20,589	27,470	1880.....	34,448	13,770	48,218
1868.....	17,427	37,299	54,726	1881.....	52,619	24,631	77,250
1869.....	15,116	50,994	66,110	1882.....	36,099	7,227	43,326
1870.....	30,955	25,011	55,966	1883.....	73,171	11,256	84,427
1871.....	119,976	43,212	163,188	1884.....	51,019	13,006	64,025
1872.....	59,763	103,424	163,187	1885.....	29,734	3,017	32,751
1873.....	42,519	24,168	66,687				

PRICES.

The weekly price-notations at Amsterdam in 1885 were as shown in the following statement, per half kilogram, in Dutch currency, viz:

Date.	Middling American.	Good fair Oomra.	Date.	Middling American.	Good fair Oomra.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
January 3.....	33	25	July 11.....	32	25
January 10.....	33	25½	July 18.....	31	25
January 17.....	33	25½	July 25.....	31	25
January 24.....	33	25½	August 1.....	31	25
January 31.....	33	25½	August 8.....	31½	25
February 7.....	33	25½	August 15.....	31	25
February 14.....	33	25½	August 22.....	30½	25
February 21.....	33	25½	August 29.....	30½	25
February 28.....	33¾	25¼	September 5.....	30	25
March 7.....	33½	25¼	September 12.....	30	25
March 14.....	33	25¼	September 19.....	30	25
March 21.....	33¼	25¼	September 26.....	30	25
March 28.....	33	25¼	October 3.....	30	25
April 11.....	33	25¼	October 10.....	30	24
April 18.....	33	26¼	October 17.....	30	24
April 25.....	33	25¼	October 24.....	30	24
May 2.....	32	25¼	October 31.....	29¾	24
May 9.....	32	25¼	November 7.....	29¾	24
May 16.....	32	25¼	November 14.....	29¾	24
May 30.....	32¾	25¼	November 21.....	29¾	24
June 6.....	32¾	25¼	November 28.....	29¾	24
June 13.....	32¾	25¼	December 5.....	29	24
June 20.....	32	25¼	December 12.....	29	24
June 27.....	32	25¼	December 19.....	29	24
July 4.....	32	25¼	December 31.....	28	24

FLOUR.

The imports and consumption of American and other foreign flour, wheat and rye, have greatly fallen off in 1885, even as compared to what they were in 1884, when the flour trade was of far less importance than during the immediately preceding years.

As to American flour, the decrease in the imports and consumption has more especially reference to better sorts, such as are known to the trade here as bakers' and patent flour, as the local mills are said to have been constantly in position during the past year to furnish a certain class of flour which was made to answer same purposes, and at a lower price than similar qualities could be purchased at and imported, either from the United States or from any other country.

Low grades of American wheat flour found their way to this market in rather considerable quantities, as their peculiar qualities are found to be advantageous for mixing with other sorts of flour, on account whereof they are likely to always remain in demand and be imported to a varying extent.

Several transactions in American bakers' flour, at acceptable prices, have taken place in the current year, and it seems quite likely that the imports in 1886 will be much larger than they were last year.

The following statement has been kindly furnished me by the collector of this port.

It shows the imports, at Amsterdam, of wheat, rye, and other flour, and the countries and places wherefrom, in 1884 and 1885, in kilograms:

Sorts of flour.	Where imported from—	1884.	1885.
Wheat flour	England	149, 470	841, 717
	Hamburg	2, 422, 175	1, 874, 058
	Austria	110, 150	.....
	Prussia	919, 244	566, 381
	United States	9, 899, 844	6, 847, 137
	Belgium	439, 006	332, 454
	Total	13, 939, 889	10, 461, 747
Rye flour	Denmark	130, 170	71, 045
	England	41, 938	.....
	Hamburg	1, 794, 052	2, 359, 384
	Prussia	11, 723, 747	6, 113, 453
	United States	12, 500	12, 500
	Total	13, 702, 407	8, 556, 382
Other sorts	Bremen .....	.....	1, 000
	England	13, 291	15, 197
	Hamburg	35, 750	84, 272
	Prussia .....	.....	1, 209
	United States	14, 300	15, 600
	Belgium	2, 226	7, 725
	Total	65, 567	125, 003

TIN.

The general depression and sluggishness which characterized the commerce and industries during the year 1885 did not leave the trade in tin uninfluenced.

Hardly any speculative operations took place in the article, restricting the trade to the demand for consumption.

However, the demand for consumption of the article, in proportion to its production, was such as to cause a rise in the prices during the lat-

ter half of the year which, as compared with the prices for same period in 1884, show an advance of nearly 25 per cent., and in this respect the traffic in this article formed one of the few exceptions to the general rule.

The total tin production, as represented to me, shows a small falling off for 1885 in comparison to what it was in 1884, so that if business had been somewhat more animated the stock on hand at the end of the year would have become largely reduced, which, however, under the existing circumstances, did not come to pass.

The total deliveries at London and here, as stated to me, amounted to 29,104 tons, of which quantity 7,150 tons are said to have found their way to the United States.

The exports of Banca and Billiton tin from this consular district to the United States consisted, in 1885, of 25,328 blocks, with an invoice value of \$389,703.46, as against only 10,086 blocks, valued at \$156,851.33 in 1884, showing an increase in the exports from here to the United States during the former year amounting to 15,242 blocks, and in value to \$232,852.13.

Transactions in Banca and Billiton tin in Holland, in 1885, are shown by the figures in the following statement:

Stock, imports, &c.	Banca.		Billiton.	
	Blocks.	Tons.	Blocks.	Tons.
Stock on hand December 31, 1884.....	149,868	4,652	71,000	2,317
Imported in 1885.....	81,791	2,575	96,921	3,142
Total.....	231,659	7,227	167,921	5,459
Sold and exported in 1885.....	130,373	4,084	114,669	3,728
Leaving stock on hand December 31, 1885.....	101,286	3,143	53,252	1,731

PRICES.

The prices during 1885 were, on the 31st of each month, for Banca and Billiton tin in this market, per 50 kilograms, less half per cent. discount, as follows:

Month.	Banca.	Billiton.	Month.	Banca.	Billiton.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>		<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
January.....	48½	47½	July.....	56	55½
February.....	49¾	49	August.....	54½	54½
March.....	48¾	47¾	September.....	55½	54¾
April.....	48½	48	October.....	55¾	54¾
May.....	53¾	51	November.....	56¾	55¾
June.....	53¾	53½	December.....	57	56

PETROLEUM.

The consumption of this article in Holland, which in 1878 was about 315,000 barrels, has since then, from year to year, steadily increased, until it amounted to about 506,000 barrels in 1885.

At Rotterdam a larger trade therein was long prevented on account of defects in the water-way, or difficulties in the approaches to the mouth of the river, necessitating vessels bringing petroleum cargoes to go to

the coast port, Brouwershaven, to discharge into lighters for transfer up the river to port of destination.

The expense of accomplishing this, estimated at about 1 per cent., is now nearly obviated, as during the year 1885 the work of improvement, removing certain obstacles to the navigation and deepening the channel, had so far progressed that large numbers of sailing vessels, laden with petroleum, of 1,200 to 1,300 tons register, drawing up to 21½ feet of water, could conveniently come through the new water-way to Rotterdam.

The effect of this is shown by an increase of about 30 per cent. in the imports, and of about forty per cent. in the deliveries of petroleum during the year 1885, as compared with those of the previous year, 1884.

The re-exports to the Rhine (Germany) are estimated to have amounted to over 150,000 barrels, of which quantity about two-thirds was shipped from Rotterdam, where facilities for low freights on crafts in the Rhine traffic were to a goodly extent availed of; and in this respect it would appear that Rotterdam's opportunities to compete successfully against neighboring ports are very good, as certain interior parts of Germany can be more cheaply supplied by way of certain Rhine stations, from Holland, than can be done from other ports or places entirely by railway.

In a review of last year's operations in petroleum in Holland, and emanating from a well-informed source at Rotterdam, occur the following statements, viz:

The consumption of petroleum in this country seems to have reached its maximum. It behooves the trade here to keep its attention directed to the Russian product, even though imports from there (one small cargo from Riga in 1885) can, as yet, not compete against the "American." As to quality, it must be said that the color of it is good, but that it burns badly in lamps such as are in use here; and it cannot, up to the present, be brought here at as low a price as the "American" article. In this country Russian oil is not likely to find a market in the near future.

The consumption of petroleum in Holland amounted to about—

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1885.....	506,000	1881.....	385,000
1884.....	505,000	1880.....	360,000
1883.....	470,000	1879.....	325,000
1882.....	425,000	1878.....	315,000

The following statements show the imports and deliveries of petroleum at Amsterdam and Rotterdam each year from 1878 to 1885, inclusive:

Years.	Amsterdam.		Rotterdam.	
	Imports.	Deliveries.	Imports.	Deliveries.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1878.....	133,633	110,326	219,293	215,872
1879.....	150,209	156,379	189,850	199,880
1880.....	217,051	194,414	215,071	206,466
1881.....	196,329	205,924	193,235	204,000
1882.....	189,573	180,877	292,690	232,000
1883.....	211,300	235,353	194,736	221,011
1884.....	265,000	252,000	234,515	233,413
1885.....	228,000	237,000	357,102	395,345

The course of the prices varied throughout the year from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ florins per 100 kilograms, there being, therefore, no important fluctuations.

Toward the end of the year, when the stock on hand had become very much reduced, the market became more firm and the price rose to $9\frac{7}{8}$ florins.

The bill introduced into the States General in December last, by which it is proposed, amongst other changes in the tariff, to increase the import duty on petroleum, is still pending.

Opposition to it, and more particularly as to raising the duty on petroleum, has lately manifested itself in a variety of forms, and has altogether become so general and pronounced as to justify the expectation that the bill, if it passes, will first have to be amended so as to leave the duty on petroleum unchanged.

TOBACCO.

Sumatra tobacco.—There remains but little more that I can add concerning the 1884 crop of that article, or transactions therein in this market during the succeeding or last year, which might prove interesting or of any importance.

Whilst my efforts to ascertain the quantity of Sumatra tobacco (old crop) which remained in the hands of dealers here at the close of the year, or is now held by them, proved abortive, it may be stated that at this time there is but very little of such sorts as are suitable for the American market to be found.

Summing up, the exports of Sumatra tobacco from this consular district to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1885, shows them to have amounted to 24,269 bales, representing an invoice value of \$3,504,660.42.

The above figures show the important fact that about one-fifth of the entire Sumatra tobacco crop of 1884, and amounting to over one-fourth of the estimated total value of the same, found its way to the United States.

Crop 1885.—Up to the present time only one small shipment, consisting of less than one thousand bales, of the new crop, 1885, has been received here.

Several larger shipments are, however, expected to arrive at an early day, so that the first sale may be looked forward to as coming off about the middle of next month, April.

As to quantity, the 1885 crop is reported to be about the same as that of the previous year; or about 125,000 bales.

As to quality, it is spoken of as likely to turn out lighter in weight and in color, as to a considerable proportion of it and as compared to the preceding year's product, and it also is said to consist of from 15 to 20 per cent. of "stukblad," or broken and damaged leaves.

Reports relating to the quality of the whole crop of any one year so early in the season and before the arrival here of large quantities, can, however, not be implicitly relied upon, and are apt to prove more or less erroneous and misleading.

Java tobacco.—The trade in Java tobacco here and at Rotterdam was also far more important in 1885 than it had been for several years prior thereto.

The tobacco culture on the Island of Java had for several years resulted very unfavorably, when, as appears, through renewed exertions,

combined with favorable conditions, a much larger and, generally speaking, a much better crop was produced in 1884.

The high prices ruling for "Sumatra" induced European cigar manufacturers to buy the finer sorts of Java for wrappers in considerable quantities.

The imports at Amsterdam and Rotterdam amounted in 1885 to 126,163 bales, as against only 81,520 bales in 1884, and nearly all of it was disposed of by the importers at most satisfactory prices.

Maryland tobacco.—By manufacturers here this article is highly favored, but it enters only to a limited extent into the actual trade and is considered more in the light of an article of consumption, being generally imported by the so-called second hand or by manufacturers. The imports of it in 1885 did not differ very greatly as to quantity from what they amounted to in the preceding year.

Seedleaf.—The imports of seedleaf increased largely in 1885, and through well-directed efforts of our exporters, it would seem that a still better market for this article could be secured in Holland, as it appears to be well adapted for use in the manufacture of certain kinds of cigars of which the consumption in this country is extensive.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Virginia tobaccos are all imported here and at Rotterdam, but in none of these sorts of tobacco is the trade of much importance.

The following statement shows the tobacco imports, sales, and stock on hand at Amsterdam and Rotterdam during and at the periods therein specified, viz:

	Amsterdam.				Rotterdam.			
	Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1885.	Im-ported in 1885.	Sold in 1885.	Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1886.	Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1885.	Im-ported in 1885.	Sold in 1885.	Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1886.
Java.....bales..	4,385	56,407	57,904	2,888	4,278	69,656	73,698	236
Sumatra.....do.....		102,655	102,633	22		10,505	10,505	
Cuttings.....cases..	97	1,120	787	430				
Manila.....bales..	914	885	1,300	499	106	1,042	164	984
Batjan.....do.....		83		83				
Brazil.....do.....					440		216	224
Rio Grande.....do.....						1,915	844	1,071
Havana and Yara.ceroens..		100		100	407	45	297	155
Seedleaf.....cases..	246	2,576	2,667	155	272	1,977	1,993	256
Maryland, Ohio, and South Carolina.....casks..	1,030	5,235	4,770	1,495	908	3,065	3,278	695
Mason County, Kentucky, and Virginia.....casks..	49	1,001	851	199	102	1,452	1,392	162
Greek and Turkish.bales..	779	7,361	7,648	492	976	7,340	7,560	756
Japanese.....do.....		480	480					
Stems.....do.....	121	152	126	147				

THE RICE TRADE IN 1885.

Up to the year 1885 the general commercial depression and other unfavorable conditions surrounding the material interests of this country for several years prior thereto had no particular effect on the rice trade, but during the year last past their influence is said to have greatly affected the imports and transactions in this article.

Among the chief causes are mentioned the existing abundance of grain and other provisions and their almost unprecedentedly low prices, in consequence whereof the demand for hulled and polished goods became greatly diminished, as well as the value of all offal (parings, &c.),

for which there is generally a good market in this country for cattle feed.

There was but very little animation in the trade during the first three months of the year.

In April the market showed some signs of a revival in the business, on account of the political complications and warlike aspect between Russia and England, but upon the receipt of reports that there would be no disturbance of the peace the trade assumed its former condition again.

The reports regarding the crops in the field remained favorable during the early summer months, and there was a plentiful crop of so-called "early potatoes."

At the end of September and in the beginning of October it had the appearance as if the rice trade would improve, but it remained only a semblance, giving place, during the latter part of the last-named month and in the first half of November, to an even still duller and more discouraging market.

During the last days of November the war between England and Burmah induced efforts to be made to infuse new life into the trade, which, though not altogether unsuccessful, had but temporary effect.

The year closed dull and with poor prospects for a favorable change in the rice trade.

The imports of rice of all sorts into Holland during the year 1885 amounted to 1,097,500 bales, of which quantity 775,500 bales were landed at Amsterdam and on the river Zaan and 322,000 bales at Rotterdam and on the river Maas.

In 1884 the imports were 1,240,000 bales, or 142,500 bales in excess of those of last year—1885.

The following statement shows the exports of rice from the principal rice ports to Europe, so far as reported, each year from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, in tons:

Countries and ports.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Java	6,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	15,000
Japan	2,000	33,500	15,000	53,000	6,000
Bengal	94,000	87,000	158,000	48,000	45,000
Rangoon	441,000	436,000	367,000	363,000	347,000
Bassein	161,000	162,000	155,000	118,000	179,000
Akyab	116,000	154,000	166,000	88,000	104,000
Maulmain	45,000	31,900	42,000	37,900	45,000
Saigon	5,000	.....	3,000	106,000	25,000
Siam	2,000	.....	.....	37,000	14,000
Total	872,000	909,400	911,000	860,000	780,000

The following statement shows the imports of rice in different European countries and places each year from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, in tons:

Countries.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
England	413,000	393,000	375,000	306,000	262,000
Bremen and Hamburg	225,000	213,000	203,000	214,000	235,000
Netherlands	140,000	91,000	91,000	112,000	101,000
Belgium	56,000	47,000	53,600	52,000	47,000
Denmark	10,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	6,000
France	28,000	68,000	93,000	39,000	27,000
Italy	13,000	40,000	57,000	78,000	37,000
Austria	4,000	10,000	21,000	30,000	34,000
Total	889,000	875,000	905,000	845,000	749,000

The next statement shows the imports of rice into the Netherlands during each of the past five years, or from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, and the stock on hand at the end of each year, in bales:

Description.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Java table.....	73,200	65,600	67,000	76,000	102,500
Java			5,400	13,000	22,500
Rangoon	720,400	399,000	408,000	241,000	332,000
Bassein	580,000	358,600	420,000	237,000	510,000
Necransie	87,000	76,000	50,000	127,000	66,000
Saigon, Siam, &c	62,000		9,600	312,000	39,500
Japan	123,800		45,000	234,000	24,000
Total.....	1,646,400	1,899,200	1,005,000	1,240,000	1,096,500
<i>Stock on hand.</i>					
Java table.....	1,913	874	4,000	1,891	20,363
Java				1,250	800
Japan		6,500			
Bassein	6,630				
Total.....	8,543	7,374	4,000	3,141	21,163

The exports of rice from this consular district to the United States in 1885 consisted of 30,375 bags, representing an invoice value of \$214,531.51, as against 34,579 bags, valued at \$208,403.22, in 1884.

THE COFFEE TRADE IN 1885.

The year 1885 has not been favorable or satisfactory to those engaged in the coffee trade in this country, transactions being almost throughout the year characterized by more or less slackness and inactivity, with a downward tendency in prices, amounting to about 12 per cent. in the course of the year on "good ordinary."

Actual and great losses, as represented to me, are, however, at no time very apt to be sustained by those operating here in the article, as the stocks generally consist of a large variety of goods; but this, on the other hand, deprives them of the facility for ready sales on delivery against their stock, and involves the loss of a great deal of interest on invested capital.

The position of the Dutch coffee market differs materially from others, inasmuch as only about one-sixth of the imports consist of "good ordinary" and the other five-sixths are made up of "fancy grades," which, as a rule, remain uninfluenced by the fluctuations of New York, Havre, Rio, and Santos.

The total import of Dutch East Indian coffee (Java, Macassar, and Padang) into the Netherlands by the trading society (Government agents) and by private importers amounted during the year 1885 to 1,227,400 bags and 5,997 cases, against 1,335,100 bags and 7,301 cases in 1884, and 1,585,300 bags and 3,723 cases in 1883.

The sales of Java, Macassar, and Padang coffee by the trading society and by private importers amounted to 1,250,827 bags and 5,215 cases in 1885, as against 1,307,551 bags and 7,806 cases in 1884, and 1,507,457 bags and 3,171 cases in 1883.

There were also imported, by direct steamers, 24,000 bags African coffee, and large quantities, indirect, by way of other ports; but the figures representing the quantity of such indirect imports can hardly be ascertained.

The noted sales of Santos amounted to 50,200 bags, but, again, the indirect importations by "roasters" far exceeded these figures.

The imports from La Guayra and Guatemala have been small, amounting to only about 5,000 bags.

The imports here, by parties other than the agents of the Government, with the exception of Macassar, Lahats, and the coffees bought at the Government Java sales, consist almost entirely of washed or West Indian preparation Javas, which, it is said, compares favorably in every respect with Ceylon grades; in many instances the "high grown" Java coffees are even given the preference to Ceylon.

The crops of washed Javas have hitherto amounted to about 200,000 bags annually, but this year (1886) 300,000 to 350,000 bags can safely be expected.

In two or three years this, as is expected, will be increased to about 500,000 bags, when the plantations, which have been put under cultivation in the past few years on the fertile soil of East Java, will have about reached their full production.

COFFEE PLANTATIONS.

The coffee plantations of Middle Java are said to have lost, to a considerable degree, their former fertility; it is feared that the soil there has been cultivated too heavily, and, in consequence, exhausted.

The difficulties in which the colonial banks were involved in 1884, have almost entirely put a stop to the cultivation on new grounds, and when in two or three years these young plantations are yielding full crops, then the maximum production of this variety (washed Java), will have been reached.

In the Preanger or West Java districts there has been, in recent years, a number of new plantations brought under cultivation, but it seems that the cost of working them is far higher, whereas the prices obtained for the coffee grown there range considerably lower than East Java coffees.

The cause of this is said to be that the East Javas are generally better cured, and, being principally hulled in Holland, retain the dark blue color longer than the West Java, which peculiarity of the former is greatly appreciated by the trade, principally in Germany.

Only about half of the crop of 1884-'85 was hulled in Holland, but it is believed that this year the quantity of parchment coffee in the Dutch market will be greatly increased, as the planters who had their coffees hulled in Holland, have, as a rule, obtained better prices in 1885, having been enabled to have their goods so sifted as to best meet the demand at the time the goods were offered for sale.

It is represented to me that the attention of American importers of coffee deserves to be especially called to the fact that the sales of Government coffee in Java are not permitted to exceed 100,000 bags per annum, whereas the quantity of Government coffee brought to and sold in Holland amounts, each year, to from about 800,000 to 900,000 bags.

The Buitenzorgsche coffees can almost always be purchased cheaper here, as the plantations, or the most of them, are financed here, and even if sold in Java, the commission must be paid here. The consequence is that goods are usually consigned to Holland, unless prices in advance of those of the market here can be obtained in Java.

There are complaints by the trade here against our importers for not being better acquainted with the large variety of fine fancy coffees always purchasable in the Dutch market; they seem to know only the

product and the names of a few Buitenzorgsche plantations, but these have long since been excelled by sundry other sorts.

Our people, it is said, are paying more and more attention to the drinking qualities, and for this reason it is expected that the Java coffees will in the future find their way into our markets in very much larger quantities than has hitherto been the case.

The high prices ruling here for yellow varieties, caused some thousands of mats of fine quality Preanger being shipped here from the overstocked New York market, and they were sold here at good prices.

Several lots Bonthyne (Macassar) of inferior quality, in mats, were also sent here from New York, but as this mode of packing the low grades is not in favor here, the result was not as satisfactory as in the first-mentioned case.

COFFEE-LEAF DISEASE.

From a gentleman largely interested in the coffee trade, and as well in several coffee plantations, I was furnished the following information respecting the coffee-leaf disease in Java, viz :

Leaf disease of coffee trees has always existed, and is not likely ever to become totally extinct.

During the last few years it has been noticed in Java to a greater extent and in a more aggravated form, and more particularly so on the plantations in Middle Java.

The best way of combating the plague has been found to be good, careful cultivation ; and poor or exhausted plantations have always had the greatest trouble in keeping it down.

The private, 1883-'84, crop had suffered very much from this cause, and in consequence of it the crop of 1884-'85 was greatly decimated.

The well-cultivated East Java plantations have successfully combated the disease, and there it has almost entirely disappeared.

One of the consequences of the evil is that all unsatisfactory results, including those arising from mismanagement and negligence on the part of managers or directors of estates, are nowadays ascribed to the leaf disease.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The quantity and value of the exports of coffee from this consular district to the United States during each of the years 1883, 1884, and 1885 were as follows, viz :

Years.	Bags.	Mats.	Value.
1883	37,934	100	\$580,268 52
1884	28,708	.....	427,527 78
1885	47,481	1,050	682,570 19

INDIGO.

The high prices at which importers held the article during the first month of the year prevented any considerable business from being transacted until the goods in first hands, about 1,800 chests, were offered at public sale in April.

Then the market receded to its normal condition, but, nevertheless,

business remained quiet in consequence of large arrivals of the new crop of indigo, and the flagging demand from consumers.

As soon as the imports subsided a better tone prevailed again, and the low prices, especially for inferior qualities, began to attract attention.

When afterwards reports of a small crop in British India reached here, rather large transactions took place, but when, subsequently to the October sales in London, importers saw fit to ask from 15 to 18 cents, American, per half kilogram, above April values, buyers kept aloof, and the closing months of the year were characterized by exceptional quietness prevailing.

The near future of the article appears to be entirely controlled by the prospects of the next British India crop, whilst the extension of indigo planting in Java also deserves to be kept sight of.

The last crop is spoken of as having been in general of a poorer quality than the preceding one, and fine, soft goods were, comparatively, very scarce, but, contrary to former years, the demand for them was weak, and full prices only with difficulty realized.

The stock in second hand at the end of the year 1885 was rather larger than usual, amounting to about 800 chests, against 400 and 300 chests at end of the years 1884 and 1883, respectively.

The following statement shows the imports of Java indigo at Amsterdam, and for transshipment to different countries on the continent during the years 1883, 1884, and 1885, in chests of about 65 kilograms, each, viz :

Years.	Imports.	Transit.	Stock in first hands on December 31.
1883	4,357	3,388	1,240
1884	5,156	3,837	2,559
1885	4,321	6,075	805

The imports of indigo from British India and Guatemala were very small and can hardly be put under figures.

DYE-WOODS.

The volume of transactions in dye-woods is regularly declining in this market, and though the imports were much smaller in 1885 than in former years, the demand does not increase, and it appears that the article is falling more and more into disuse.

Philadelphia bark.—Very little inquiry for, and sales trifling throughout the year.

Extracts of dye-wood have been selling only in small quantities; the American Sandford brand had the best demand of any.

Divi-divi.—Though the imports of this article were but little over one-half of the quantity brought to this market during each of the two preceding years, prices ruled very low with no improvement in the demand for same. The imports in 1885 amounted to only 258 tons, as against 450 tons in 1884, and 429 tons in 1883.

Madder.—The trade in madder varied but little as to amount of transactions and prices from the previous few years, but when the new crop came to hand, in October, prices declined considerably. The last crop was very large, being estimated at about 1,800 tons, and as the world's yearly consumption is considered to be only about 1,200 tons, it is now expected that the cultivation of madder is likely to be curtailed.

SPICES, GUMS, AND TEA.

The trade in nearly all kinds of spices was very dull up to the beginning of the summer, but on receipt of the news from the East Indies that the yield of the last crop was estimated at only about one-half of the usual quantity the market became more firm and prices advanced.

At the close of the year the increase in the price for nutmegs and pepper was about 10 per cent. and for mace 20 per cent., on former lowest quotations.

There was, however, no improvement in the trade or in the prices of cloves, cinnamon, and cassia vera.

The imports of East India gum-elastic and gutta-percha were small, and prices were well sustained and proved satisfactory to importers.

Gum copal and gum dammar commanded good and steady prices throughout the year. This market sustains its importance as to the trade in these articles, which are said to be imported and dealt in here in larger quantities than anywhere else.

Cinchona bark is becoming a rather important article of the commerce of this place, and the imports of it in 1885, exclusively from Java, amounted to 666,000 kilograms. The richness of these barks in alkaloïds and generally fine qualities attract considerable attention, and the periodical public sales of it are well attended, Americans appearing amongst the buyers.

Strenuous efforts to bring larger quantities of Java teas on this market have hitherto proved unavailing; the superior facilities of the London market seem to prevent it. The sales during the year proved fairly satisfactory; there was but little fluctuation in prices. Great efforts are said to be constantly made by the planters in Java in doing whatever in their power to suit the home markets.

The following tabular statements show the imports of tea and of certain spices and gums at Amsterdam in 1885, and as otherwise therein indicated, viz :

TEA.

Whence imported.	1883.	1884.	1885.
East Indies kilograms..	559,452	345,478	765,600
England do....	557,484	339,868	132,000
Hamburg do....	38,903	2,257	.....
Sweden do....	.....	385	.....

SPICES AND GUMS.

Kind.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Nutmegs barrels of 200 kilograms..	2,720	2,570	2,810
Mace barrels of 150 kilograms..	970	1,110	966
Cloves, Amboyna barrels of 250 kilograms..	300	68	188
Pepper bags of 40 to 50 kilograms..	5,500	3,000	3,000
Cassia vera bales..	.....	9,000	2,800
Gum copal, Borneo piculs..	14,000	31,000	21,000
Gum dammar cases..	3,198	2,300	2,775
Gum-elastic piculs..	252	350	300
Gutta-percha do....	.....	200	400
Rattan do....	21,100	39,300	19,000

The total exports of colonial products, such as this report relates to, from this consular district to the United States amounted to \$194,291 in 1885, as against only \$99,676 in 1884.

THE SUGAR TRADE AND INDUSTRY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Holland, as a sugar market, has greatly declined. It was formerly, and for many years, very important, and classed amongst the leading markets of the world. It may now be said that its sugar trade, import and export, has comparatively become insignificant; that it has lost its former commanding position, and is becoming, from year to year, more and more dependent upon other leading and competing markets.

The direct imports of raw-cane sugar from its own or the Dutch colony of Java amounted to 108,500,000 kilograms in 1870, but from year to year they have since so largely decreased as to have amounted to only 8,500,000 kilograms in 1884, and to 10,500,000 kilograms in 1885.

During about the same period of time the quantity of beet-root sugar, of foreign product, which found its way into the refineries of this country increased from 31,750,000 kilograms in 1872 and 24,750,000 kilograms 1873 to 119,250,000 kilograms in 1884, and to 81,500,000 kilograms during the first eleven months of 1885.

It is, however, not alone the commerce of this country which has been for some time, and is now, suffering from the unprosperous conditions surrounding and affecting the sugar interests, as certain Dutch financial institutions, capitalists, and others in Holland, who are to so large an extent interested in the production (cane-growing) and sugar fabrication in Java, have been equally, if not still more, injuriously affected thereby, as well as the Dutch merchant marine.

The depression in the sugar trade, exceptionally low prices and limited transactions, &c., was more or less severely felt in most countries during the last two years, and the cause or causes which brought it about were, undoubtedly, in the main, very much the same in Holland as elsewhere.

But in this country, like in many others, whenever any national disaster or calamity overtakes it which is not directly and clearly the visitation of Providence, the Government or law-making power of the land is almost invariably held to be blamed for it.

So in this case, and in illustration thereof I continue this report by translated extracts from two communications relating to the subject in hand, and received by me, respectively, from a merchant here who is extensively engaged in the India trade and a close observer of everything concerning the commercial and other interests of this country and its colonies, and from the directors of one of the principal sugar refineries at Amsterdam:

For a number of years the Dutch Government has looked on passively, suffering the Dutch sugar market, which was formerly so important, to decline to such a degree that it is now reduced to utter insignificance; and repeated efforts made from time to time to remedy this unfortunate state of affairs, have proved unavailing.

As long ago as 1874, when the second chamber of the States General appointed a committee of inquiry into the then state of the Dutch merchant fleet, the report thereon laid great stress upon the threatened danger to the Dutch merchant shipping employed in the India commerce in consequence of the direction sugar cargoes from Java were taking.

Up to 1874 most of the Java sugar was brought to Holland, when suddenly England abolished all duties on sugar, while at about the same time the former discriminating export duty on sugar from Java was removed or equalized, in consequence whereof a large proportion of the entire sugar product of the colony speedily was diverted into British channels or was shipped to British ports, has gone there since, and is now exported to England.

At the same time there existed then in the mother country a system upon which the excise duties on the article was levied, which, if it had been devised for the spe-

cial benefit of Germany and Austria, could not well have been done so more effectually.

It threw such impediments in the way of the Dutch refineries as to make it more profitable and preferable to them to work the more ordinary German and Austrian beet-root sugars than the much superior Java cane sugar.

Java produces annually from 240,000 to 250,000 tons of raw sugar of the best quality in existence.

Netherland is in possession of enough sugar refineries with capacity to work more than half of the Java product; Holland's geographical situation is such as would entitle it to be a great market for raw sugars, whither many refineries in the north of Europe could resort for their supplies, and there would be no lack of capital to financier the yearly and entire Java sugar product; and yet, strange and incredible as it may seem, and unluckily for the country, the excise laws or sugar duties as they have been and are still in force have driven the sugar traffic beyond our borders and threaten its total annihilation.

Germany and Austria reap the benefit. Enjoying enormous home protection as they do, their sugars can be imported here, costing the refiner, on an average, about 4 to 4.50 florins less, laid down in his refinery, than the sugar that could be shipped to him from Java.

The sugar act of 1884 is, in its effects, even more baneful to the local sugar refining industry than previous legislation on the subject; and the time is anxiously looked forward to when still further legislation will at last alter the so ruinous and long-existing and abnormal state of affairs, and which may prove more propitious for the Dutch sugar industry and trade.

The directors of the sugar refinery here, say, in substance, about the following:

There have been for some years, and there are at present, only five large sugar refineries in operation in Holland, two having been destroyed by fire during the past ten years or so and not rebuilt.

The remaining five refineries made up for the loss of those destroyed by increasing their capacity and output.

According to official returns the quantity of raw sugar which was entered at the custom-houses for payment of import duty and excise for refining purposes, amounted, on the average, to about the following quantities:

	Tons.
From 1871 to 1875 (each year).....	125,000
From 1876 to 1880 (each year).....	107,000
1881	101,000
1882	101,000
1883	121,000
1884	136,000
1885	139,000

It must be said that, on the whole, the sugar refining business was, until down to about a year ago, fairly prosperous, satisfactory returns being generally realized on the capital therein invested.

However, a heavy blow was dealt that industry when the Dutch Government withdrew all protection formerly enjoyed by the Dutch refiners, and when, at about the same time, the United States Government granted to American refiners an export bounty so large that it not only covers all charges for freight, &c., on imports of raw sugar and on shipments of same, after being refined, to England and other European markets, but seemingly places them in position to compete, and most successfully, against the Dutch refiners in the English and other markets.*

The issue of the present struggle to regain and hold the foreign markets, or in supplying, especially England, with as large a share of the Dutch product as in former years cannot be doubtful, so long as the Dutch refining industry remains as now, protected, and whilst the American continues to be, as it now is, so heavily subsidized.

Under these circumstances the present outlook is about as gloomy as it well could be for the future of the Dutch sugar refining industry.

However, the interested parties regard the present condition of affairs as altogether abnormal and not as likely to be of a permanent character.

Meanwhile great pressure is brought to bear upon the Government for more liberal legislation on the subject, whilst anticipations are in-

* This is evidently a misapprehension. The United States Government allows a drawback on exported sugar, but no bounty.—[Note by the Department.]

dulged in that the American Government will ere long modify its present sugar laws.

A noteworthy fact bearing upon the matter consists hereof, that from 300 to 400 of the employés and laborers were recently discharged out of three of the refineries here, and that at another the wages of the workmen have been reduced.

Statement showing the imports and exports of colonial sugars, and the exports of refined sugars, &c., into and from the Netherlands, from 1870 to 1885, both inclusive.

Year.	Imports of colonial sugar.	Exports of colonial sugar.	Exports of refined sugar.	Stock (first hand) colonial sugar, December 31, each year.	Stock of raw sugars in Government entrepôts December 31, each year.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1870	111,750,000	26,250,000	93,500,000	8,500,000	22,750,000
1871	106,250,000	26,000,000	105,000,000	8,500,000	24,750,000
1872	99,500,000	21,000,000	100,250,000	7,250,000	30,500,000
1873	93,750,000	28,500,000	87,500,000	9,000,000	29,250,000
1874	86,500,000	27,250,000	85,750,000	6,000,000	28,750,000
1875	62,000,000	17,750,000	77,000,000	4,500,000	11,500,000
1876	69,500,000	33,000,000	74,750,000	-----	6,000,000
1877	58,500,000	16,000,000	62,500,000	5,750,000	14,250,000
1878	58,750,000	28,250,000	63,750,000	3,000,000	10,250,000
1879	43,000,000	16,250,000	69,500,000	250,000	15,500,000
1880	26,750,000	17,500,000	66,750,000	100,000	6,000,000
1881	24,250,000	12,250,000	65,750,000	1,250,000	12,000,000
1882	20,250,000	14,250,000	63,000,000	1,250,000	20,750,000
1883	13,250,000	9,500,000	66,500,000	1,500,000	26,250,000
1884	9,750,000	4,750,000	89,500,000	3,250,000	28,750,000
1885	11,250,000	8,250,000	79,750,000	1,250,000	27,750,000

Statement showing the gradual decrease in the imports of Java sugar in the ports of the Netherlands from 1869 to 1885, both inclusive.

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>		<i>Kilograms.</i>
1869	116,000,000	1878	58,000,000
1870	108,500,000	1879	22,750,000
1871	100,000,000	1880	18,000,000
1872	99,250,000	1881	19,750,000
1873	93,250,000	1882	14,500,000
1874	88,500,000	1883	10,250,000
1875	60,000,000	1884	8,500,000
1876	71,250,000	1885	10,500,000
1877	57,250,000		

The following statement shows the destination of the exports of sugar from Java, from 1876 to 1884, both inclusive, and for the first eight months of 1885, in piculs, and since the change and equalization in the export duties was brought about in 1874:

Whither exported.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Netherlands	817,407	211,031	424,102	354,028	273,325
England and canal for orders	1,594,611	2,144,150	2,007,263	1,386,437	2,351,845
America	278,149	296,503	365,558	121,232	354,715
Australia	447,147	294,621	300,555	330,063	324,558
France, Mediterranean ports, &c.	194,366	195,277	204,620	253,243	552,128
Total	3,331,680	3,141,582	3,302,098	3,045,003	3,856,571

Whither exported.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.*
Netherlands	205,416	29,421	161,760	212,652	25,103
England and canal for orders	2,066,790	2,541,158	2,831,339	3,112,258	1,551,732
America	237,883	11,763	9,020	80,823	63,662
Australia	314,158	465,818	229,441	377,605	147,276
France, Mediterranean ports, &c.	1,222,398	1,791,169	1,801,740	1,852,447	1,176,134
Total	4,046,645	4,889,329	5,033,000	5,635,785	2,963,907

* First eight months.

Statement showing the increase of the consumption of beet-root sugar in the Dutch refineries from 1872 to 1884, both inclusive, and during the first eleven months of 1885.

Year.	Foreign product.	Home product.	Year.	Foreign product.	Home product.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>		<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1885 (first 11 months) .	81,500,000	14,250,000	1878	50,500,000	9,000,000
1884	119,250,000	13,750,000	1877	48,250,000	9,000,000
1883	109,506,000	5,500,000	1876	29,000,000	19,000,000
1882	83,000,000	11,000,000	1875	26,000,000	16,000,000
1881	90,000,000	9,000,000	1874	14,000,000	16,500,000
1880	79,000,000	11,000,000	1873	24,750,000	17,250,000
1879	74,500,000	10,000,000	1872	31,750,000	13,000,000

Statement showing the extent of the beet-root sugar culture of Europe, according to results and estimates of Mr. Licht, of Magdeburg.

Countries.	1885-'86.	1884-'85.	1883-'84.	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	1880-'81.	1879-'80.	1878-'79.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Germany	825,000	1,154,817	986,403	848,124	644,775	569,223	411,625	420,683
France	290,000	308,410	473,676	423,194	393,269	333,614	277,912	432,636
Austria	342,500	557,766	445,954	473,001	411,015	498,082	406,375	405,907
Russia	525,000	386,433	307,697	284,991	308,779	250,000	275,000	215,000
Belgium	55,000	88,462	106,586	82,723	73,136	68,626	58,017	69,926
Netherlands and others	37,000	50,000	40,000	35,000	30,000	30,000	25,000	30,000
Total	2,074,500	2,545,888	2,360,316	2,147,033	1,860,974	1,749,545	1,453,929	1,574,152

Statement showing the exports of refined sugar, crushed and in loaves, from Holland and the countries whither exported, from 1881 to 1884, both inclusive, and during the first eleven months of 1885.

Countries.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Customs Union, Switzerland	4,884,000	4,780,000	4,696,000	5,517,000	5,841,000
Belgium	7,499,000	12,777,000	7,346,000	6,529,000	5,892,000
England	57,637,000	65,388,000	50,852,000	40,130,000	41,079,000
Gibraltar	—	40,000	25,000	26,000	—
Spain	106,000	234,000	229,000	—	—
Italy	556,000	208,000	839,000	2,341,000	1,804,000
France	—	122,000	1,000	10,000	—
Bremen	91,000	68,000	—	—	—
Hamburg	187,000	165,000	312,000	343,000	330,000
Denmark	53,000	11,000	29,000	43,000	13,000
Russia	—	1,000	55,000	159,000	—
Sweden	1,206,000	1,661,000	2,224,000	2,122,000	1,247,000
Norway	1,044,000	938,000	1,379,000	962,000	867,000
Portugal	121,000	136,000	—	—	—
Surinam	119,000	126,000	119,000	78,000	105,000
Rio de la Plata	—	496,000	—	976,000	1,367,000
All others	96,000	201,000	600,000	1,351,000	1,488,000
Total	73,599,000	87,352,000	68,706,000	60,587,000	60,033,000

Statement showing the exports of raw sugar, cane and beet, from Holland, and the countries whither exported, from 1881 to 1884, and during the first eleven months of 1885.

Countries.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Customs Union	3, 092, 000	1, 874, 000	1, 618, 000	1, 867, 000	717, 000
Belgium	14, 302, 000	18, 831, 000	21, 768, 000	16, 601, 000	17, 763, 000
England	14, 071, 000	10, 764, 000	17, 332, 000	8, 867, 000	6, 857, 000
France		254, 000	683, 000	41, 000	569, 000
Hamburg	45, 000	2, 458, 000	755, 000	201, 000	184, 000
Russia				1, 000	
Sweden	3, 807, 000	1, 834, 000	4, 275, 000	6, 580, 000	6, 706, 000
All others	1, 446, 000	3, 121, 000	906, 000	64, 000	23, 000
Total	36, 763, 000	39, 136, 000	47, 337, 000	34, 222, 000	32, 819, 000

The following are comparative statements of price notations of sugar in 1883, 1884, and 1885, in the Dutch market, in florins, per 100 kilograms :

Months.	Java sugar. (Basis No. 14.)			Beet-root sugar.			Refined sugar.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
January	30	30	18½	23½	21½	12 to 14	29¾	26¼	17½ to 19¼
February	29½	27	18¾	23½	21	13¼ to 15	28½	26	18¾
March	30	26	19	24	19	14½ to 15½	28¾	25½	18¾ to 19
April	30½	25	18½	26	17½	14¾ to 16¾	29¾	24¼	19 to 21¼
May	30½	24	17¾	26½	18	15¾ to 20¾	29¼	22½	20 to 24¾
June	29½	23	22 to 23	25	17	18¼ to 20½	29½	22¾	23 to 23¾
July	30½	23	23	25½	16½	17 to 19½	29½	23	20¼ to 22
August	30½	22	22½ to 23	25	14½	17¼ to 19½	29¾	20¾	20¾ to 23½
September	30	18.	24	24½	13	18½ to 20½	29½	20¼	23 to 24
October	30½	18½	24	23½	12 to 16	16¾ to 19	28¾	18	20¼ to 22½
November	30	18½	22½ to 23	23	12½	16½ to 18½	28½	18½	19½ to 22
December	29½	18	22½ to 23	22½	12½	17½ to 19	27¾	17½	20¾ to 21¾

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The following is an extract from a report to the King by the director of the Government postal savings banks of the Netherlands, and relating to their operations in 1884 :

Article 10 of the royal resolution of January 10, 1881, which provides that deposits of 1 florin, consisting of postage stamps, are receivable, appears to have led to abuses. It occurred frequently that several forms, containing such stamps, were offered as deposits at one and the same time, to be credited on one and the same book, a practice in conflict with the spirit of the above-mentioned provision, whose only object is to encourage and promote the saving in very small amounts.

Instructions have therefore been issued to the officers of the savings banks not to accept hereafter at one time deposits in stamps in amounts above 1 florin from any one depositor or in his name.

By virtue of a convention between the Netherlands and Belgium, concluded September 11, 1883, transfers and reimbursements of deposits in either the Dutch postal savings banks or in the Belgian general savings bank and pensioning fund, are provided for; but transactions under the said convention have been of but little importance in 1884, and therefore the figures representing them are omitted.

The result of the year's operations otherwise have been quite satisfactory, as is shown by the figures in the statements herewith transmitted.

The number of books issued, paid up, and remaining in circulation amounted—

In—	Books issued.	Books paid up.	In circulation.
1881 to	23, 773	942	22, 831
1882 to	26, 670	3, 259	23, 411
1883 to	27, 234	5, 554	21, 680
1884 to	30, 163	7, 287	22, 876
Total number of books in circulation at the end of the year 1884..	.....	.....	90, 798

At the close of 1883 the number of books in circulation was 67,922, and thus increased in 1884 to the extent of 22,876, or 33.6 per cent.

In proportion to the population the number of depositors in the different provinces was as follows, and the average number of deposits to each book was as is shown in the last column of the following statement :

Provinces.	Number of depositors to each 1,000 souls.				Increase.		Average number of deposits to each book in 1884.
	December 31, 1881.	December 31, 1882.	December 31, 1883.	December 31, 1884.	1881-'84.	1883-'84.	
North Brabant	6.7	11.4	17.0	22.2	15.5	4.8	3.2
Gelderland	5.4	11.0	16.6	20.9	15.5	4.3	2.3
South Holland	7.3	14.0	21.1	24.7	17.4	3.6	3.0
North Holland	6.2	13.2	22.8	28.2	22.0	5.4	3.2
Zeeland	8.2	14.3	20.7	25.5	17.3	4.8	3.2
Utrecht	6.3	11.1	17.0	23.3	17.0	6.3	3.3
Friesland	3.5	6.8	9.5	11.6	8.1	2.1	3.3
Overijssel	4.1	8.8	12.3	15.6	11.5	3.3	2.7
Groningen	2.4	3.9	5.8	6.6	4.2	0.8	2.3
Drenthe	2.2	4.4	6.7	8.6	6.4	1.9	2.1
Limburg	4.7	11.0	16.5	22.0	17.3	5.5	2.1
In the country	5.7	11.1	16.9	21.2	15.5	4.3	2.9

The number and the total amount of deposits were :

In—	Number of deposits.	Total amount.
1884	267, 298	<i>Florins.</i> 3, 857, 453. 50½
1883	216, 691	2, 884, 478. 08
Increase	50, 607	972, 975. 42½

The average amount of each deposit was : In 1881, 13.10 florins ; 1882, 12.19½ florins ; 1883, 13.31 florins ; 1884, 14.43 florins.

The number of deposits in postage stamps in proportion to the total number of deposits amounted to 13 per cent. in 1883, and to 14 per cent. in 1884 ; but the total number of deposits under 10 florins decreased 3 per cent. in 1884.

The withdrawals in 1884 represented 35.6 per cent. of the total amount of deposits for same year, inclusive of the balances due depositors on the 31st of December, 1883.

The average amount of each withdrawal was : In 1881, 37.35 florins ; 1882, 37.86 florins ; 1883, 46.69 florins, and in 1884, 46.50 florins.

	Florins.
From the investment of the funds of the institution interests were realized amounting, in 1884, to	148, 111. 61
Of this amount depositors were paid or credited in their accounts	98, 793. 35
Surplus interest received in 1884	49, 318. 26
Surplus interest received in 1883	38, 667. 65½
Amount in favor of 1884	10, 650. 60½

The average rate of interest received in 1884 was 3.82 per cent.

The expenses of administration amounted to about 73,862.30 florins for the year 1884, being 1.58 per cent. on the total amount of deposits on hand at the end of that year.

In 1883 the costs for same purpose amounted to 1.93 per cent.

The number of offices provided for the service was increased by 33 during the year 1884, but 3 branch offices were abolished.

At the end of the year 1884 there were 222 post-offices and 900 branch offices or bureaux; together, 1,122 offices (kantoren), as against 1,093 in 1883, designated and existing for the Government postal savings bank's service.

In 82, or 7.3 per cent. of these offices, there were no deposits made and no withdrawals in 1884; in 1883 this was the case in respect of 8.5 per cent. of the then existing number of offices.

On the 31st of December, 1884, the number of offices throughout the Kingdom was 1,122; the number of depositors was 90,798; the number of deposits was 267,298; the deposits amounted to 3,857,453.50½ florins; the average amount of each deposit was 14.43 florins; the number of withdrawals was 54,199; the total amount of the withdrawals was 2,523,134.57½ florins; the average sum of each withdrawal was 46.55½ florins; the amount left on hand 4,650,717.67 florins, and the average amount due each depositor, or on each book in circulation, 51.22 florins.

During the year 1884 the deposits amounted to 3,857,453.50½ florins; and the withdrawals for same period to 2,523,134.57½ florins; increase of deposits over withdrawals 1,334,318.93 florins.

The number of deposit-books in circulation was, at the end of the year—

1881	22, 831
1882	46, 242
1883	67, 922
1884	90, 798

The total balance of depositors was, at the end of the year—

	Florins.
1881	858, 622. 58½
1882	2, 018, 975. 56½
1883	3, 217, 605. 39
1884	4, 650, 717. 67

The number of deposit-books in circulation on the 31st of December, 1884, classified in accordance to the several amounts due thereon was: 16,000 books with a balance under 1 florin; 30,748 books with a balance from 1 to 10 florins; 31,530 books with a balance from 10 to 100 florins; 12,520 books with a balance of 100 florins and over; total, 90,798 books.

Statement showing the increase of deposit books in circulation and the increase in the balance due depositors from year to year from 1881 to 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Books in circulation at the end of each year.	Increase from year to year.	Balance due depositors at the end of each year.	Increase from year to year.
			Florins.	Florins.
1881	22, 831	.....	858, 622. 85½	.....
1882	46, 242	23, 411	2, 018, 975. 56	1, 160, 352. 70½
1883	67, 922	21, 680	3, 217, 605. 39	1, 198, 629. 83
1884	90, 798	22, 876	4, 650, 717. 67	1, 433, 112. 28

EMIGRATION.

The steamers of the Netherland American Steam Navigation Company made, during the year 1885, twenty-three trips from this port to New York, carrying in all the number of emigrants as following stated, viz, 1,642 men, 645 women, 443 children from one to ten years of age, and 112 infants; total, 2,842.

As to nationality they were booked as follows, viz:

Netherlanders	786	Austrians	63
Germans	1, 154	Norwegians	33
English	250	Italians	33
Russians	149	Swiss	20
Polanders	132	French	14
Americans ?	114	Swedes	7
Belgians	88		

The average time in which the steamships in question made the outward voyages was a trifle over fourteen days per voyage, without meeting with any noteworthy accidents or mishaps during the year.

Between the companies of the various steamer lines of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Amsterdam or Rotterdam, an arrangement was effected for the purpose of maintaining and equalizing the passage rates for carrying emigrants, so, at least, I am now informed.

Under this arrangement the fare was raised on the 15th of July from 48 to 54 florins from Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and further, on the 1st of November, from 54 to 60 florins.

In Bremen and Hamburg it was brought up to 100 marks and in Antwerp to 120 francs.

Taking into consideration the prevailing very unsatisfactory conditions surrounding and affecting most all important interests of this country, it would seem justified to predict that emigration from Holland to our shores in 1886 will turn out to be much larger than it was in 1885.

Already I hear that it is the intention of many families in the provinces of Groningen, Friesland, and North Holland to leave and seek new homes in the United States in the course of the present year.

So far as Holland is concerned the three above-named provinces have always furnished the largest quota of emigrants from this country to ours, and in great measure it is owing to the fact that favorable accounts, and, in many cases, material assistance coming from relatives and friends already on our side that others are desirous and enabled to follow them.

The number of Germans who took ship at Amsterdam in 1885 shows a remarkable falling off when compared to what it amounted to in former years.

It has been particularly observed that there were, proportionally, less young men amongst them than was the case in past years.

The company's passenger agents here, by their action to induce young men in Germany to emigrate via Holland, to escape serving in the army of the "fatherland," attracted the special attention of the German Government and led to stringent measures to counteract their efforts.

This fact, and further the fact that the German Government does all it well can to assist the Bremen and Hamburg lines, accounts for the small emigration of Germans via Amsterdam and Rotterdam in 1885.

Whether it will increase again in the present year is mere matter of conjecture.

The following statement shows the emigration from Amsterdam to the United States, each year, since 1881, the first year of direct and regular steam communication between this port and New York; it also shows the result of the decreased emigration of Germans via Amsterdam, viz:

Year.	Total number of emigrants.	Number of Germans.	Percentage of Germans.
1881	10,004	5,657	56½
1882	20,782	11,439	55
1883	10,222	5,585	54½
1884	4,612	2,443	51½
1885	2,842	1,154	40½

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, January and February, 1886.

ROTTERDAM.

Report of Consul Stockton on the commerce and industries of Rotterdam in 1885.

The annual report of 1884 spoke of that year as "the black year," and expressed the hopes, entertained by the Dutch merchants at the beginning of the year 1885, that the depression had reached its height. Such expectations have not been fully realized. The year 1885 has not brought the recovery expected in the commercial circles, and trade has been dull and dragging during the entire year, except at certain intervals, when the threatened war between two great powers and the Eastern question had a tendency to enliven business temporarily.

While the commercial market has unquestionably suffered, the financial interest has been steadily improving, and these evident signs of reviving confidences have demonstrated noticeable encouragement.

Money has been plentiful in this consular district, and the rates of interest have been low.

The low prices of staple articles, caused by the overproduction and increased competition, produced this amount of idle capital, which, to a great degree, has been seeking investment in Dutch and foreign securities. That feeling of distrust in American railway bonds and stocks, which had been growing so greatly here for the past few years, has given way to one of renewed confidence, and the evident desire to deal more largely in these securities has manifested itself, particularly within the last six months, since the improved condition of the United States markets.

CEREALS.

From such information as I have gathered I conclude that the crops of 1885 are as follows:

In the United States the crop of wheat is estimated at 75 per cent. of an average crop and that of rye at 90 per cent.

From the northern and southern parts of Russia, the country that at this time chiefly supplies the cereal markets of Holland, the crops have proved satisfactory in quantity only, the quality having been of an inferior grade compared with that of the United States, the Netherlands, Germany, and France; the latter two countries simply have held their average in these respects.

In the Netherlands the general result may be considered favorable.

Wheat is of good quality, and the quantity is expected to be 125 per cent. Rye has produced an average crop, in quantity, and quality, as well. Barley has been of good weight, but the color has been slightly inferior to that of the year before.

A review of the grain trade in 1885 is far from encouraging. In the beginning of the year an improvement in prices took place on account of the European political difficulties, but as soon as it was believed that peace would not be disturbed the prices declined again, and were even weaker than in the beginning of the year.

The importations, deliveries, and stocks at Rotterdam have been as follows for the past two years:

Cereals.	Importations.*		Deliveries.		Stocks on December 31.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	11,453,100	14,443,300	11,415,600	14,508,200	335,200	288,900
Rye.....	7,727,700	9,134,700	7,696,600	8,910,700	312,500	361,000
Barley.....	4,827,000	4,405,700	4,792,800	4,409,400	439,100	404,000

WHEAT.

The wheat prices close about 15 guilders per 2,400 kilograms lower than they opened with in the beginning of 1885, and a recovery is not expected in the first months of 1886. The reasons given for this discouraging view of the situation are chiefly the enormous stock in the United States, and also the fact that the sowing of the wheat has taken place under very promising circumstances in the countries where it is most produced.

The amounts imported from different countries in the last two years were as follows:

From—	1885.	1884.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Russia, northern ports	2,416,500	6,030,800
Russia, southern ports	5,026,100	3,774,400
Prussia	2,961,700	1,056,000
Danube	444,500	517,500
United States	133,600	2,356,500
Other countries	470,700	713,100
Total	11,453,100	14,448,300

Statement showing highest and lowest prices per bushel during the last three years:

Year.	Dutch.		American.		Russian.		Indian.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1883.....	\$1 48	\$1 34	\$1 40	\$1 36	\$1 34	\$1 27	\$1 22	\$1 01
1884.....	1 34	93	1 36	1 09	1 39	1 00	1 10	93
1885.....	1 15	98	1 20	1 05	1 08	93	1 03	95

RYE.

The imports during the last two years at Rotterdam and the highest and lowest prices for the last three years are given in the following two statements:

From—	1885.	1884.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Russia, northern ports	1,336,400	1,795,200
Russia, southern ports	4,846,300	4,868,800
Prussia	790,300	314,800
Turkey	599,200	1,535,800
United States	155,500	605,300
Other countries .....	.....	14,800
Total	7,727,700	9,134,700

Year.	Prime Russian.		American.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>Per bush.</i>	<i>Per bush.</i>	<i>Per bush.</i>	<i>Per bush.</i>
1883.....	\$0 83	\$0 75	\$0 96	\$0 91
1884.....	80	73	91	80
1885.....	75	56	80	75

BARLEY.

Contrary to the reports of the two principal cereals, that of barley makes an exceptional good showing, as the quantity imported in 1885 exceeds even that of 1884, when it was already larger than it had been for many previous years

Statements showing the importations at Rotterdam and highest and lowest prices are as follows :

From—	1885.	1884.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Russia, northern ports.....	1, 082, 100	2, 509, 400
Russia, southern ports.....	1, 478, 600	1, 061, 000
Prussia.....	313, 500	434, 000
Danube.....	748, 700	336, 000
Other countries.....	485, 100	64, 700
Total	4, 108, 000	4, 405, 100

Year.	Prime Russian.		Second quality.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>Per bush.</i>	<i>Per bush.</i>	<i>Per bush.</i>	<i>Per bush.</i>
1883	\$0 87	\$0 82	\$0 72	\$0 67
1884	82	75	72	58
1885	77	68	65	53

CORN.

The demand for corn used for feeding purposes is increasing, and also the consumption of this article in the various distilleries enlarges regularly.

The following table gives the places whence imported and highest and lowest prices at Rotterdam :

From—	1885.	1884.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
New York	749, 700	506, 200
New Orleans	179, 700	.....
Russia.....	138, 600	699, 600
Other countries.....	15, 900	63, 400
Total	1, 083, 900	1, 269, 200

Year.	American.	
	Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>Per bush.</i>	<i>Per bush.</i>
1883	\$0 81	\$0 70
1884	75	70
1885	75	60

OATS.

The importations of oats at Rotterdam amounted to 3,475,100 bushels in 1885, against 5,709,000 bushels in 1884 and 5,460,600 bushels in

1883. More than half of the total amount imported came from the Baltic and the Black Seas.

Prices were firm during the year, but closed weaker.

PETROLEUM.

The revival in this important branch of the Rotterdam commerce greatly depended in the beginning of 1885 upon the uncertainty whether vessels of over 20 feet of draught could come up to Rotterdam without being obliged to transport a part of their cargoes in lighters; the consignees of such cargoes had to pay the expenses of lighterage, which were estimated at 1 per cent. of the total value.

The improving condition of the water-way permitted the arrival of seventy-five ships, each with a full cargo of petroleum. Many of these ships had a draught of $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet, without meeting with any obstacles to their landing their cargoes directly at the warehouses.

The arrivals and deliveries of petroleum at Rotterdam have consequently increased to a great extent, which will be observed from the statement given below, also showing the number of barrels of petroleum consumed in the Netherlands for the past five years:

Year.	Arrived at Rotterdam.	Delivered at Rotterdam.	Consumption of the Netherlands.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1885	357,102	395,345	506,000
1884	234,575	233,413	505,000
1883	194,736	221,011	470,000
1882	292,690	232,000	425,000
1880	193,235	204,000	385,000

The above table includes about 24,000 barrels arrived and about 14,000 barrels delivered at Flushing in 1885.

COTTON.

The disappointment in this trade has been greater in 1885 than in the preceding year. Owing to the expectations of a small crop, which were afterwards corroborated by facts, the general opinion was that a better condition would show itself; the result has not been the anticipated one. This unsatisfactory state of affairs to the cotton interest was caused by the general unfavorable industrial position, which forced consumers to buy most cautiously, and resulted in speculators losing largely.

The present outlook indicates a large yield, which has the tendency to make the market weaker than it has lately been.

The following statement gives the imports, sales, and exports and stocks for the Netherlands:

From—	Imports.		Sales and exports.		Stock on December 31.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United States	92,727	65,491	95,754	75,736	38,618	26,773
East India and other countries	68,571	28,324	67,504	32,021	7,132	3,435
Total	161,298	93,815	163,250	107,757	45,750	30,208

TOBACCO.

The increase in the importations and exportations of tobacco for the past twelve months has been most noticeable, and while the average prices of Java tobacco have receded to some degree those of Sumatra tobacco have steadily risen, which fact is due largely to the increasing demand from the United States for the best quality of Sumatra tobacco, which, growing as it does to an unusual large size, affords more material to the manufacturer than any other tobacco leaves.

The importations from the United States have amounted to considerably more in 1885 than in the preceding year; the color has been particularly good, yet the quality has not been up to the standard.

As usual, the largest amount of these tobaccos has come from Maryland and Virginia.

In Kentucky little was done with the exception of Mason County light quality, which was obtainable at reasonable prices and resulted in a brisk trade and fair profits to the dealers therein.

The following table shows the amounts imported and stocks at Rotterdam during the past two years:

United States tobaccos.	Importations.		Stock on December 31.	
	1884.	1885.	1885.	1884.
	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>
Maryland.....	3,080	3,295	641	908
Virginia.....	486	309	67	85
Kentucky.....	981	434	57	17
Stems.....	50	.....	50	.....
Total.....	4,597	4,038	815	1,010

The following table will be of interest to the importers of the Sumatra tobacco, as it presents the crops, the average prices, and total value of each for the past five years:

Years.	Packages.	Average price per one-half kilogram.	Total value of crop.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Guilders.</i>	<i>Guilders.</i>
1884.....	125,476	1.45	28,000,000
1883.....	93,504	1.33	19,000,000
1882.....	102,032	1.37	21,000,000
1881.....	82,356	1.155	14,250,000
1880.....	64,965	1.13	11,250,000

NOTE.—One guilder is about 40 cents.

It is well to add that one-fifth of the entire amount of Sumatra tobacco produced in 1884 was exported from Holland to the United States during the past year, especially of that species heretofore mentioned, with the exceptional large leaf.

OLEOMARGARINE.

This important and rapidly growing branch of the American exportations has, during the past year, been very discouraging. While at the beginning of the year prices were 72 to 73 guilders and advanced to 77

to 78, they have gradually receded to the extremely low figure of 51 to 52, such being the quotation for the best quality at the end of the year.

The growing competition in this line and the unsatisfactory condition of much of the oleomargarine upon reaching Holland are answerable for these low prices.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

The number of barrels imported at Rotterdam during last year has been 7,000.

Prices opened low, but advanced steadily and close much firmer.

ROSIN.

This trade has been particularly dull; even in the early fall prices reached a point far below any figure yet known in this market, which, up to this time, has not recovered.

The number of barrels imported at Rotterdam during 1885 reached 90,000, the year closing with a stock of 20,000 barrels.

GIN.

One of the genuine products of Holland is the gin, and it is the most important article of export that Rotterdam can claim. It is distilled from montwyn, which in its turn is manufactured from rye and barley.

The following statement shows the exportations to the United States for the past five years:

Year.	Cases.	Three-quarter pipes.	Half pipes.	One-third pipes.	Quarter pipes.	One-eighth pipes.	Pipes.
1885	14,281	31	235	20	2,526	7,111	29
1884	12,680	15	63	47	2,900	7,729	84
1883	10,478	20	30	15	3,450	8,861	114
1882	14,738	21	60	20	2,959	10,669	57
1881	8,187	77	83	20	4,404	4,987	68

The opening prices were $11\frac{1}{2}$ guilders per hectoliter, and remained so until March, when they began to fall till the middle of June, the price then being 10 guilders, and towards the end of the year prices fell to the extremely low figure of $7\frac{1}{2}$.

These falling prices are attributed to low prices of grain, the cheapness of labor, and the lack of orders from different parts of the world which have heretofore consumed large quantities.

OTHER EXPORTS.

From the quarterly statements showing the value of declared exports from Rotterdam, I have compiled the following table giving the value of the different export articles from Rotterdam to the United States for the year 1885.

In regard hereto I only desire to call the attention to the fact that the East Indian products, such as coffee, gum, rubber, tin, and tobacco, have greatly increased the exportations from Rotterdam since the dis-

criminating duty of 10 per cent. on goods of the growth and produce of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, and exported from places west of that cape, was abolished.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Bulbs and plants	\$24,944 75	Madder.....	\$55,867 43
Cattle	4,680 00	Petroleum barrels	523,933 42
Cheese.....	105,187 46	Rice	16,566 17
Coffee	100,567 32	Rubber.....	143,651 82
Flax.....	253,536 75	Seeds.....	13,080 16
Gin.....	100,979 43	Tin.....	61,927 61
Glycerine.....	97,174 62	Tobacco	143,432 79
Gum.....	30,064 25	Other articles.....	119,397 50
Herring	186,201 41		
Hides	18,955 55	Total value.....	2,039,428 57
Iron	39,280 13		

SUGAR.

Last year proved most disastrous to the Dutch sugar refiners, several refineries having been closed.

The competition of foreign sugar, which can now be produced at such comparatively low cost, and is so greatly facilitated by the respective Governments, has been sharp and actively carried on with the most favorable result to the foreign refiners.

The sugar market of Holland is especially encouraging at this time for the United States exporters; their energies in this direction would undoubtedly reap substantial benefits to them.

The following table presents the opening and closing prices of the year 1885 per 100 kilograms:

Sugar.	Opening prices.	Closing prices.
	<i>Guilders.</i>	<i>Guilders.</i>
Beet-root sugar, third class.....	22.00	12.50
Java sugar, No. 14	28.00	18.50
Refined, crushed, No. 1.....	26.50	17.00

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at this port has been very satisfactory during 1885, as vessels of larger draught have come directly to the city of Rotterdam in consequence of the increasing advantages of the new water-way.

The statements herewith given show the number of vessels and tonnage arrived during the last six years, and the draught of the vessels reaching this port during the last two years:

Year.	Number of sailing vessels.	Number of steamers.	Total.	Total tonnage.
1885.....	558	3,156	3,714	2,089,228
1884	565	3,200	3,765	2,160,766
1883.....	533	3,153	3,686	1,981,437
1882	619	3,310	3,929	2,031,566
1881	738	2,935	3,673	1,786,638
1880.....	763	2,747	3,510	1,728,305

Draught.	First six months, 1885.	Second six months, 1885.	Total, 1885.	Total, 1884.
Up to 16 feet.....	1,386	1,535	2,921	2,956
Between 16 and 17 feet.....	105	103	208	237
Between 17 and 18 feet.....	113	90	203	218
Between 18 and 19 feet.....	53	74	127	158
Between 19 and 20 feet.....	55	63	118	116
Between 20 and 21 feet.....	46	54	100	70
Between 21 and 22 feet.....	10	20	30	10
Over 22 feet.....	-----	7	7	-----
Total	1,768	1,946	3,714	3,765

This subject is one of growing interest, and requires a careful investigation and more detailed information than I have been able to gather up to the present time.

I shall take the first opportunity to prepare a special report upon this subject, which is rapidly becoming so important a matter of interest and value to the shipping interest.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to present a suggestion of a very simple character that may, to a degree, relieve a growing thoughtlessness on the part of our exporters, which has done much to prevent a successful introduction of suitable articles, produced and manufactured in the United States, into the proper foreign markets, and which, caused chiefly by those interested in international commerce, can be by them best remedied.

That the important markets of the world will ultimately be chiefly supplied from the United States is, in my opinion, a certainty. The chief point to be gained, therefore, is that of time, and that can only be reached by the proper selection of markets.

To secure the more speedy and satisfactory introduction of our products and manufactures in foreign countries, closer attention must be given to which articles are most needful in each particular country. This should be most thoroughly studied, as well as the reasonability of active competition.

As an example of the carelessness of the United States exporters, there has been offered in the markets of Holland, within a short time, various articles exported from the United States, which at the present time and price are not marketable here, as they can be produced of the same quality from native material and by home labor at half the cost at which the goods imported are offered. This is conspicuously so with cheese, gin, herring, furniture, stoves, and brass goods, whereas had these articles been carefully placed on the markets of other countries, there exists no doubt that fair sales would have resulted from such competition.

The opportunities for the sale of products and manufactures of the United States in Holland have been increasing and can be much enlarged by the careful attention of the exporters.

Among the articles for which there is a growing demand, and room for compensation exists, may be mentioned tobacco, cigarettes, sugar, flour, canned goods, dried apples, all kinds of timber, hickory spokes and hubs, staves, agricultural implements, tools, hardware, large scales, watches, clocks, sewing machines, &c.

The above indicates the importance of a proper selection of markets,

and shows how large an opening Holland in itself presents to the judicious exporter.

This reasonable amount of consideration given for the field of action and the result so desirable to us all, would be more speedily reached and substantially assisted.

RICHARD STOCKTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, February 2, 1886.

ITALY.

Report of Consul-General Alden.

POPULATION.

The last official census was taken on December 31, 1881, and showed a total population of 28,459,628, being an increase of 1,658,474, or rather over 6 per cent. for the ten years since 1871, when the previous census was taken, which is equal to an increase of 6 per cent. per annum.

The estimated returns for 1884, which are compiled from official sources, and are considered approximately accurate, give a total of 29,361,032, showing an increase of 901,384 since the last census, or rather over 3 per cent. for the three years, being an increase of about 1 per cent. per annum.

TABLE No. 1.—*Population, marriages, births, and deaths from 1871 to 1884, inclusive.*

Year.	Total population on December 31.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages per 1,000.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1871	26,801,154	192,839	960,020	748,798	7.43	36.97	29.91
1872	26,994,338	202,361	1,020,682	827,498	7.49	37.81	30.65
1873	27,165,553	214,906	985,188	813,973	7.91	36.27	29.97
1874	27,289,958	207,997	951,658	827,253	7.62	34.87	30.31
1875	27,482,174	230,486	1,035,377	843,161	8.39	37.67	30.68
1876	27,769,475	225,453	1,083,721	796,920	8.12	39.03	28.68
1877	28,010,695	214,972	1,029,037	787,817	7.67	36.74	28.13
1878	28,209,620	199,885	1,012,475	813,550	7.09	35.89	28.84
1879	28,437,091	213,096	1,064,153	836,682	7.49	37.39	29.40
1880	28,524,999	196,738	957,900	969,992	6.91	33.66	30.57
1881	28,549,628	230,143	1,081,125	784,181	8.09	37.99	27.55
1882	28,733,396	224,041	1,061,094	787,326	7.87	37.28	28.66
1883	29,010,652	231,945	1,071,452	794,196	8.15	37.65	27.91
1884	29,361,032	239,513	1,130,741	780,361	8.41	39.73	27.42

The number of males considerably exceeds the number of females in Italy, whereas in most other countries the reverse is true.

From Table No. 1 it will be observed that the percentage of mortality in Italy in 1884, notwithstanding the cholera invasion, was only 27.42 per thousand, which not only contrasts well with the rate of mortality in former years, but stands out in favorable comparison with other countries which have the reputation of being more salubrious.

The diseases most prevalent and fatal in 1884, as in former years, were pulmonary complaints, enteric, typhoid, and nervous fevers, which constitute more than one-half the total causes of death. Strange to say, malarial fever, which is popularly supposed by foreigners to be one of

the most fatal diseases, numbered 3,252 deaths for the whole Kingdom for the whole year.

With reference to the population, it will be interesting to note the following facts, namely, that out of the entire population no less than nine-tenths are of the Roman Catholic religion, and that the remaining one-tenth is composed almost entirely of Protestants and Jews; that out of the total number of children born 92½ per cent. are legitimate and 7½ per cent. are illegitimate; that there are about 450,000 Italian subjects residing in foreign countries, of which, according to Italian authorities, 70,000 are in the United States.

AGRICULTURE.

The condition of this most important of Italian industries, which affords employment, to and upon which are dependent directly for their living 52 per cent. of the entire population of the Kingdom, is considered to be critical and unsatisfactory.

Italy, though possessing a fertile soil and unrivaled climate, and capable of growing agricultural and horticultural produce in greater profusion and variety than almost any other country, is suffering under the disadvantage of an overtaxed and impoverished class of proprietors, farmers, and laborers, which more than neutralize the natural advantages of soil and climate. The causes which have led to this result have recently been investigated by a parliamentary commission, which has just completed its report. It is an elaborate document, comprising fifteen volumes, with their appendices, and it is impossible within the limits of this annual report to enter into the details either of the assumed causes or the suggested remedies. In nearly every district the outlook is described as gloomy, but it is especially gloomy in the Campagna immediately surrounding Rome.

This vast and fertile plain, in former times well farmed and thickly populated, is now almost desolate. Farms have gone out of cultivation; houses (of which it is said there is only one to every 4½ square miles) have been pulled down or unroofed to avoid the payment of taxes, and the few laborers employed on the Campagna live in extemporized huts or in the open air. Cattle and sheep are allowed to roam almost at will, destroying crops, young trees, and shrubs, as if these were of no value, and as if their effect on the salubrity of a district had not been conclusively proved. Manure is seldom applied; the use of machinery is hardly known, and birds are ruthlessly destroyed, with the result of an abnormal increase of noxious insects. Malaria is generally prevalent. Vegetable gardening, for which the soil and climate are peculiarly suited, is carried on within such narrow limits that Rome is almost entirely dependent for its supply of fruit and vegetables upon Naples and Sicily.

Indeed, so general are neglect and impoverishment that it is calculated that the average gross product of the Campagna does not exceed in value \$5.25 per acre, and that the taxes are in no case less than 30 per cent. and often reach 65 per cent. of the product.

The public has been thoroughly aroused concerning this most vital matter, and remedial measures are already begun. A large tract of land around Rome, about 80,000 acres, has been marked out for reclamation, which is to be done under Government supervision, the cost to be repayable by installments within twenty years. This work, which it is estimated will cost the Government \$1,500,000, is made obligatory upon the proprietors. The farm buildings and cottages within this area are, however, to be exempt from taxation, and the land is to be assessed at

its unimproved value during the same period. This measure, it is said, is to be followed by more extensive improvements in other parts of the Kingdom, and it is hoped that their effects will bring about a better agricultural condition throughout Italy generally.

The president of the commission does not himself, however, entertain very hopeful views, if one may judge from the summary of the report, which is as follows:

Rural property suffers deplorably from malaria in the best regions, and it is cut up into over minute divisions, fettered on the one side by collective ownership and on the other by burdensome conditions and debts; overwhelmed with taxes and mortgages, lacking every means of water communication, and afflicted by the insecurity of life and property.

The agricultural statistics for 1884 have not yet been made public. According to the last official returns the average quantity and value of produce is as shown by the following figures:

TABLE No. 2.

Articles.	Area under cul- tivation.	Produce per hectare of 2.47 acres.	Value per quintal of 220.464 pounds.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Wheat	11,699,681	1,776.94	\$4 44
Indian corn	4,240,251	2,883.67	3 45
Rye and barley	1,179,835	1,928.06	3 50
Oats	939,319	1,596.16	2 89
Rice	622,665	4,746.59	6 94
Beans	839,901	1,534.43	4 63
Peas, lentils, &c.	769,059	1,318.37	4 14
Potatoes	173,196	22,601.96	87
Chestnuts	1,225,401	2,563.99	4 44
Hemp, jute, &c.	292,107	1,342.63	16 40
Flax	187,651	628.32	19 30
Tobacco	13,644	2,318.60	1 93
		<i>Gallons.</i>	
Wine	4,759,324	377.49	4 83
Olives	2,210,981	*91.14	24 13

* Oil.

During the period covered by the foregoing figures the animal produce of the Kingdom, including wool, skins, and dairy products, was estimated at \$227,544,498, making a grand total of \$855,145,012 as the total agricultural product of the Kingdom.

The silk crop of 1884 is approximately estimated at 81,144,546 pounds, showing a decrease as compared with the preceding three years of 3,682,035 pounds.

The phylloxera is still infesting various districts, particularly in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, but does not appear to be doing very much damage. The "stamping-out" remedy is generally applied; that is to say, the infected vines are totally destroyed.

For the current year, 1885, no approximate estimates of the crops has as yet been officially announced.

PRICE OF FOOD AND WAGES OF LABOR.

Upon these subjects, in addition to the special report made from this office in January, 1885, it need only be said that the market price of breadstuffs is still exceedingly depressed, owing to the large supplies and the general stagnation in trade. Market prices for butchers' meat

and other articles of daily consumption remain almost stationary. Laborers' wages have undergone no perceptible variations. Agricultural laborers near Rome and other large towns receive from 20 to 60 cents per day, and in the purely rural districts from 20 to 40 cents. Artisans are paid from 50 cents to \$1 per day, and miners from 60 cents to \$1.20.

MANUFACTURES.

There are no official statistics of Italian manufactures, but judging from the published returns of imports and exports, the condition of manufactures during the past year may be said to have been almost stationary, and they have certainly not been suffering under the extreme depression that has characterized the condition of agriculture. Indeed, there are symptoms of vitality and prosperity which are decidedly encouraging, and which may be looked upon as the beginning of a new era for Italy as a manufacturing country.

During the past year two new enterprises, both English and worked with English capital, have been begun which deserve especial notice, not only because of their magnitude and importance, but because of the especial bearing which they have upon the future of Italy. One is a branch or official offshoot of the well-known engineering firm of Armstrong & Co., of Newcastle, England, which is about to erect costly and extensive works at Pozzuoli, near Naples, for the manufacture of large guns and armor plates, and generally for engineering business. The other enterprise is the erection of blast furnaces in the central part of Italy (where iron ores have been found) for the smelting of iron and the production of steel. The former company has been granted many exceptional privileges by the Government, and, it is said, has already orders for large guns sufficient to keep the works employed for several years to come; and the managers of the latter enterprise, though endowed with no special privileges, are to supply the establishment at Pozzuoli with iron and steel, which, being produced in Italy, are exempt from the heavy import duties which are levied on imported metals. The united capital of the two companies is about \$7,500,000, and their work is watched with much interest.

Manufactories for the spinning and weaving of hemp, which is now grown in considerable quantities in Italy, are also in progress of erection by Italian capitalists. A new fiber called rhea, recently introduced from India, is now tentatively cultivated in the neighborhood of Rome. If the cultivation of rhea proves successful, of which there seems every prospect, it will to a great extent take the place of hemp and flax, as the fiber is said to be strong fine, and glossy.

The manufactures of salt and tobacco are Government monopolies. Salt is here made entirely by the evaporation of sea water, and besides supplying the Italian market, this salt forms a large item of exportation. The consumption of tobacco, as shown by the inland revenue returns, has slightly increased. The tobacco used is chiefly the home-grown article with a mixture of American tobacco, the import of which remains nearly stationary.

FISHERIES.

Italy, from its geographical position and large extent of seaboard, ought to possess very important fisheries. Italian fisheries include not only fish but coral and sponges. There is no export trade in fish, with the exception of sardines and tunny, which are caught in Italian waters

mainly near the island of Sardinia, but which are largely prepared for the city of Marseilles and other French ports. As to other fish, the supply only equals the home consumption. The coral and sponge fisheries have shown no important variation during the last year. There are altogether 40,000 men and boys engaged in Italian fisheries. The number of boats—steam and sail—employed are about 2,000, having an aggregate tonnage of about 15,000 tons.

MINES.

The condition of the industry, owing to the continued depreciated value of the products, has not been satisfactory during the past year. The aggregate value of the total production exported (and this constitutes by far the greater proportion of the whole product) was for the past year \$14,246,000, of which sulphur formed more than one-half, exceeding \$7,720,000. The remainder consisted chiefly of argentiferous lead, zinc, and manganese. Copper, coal, and iron form comparatively unimportant items. It is interesting to know that since 1861 the export of minerals has nearly trebled in amount and value, the total value of mineral exports in 1861 having been \$4,868,613.

The number of persons employed in mining operations is officially given at 52,326, of whom 41,644 are adult males, 9,120 are boys under fourteen years of age, 1,562 are women, and 471 are girls under fourteen.

RAILWAYS.

The railway system of Italy has during the past year undergone a complete reorganization. After a long investigation by a special commission and a protracted debate in Parliament, it was decided to divide the railways, which had formerly been managed and worked directly by the Government, into three distinct systems, viz, the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, and the Sicilian. These have been leased to three separate companies, which, under certain guarantees and restrictions, have undertaken the responsibility of working the lines for a period of thirty years, beginning July 1, 1885.

The details of the various arrangements are too elaborate and complicated for insertion in this report, but the following facts deserve notice. The total length of the Italian railways on the 1st of January, 1884, was 6,001 miles, of which 262 miles had been constructed in 1883. The total mileage run by trains during 1883 was 26,534,553 miles, being an increase of 1,765,151 miles over 1882. The total traffic (freight and passengers) during 1883 amounted to \$39,784,247, being an increase of \$2,547,034 over 1882. The working expenses for 1883 were \$28,626,930, being an increase of \$1,810,523 over 1882, and showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$11,157,317, or an increase over 1882 of \$736,570.

The total cost of these railways and their equipments amounted to \$550,496,102 on January 1, 1884. The rolling stock on January 1, 1884, consisted of 1,807 locomotives, 5,400 passenger cars, and 30,450 freight and cattle cars, being an increase of 181 locomotives, 457 passenger cars, and 1,762 freight and cattle cars over the preceding year.

The railways in the island of Sardinia are not touched by the new arrangement, and remain on their old basis of a guarantee of interest upon construction capital, with a maximum fixed payment by the state towards working expenses.

FORESTS.

Italian forests have for many years been ruthlessly destroyed. In the immediate neighborhood of Rome there existed, within the memory of those now living, 60,000 acres of forest, scarcely a vestige of which now remains. Firewood is, as a necessary consequence, scarce and dear, having to be brought from a considerable distance. There are large tracts of forests in Northern and Southern Italy, as well as in the central districts. The total area of the Italian forests is estimated at about 8,500,000 acres, and of this acreage Sardinia alone has about one-fifth. The principal forest trees are oak, ilex, beech, elm, ash, chestnut, cork, &c. Oak, formerly the most valuable, is now almost valueless as an article of commerce, owing to the fact that the remaining oak forests are situated in almost inaccessible places at great distances from the railways.

The demand for beech, elm, ash, and chestnut is limited to local consumers. The wood of the ilex, or evergreen oak, is converted into charcoal, and its bark is largely used in tanning leather. The inner bark of the cork tree is manufactured into cork, and forms a valuable article of commerce.

The intimate relations between trees and rainfalls, and the influence of the latter on health and fertility of soil, are now universally acknowledged. The Italian Parliament has recently passed most stringent laws for the protection and preservation of the forests still existing, and the Government is encouraging the replanting of forests by the gratuitous distribution of young trees and the granting of land on easy terms for conversion into woodlands. Eucalyptus and other trees of the *Maccie* species, which are believed largely to absorb malarious exhalations, are being extensively planted at railway stations and along the railway lines; also in the Campagna and various other parts of Italy. They are fast-growing trees, and their effect on the health of the districts where they are planted has already been perceptibly and beneficially demonstrated.

EDUCATION.

Education in Italy has made great strides during recent years, elementary education being now universal and compulsory. Of elementary public schools there are 42,510, having 44,607 teachers and 1,928,706 pupils, of whom 1,048,781 are males and 879,925 are females. Of schools for secondary instruction there are 1,054, having 55,211 pupils. In addition to these there are 413 technical schools, having 24,833 pupils; 76 institutes, having 7,858 pupils, and 25 schools belonging to the mercantile marine, having 818 pupils. At the universities there are 842 teachers and 11,047 students. Of private schools there are 5,797, having 6,088 teachers and 135,516 pupils, of whom no less than 80,146 are females.

In 1861 the number of people unable to read or write was 78.06 per cent. of the entire population. In 1871 this percentage had decreased to 69.66, and in 1881 it had fallen to 62.80, being a gradual and perceptible improvement, but still disclosing a deplorable condition of things.

CRIME.

The statistics show a steady and satisfactory decrease of crime; a result which, in addition to its moral effect, has also had the effect of sensibly reducing the cost of providing for the custody and maintenance

of prisoners, notwithstanding there has been at the same time a marked improvement in their food and accommodations. The expenditures for the year 1883 (last official returns), as compared with 1882, show a decrease of \$115,800.

Capital punishment may be said to be virtually abolished in Italy, for it is never enforced now, except in military cases, but crime of all kinds, including murder, has sensibly diminished.

The following table, numbered 3, will show the various offenses committed from 1878 to 1883, inclusive:

TABLE No. 3.—*Crimes committed in Italy from 1878 to 1883, inclusive.*

Year.	Murder and manslaughter.						
	Premeditated and qualified.		Infanticide.		Total.		Grand total.
	Committed.	Attempted or failed.	Committed.	Attempted or failed.	Committed.	Attempted or failed.	
1878	2,257	1,792	223	5	2,480	1,797	4,277
1879	2,358	1,542	238	4	2,596	1,546	4,142
1880	2,191	1,236	202	3	2,393	1,239	3,652
1881	1,856	1,173	205	2	2,061	1,175	3,236
1882	1,857	1,093	214	7	2,071	1,100	3,171
1883	1,812	1,111	218	6	2,030	1,117	3,147

Year.	Assault and battery.			Highway robbery.			Theft.		
	Dangerous.	Light.	Total.	Without homicide.	Extortion and robbery.	Total.	Qualified.	Simple, and in the country.	Total.
1878	6,311	28,537	34,848	3,209	659	3,868	48,982	33,202	82,149
1879	6,637	28,854	35,491	2,782	538	3,320	46,033	31,307	77,340
1880	6,053	28,415	34,468	2,279	572	2,851	50,826	34,145	84,971
1881	6,169	28,760	34,938	1,707	514	2,221	38,049	27,230	65,279
1882			31,087	1,254	452	1,706	36,603	28,377	64,980
1883			32,592	1,107	424	1,531	33,956	26,631	60,591

It will be seen from this table that since the year 1878, although the population has increased 1,000,000, the number of crimes committed has decreased in a still greater ratio. This decrease can hardly be attributed to compulsory attendance on public schools, the time during which such attendance has been enforced being too brief to have produced such a result. It is more probably due to the strict watch kept over the dangerous classes and to the intelligent manner in which a system of prevention has been established for the system of severe punishment formerly enforced under the old laws of the various Italian states.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from Italy is comparatively limited. It has, however, shown a steady increase of late years until 1884, when, probably owing to the cholera epidemic, there was an actual decrease. The total number of emigrants, excluding temporary emigrants into neighboring Con-

tinental states, being 60,489 in 1884, as against 62,794 in 1883. Of the emigrants in 1884, 51,758 went direct to the River Plata and the Brazils, and 8,727 to New York. This immigration of Italians into Italy during the same period was 18,008, of whom 11,941 came from the River Plata and 6,069 from the United States. According to these statistics it will be seen that the balance of the Italian emigration over immigration, as far as it affects the United States, was only 2,660 persons.

NAVIGATION.

The statistics of navigation, giving the details of vessels entered and cleared at the various Italian ports, which statistics were not published at the date of the last report from this office, are now completed.

In 1884 the total number of vessels so entered and cleared was 208,356, having an aggregate tonnage of 33,383,710, as against 221,850 entries and clearances, with a tonnage of 36,833,329 tons, in 1883. This shows a decrease of 13,494 in the number of vessels, and 3,449,619 in tonnage. Of this total number of 208,356 vessels, there were 30,986 entries and clearances connected with international commerce, of which 21,559 were made by sailing vessels and 9,427 by steamers; with the respective tonnage, of 2,062,090, and 8,383,122 tons. Of these totals the number of entries and clearances in the coasting trade was 177,370, having an aggregate tonnage of 22,938,498 tons; and of these, 138,759 entries and clearances were made by sailing vessels and 38,611 by steamers. As compared with 1883, there is a decrease in the entries and clearances made by sailing vessel of 7,139 and of those made by steamers of 3,067, with a total decrease of tonnage amounting to 2,594,835.

In addition to these movements of vessels engaged in general commerce, there were 3,525 entries and clearances of vessels having a tonnage of 29,393 tons, engaged in deep sea fisheries. This shows an increase of 973 in the number of entries and clearances, and of 9,753 in tonnage over the year 1883. Eighteen thousand one hundred and eighty-seven vessels carrying the Italian flag and engaged in international commerce entered or cleared at Italian ports in 1884. These had a total tonnage of 2,751,257. Twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine vessels carrying foreign flags and having a tonnage of 7,693,955 tons entered and cleared in the same year. In the coasting trade the entries and clearances of vessels sailing under Italian colors were 169,726, with a tonnage of 16,571,452 tons; and of those sailing under foreign flags there were 7,644 entries and clearances, with a tonnage of 6,357,046.

The greatest commercial movements in 1884 were at the following ports and maritime districts, taken in the order of the tonnage of the vessels:

Ports.	Entered and cleared.	Ports.	Entered and cleared.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Genoa	4,874,837	Taranto	1,777,500
Naples	3,550,325	Venice	1,597,274
Messina	3,315,419	Bari	1,262,051
Leghorn	2,767,332	Porto Empedocle	1,227,660
Palermo	2,402,641	Cagliari	1,175,606
Catania	2,173,705		

The entries and clearances and tonnage of vessels carrying foreign flags in 1884, with their nationalities, were as follows:

Flag.	Number of entries and clearances.	Tonnage..
English	8,642	8,044,885
French	4,294	3,316,322
German	971	836,480
Austrian	2,838	530,862
Greek	1,531	330,053
American (United States)	52	28,495
Other nationalities	2,115	1,070,894

TABLE No. 4.—Number and tonnage of American vessels arriving at and clearing from the twelve principal ports of Italy for the ten years ending December 31, 1884.

Years.	Ancona.		Bari.		Brindisi.		Cagliari.		Catania.		Genoa.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1884											6	3,473
1883											4	3,440
1882			2	744					1	1,062	7	3,832
1881											16	10,052
1880											22	15,155
1879											38	18,852
1878	1	388							1	553	61	31,548
1877	2	862					2	2,986	4	1,878	75	39,366
1876	3	1,156					8	6,538	3	1,408	66	32,021
1875												
	6	2,406	2	744			10	9,524	9	4,901	295	157,737

Years.	Leghorn.		Messina.		Naples.		Palermo.		Savona.		Venice.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1884	6	4,283	6	2,746								
1883	5	3,018	3	1,470								
1882	7	6,048	3	1,535								
1881	2	876	3	1,418	6	2,806			2	1,131		
1880	22	12,449	5	1,976	10	4,748	6	2,883			1	387
1879	6	3,744	8	3,785	2	1,912	9	4,510			3	1,243
1878	29	14,494	22	9,405	6	3,098	15	7,872			4	1,884
1877	16	8,751	40	16,395	11	5,403	28	12,191			8	3,322
1876	57	29,916	42	14,940	19	9,867	28	26,688			6	3,080
1875	43	21,238	82	30,911	16	9,288	27	10,495			8	3,231
	193	104,817	214	84,581	70	37,122	113	64,639	2	1,131	30	13,147

According to Italian authority, the trade with America in 1884 was carried on under the following flags:

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.		Freight.	Vessels.		Freight.
	Number.	Tons.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Tons.
Italian	136	91,215	92,487	176	103,500	73,423
American	12	3,686	4,300	19	10,473	8,974
Austrian	14	8,522	9,758	20	13,336	11,911
Greek	1	145	200	1	266	5
French	10	17,121	3,635	14	22,044	3,055
German	1	142	184	13	18,041	3,798
English	72	27,293	22,581	284	313,341	196,766
All other flags	22	11,820	15,136	21	10,668	7,752
Total	268	159,944	148,281	548	491,669	305,684

ITALIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

The total number of vessels comprising the Italian mercantile marine on December 31, 1884, was 7,287, with an aggregate tonnage of 971,001 tons. Of these vessels, 7,072, aggregating 848,704 tons, were sailing vessels, and 215, with 122,297 tons, were steamers. In 1883 the mercantile fleet numbered 7,471 vessels, with 973,333 tons. Of these 7,270, with 865,881 tons, were sailing vessels, and 201, with 107,452 tons, were steamers. These figures show that in 1884 there was a decrease of 2.72 per cent. in the number of sailing vessels and of 1.98 per cent. in their tonnage, while during the same period there was an increase in the number of steamers amounting to 6.96 per cent., and an increase of 13.81 per cent. in their tonnage.

In 1884 140 new vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 15,273 tons, were launched from Italian ship-yards. This was less than the number of vessels launched in 1883, but there was an increase of 193 tons. The number, tonnage, and value of the vessels launched in each year from 1862 to 1884, inclusive, are given below.

TABLE No. 5.—*Vessels launched in Italy.*

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Year.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.
1884.....	140	15,273	\$964,195	1872.....	720	63,963	\$3,356,961
1883.....	154	15,080	746,196	1871.....	803	69,128	3,501,431
1882.....	233	17,809	929,874	1870.....	724	90,693	4,923,171
1881.....	228	11,356	610,073	1869.....	683	96,010	5,342,494
1880.....	263	14,526	816,492	1868.....	703	86,954	2,244,342
1879.....	209	21,213	1,115,683	1867.....	642	72,257	4,233,288
1878.....	221	29,365	1,621,245	1866.....	675	59,522	3,419,933
1877.....	286	39,287	2,124,351	1865.....	907	58,140	3,297,220
1876.....	312	70,022	4,025,980	1864.....	266	38,395	.....
1875.....	337	87,691	5,350,603	1863.....	285	37,462	.....
1874.....	413	81,291	5,108,267	1862.....	215	25,271	.....
1873.....	637	65,544	2,797,755				

Of the vessels launched in 1884, 11 were of iron and the remainder of wood.

The number and tonnage of the various vessels (steam and sailing) constituting the mercantile marine of Italy in 1884, as compared with the four preceding biennial periods, are shown in Tables Nos. 6 and 7.

In 1884 the number of persons engaged in the mercantile marine and in the sea fisheries was 189,162, showing a slight increase over the preceding years.

It may be interesting to note that out of a total of 829 desertions from Italian vessels in 1884, no fewer than 119 took place in American waters; but it is satisfactory to know that the number shows a very substantial decrease from the number of desertions in American waters which took place in 1883, and which amounted to no less than 410, being one-half the total number of desertions in that year.

TABLE No. 6.—*Number and tonnage of the various Italian sailing vessels in 1884 compared with the four preceding biennial periods.*

Tonnage.	1884.		1882.		1880.		1878.		1876.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 to 10 tons	2,229	13,316	2,391	14,428	2,510	13,232	2,784	15,201	4,317	21,707
11 to 30 tons	1,702	28,559	1,800	31,382	1,924	31,898	2,087	35,499	2,633	45,327
31 to 50 tons	790	31,446	794	31,796	806	31,231	859	32,958	1,822	96,519
51 to 100 tons	668	49,214	687	50,433	710	51,616	758	52,076		
101 to 200 tons	341	49,241	360	52,409	365	51,509	381	54,764	439	62,422
201 to 300 tons	215	54,765	231	58,829	246	62,367	256	64,119	293	72,795
301 to 400 tons	230	81,362	249	88,167	272	96,040	288	105,033	308	107,493
401 to 500 tons	340	156,100	355	163,073	380	174,141	379	172,458	411	185,329
501 to 600 tons	211	117,369	230	127,748	250	138,639	263	144,092	281	153,939
601 to 700 tons	122	76,915	133	83,966	140	88,506	160	102,898	167	106,405
701 to 800 tons	101	73,956	98	71,823	104	76,524	109	81,907	96	71,851
801 to 900 tons	63	54,191	66	56,710	62	53,112	66	56,190	68	57,890
901 to 1,000 tons	34	33,029	35	34,053	35	34,054	29	27,555	22	20,803
1,001 to 1,800 tons ..	26	29,241	19	20,473	18	19,277	19	21,387	16	18,008
Total	7,072	848,704	7,528	885,285	7,822	922,146	8,438	966,137	10,873	1,020,488

TABLE No. 7.—*Number and tonnage of the various Italian steam vessels in 1884 compared with the four preceding biennial periods.*

Tonnage.	1884.		1882.		1880.		1878.		1876.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 to 50 tons	61	1,142	46	937	40	882	33	743	29	727
51 to 100 tons	18	1,351	16	857	14	987	22	1,548	22	1,563
101 to 200 tons	13	1,738	17	2,148	13	1,698	14	1,797	11	1,395
201 to 300 tons	17	4,119	8	1,930	9	2,245	7	1,735	9	2,098
301 to 400 tons	14	4,895	15	5,251	13	4,516	16	5,579	18	6,206
401 to 500 tons	4	1,714	11	5,012	13	5,848	10	4,441	7	3,175
501 to 600 tons	7	3,931	6	3,439	4	2,219	7	3,917	6	3,320
601 to 700 tons	9	5,842	8	5,018	4	2,550	7	4,430	6	3,802
701 to 800 tons	11	8,404	8	5,916	4	2,869	2	1,522	2	1,574
801 to 900 tons	11	9,602	10	8,598	7	5,949	6	5,173	8	6,881
901 to 1,000 tons ..	2	1,911	8	7,643	6	5,701	7	6,577	7	6,614
1,001 to 1,500 tons ..	27	33,183	26	31,368	26	30,852	20	23,730	17	20,526
Over 1,500 tons	21	44,403	13	26,602	5	10,734	1	1,828	.....	.....
Total	215	122,235	192	104,719	158	77,050	152	63,020	142	57,881

TABLE No. 8.—*Condition of the royal Italian navy on January 1, 1885.*

Name and material.	Tonnage.	Draught.	Horse-power.	Thickness of armor plate.	Number of guns.	Caliber.	Number of crew.	Approximate cost.
<i>War vessels of the first class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Meters.</i>		<i>Centi-meters.</i>		<i>Centi-meters.</i>		
Duilio (iron, armor-plated turret)	10,458	7.89	7,500	55	4	45	421	\$3,626,470
Dandolo (steel, armor-plated turret) ..	10,458	7.89	7,500	55	4	45	421	3,684,756
Italia (steel, armor-plated barbette) ..	13,898	8.52	18,000	48	{ 4 11	{ 43 15	{ ..... .....	.....
Lepanto (steel, armor-plated barbette)	13,550	8.40	18,000	48	{ 4 11	{ 43 15	{ ..... .....	.....
Lauria (steel, armor-plated barbette) ..	10,045	7.65	10,000	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morosini (steel, armor-plated bar- bette)	10,045	7.65	10,000	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doria (steel, armor-plated barbette) ..	10,045	7.65	10,000	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amadeo (iron and wood, 3 redoubts) ..	5,854	7.54	3,413	22	{ 1 6	{ 28 25	{ 523	1,254,000
Palestro (iron and wood, 3 redoubts) ..	6,419	8.00	3,496	22	{ 1 6	{ 28 25	{ 523	1,254,000
Roma (wood, armor-plated battery) ..	5,814	7.60	3,000	12	11	25	523	1,169,580
Ancona (iron, armor-plated, 2 re- doubts)	4,224	6.35	2,471	11	{ 2 9	{ 22 20	{ 457	887,800
Maria Pia (armor-plated, 2 re- doubts)	4,468	6.35	2,924	12	{ 2 9	{ 22 20	{ 457	887,800

TABLE No. 8.—*Condition of the royal Italian navy on January 1, 1885—Continued.*

Name and material.	Tonnage.	Draught.	Horse-power.	Thickness of armor plate.	Number of guns.	Caliber.	Number of crew.	Approximate cost.
<i>War vessels of the first class—Cont'd.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Meters.</i>		<i>Centi-meters.</i>		<i>Centi-meters.</i>		
Castel Fidardo (armor-plated, 2 redoubts).	4, 224	6. 35	2, 125	11	{ 2 9	22 20	{ 457	\$887, 800
San Martino (armor-plated, 2 redoubts).	4, 268	6 35	2, 620	12	{ 2 9	22 20	{ 457	887, 800
Affondatore (armor-plated turret)....	4, 376	6. 55	3, 240	13	2	25	261	772, 000
<i>War vessels of the second class.</i>								
Terrible (iron, armor-plated battery).	2, 725	5. 45	1, 100	11. 5	8	20	310	569, 350
Formidabile (iron, armor-plated battery)	2, 725	5. 45	1, 100	11. 5	8	20	310	569, 350
Varese (iron, armor-plated, 1 redoubt).	2, 000	4. 03	977	11. 5	4	20	240	420, 740
Garibaldi (wood, corvette)	3, 376	6. 38	1, 041	.....	8	16	392	700, 590
Gisja (steel, corvette, barbette)	2, 533	5. 19	5, 000	.....	8	15	.....	844, 057
Vespucci* (steel, corvette, barbette) ..	2, 533	5. 19	5, 000	.....	8	15	.....	.....
Savoia (steel, royal yacht, barbette) ..	2, 850	5. 19	5, 000	.....	8	15	.....	.....
Colombo (wood, corvette, barbette) ..	2, 562	5. 25	3, 782	.....	8	12	207	674, 728
Pisani (wood, corvette, barbette)....	1, 703	4. 99	1, 004	.....	10	12	247	386, 913
Caracciolo (wood, corvette, barbette) ..	1, 578	4. 97	973	.....	6	16	215	382, 719
Bausan (steel, torpedo ram, barbette) ..	3, 068	5. 64	5, 500	.....	{ 2 6	25 15	{ 374	862, 316
Etna (steel, torpedo ram, barbette) ...	3, 530	5. 82	6, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vesuvio (steel, torpedo ram, barbette) ..	3, 530	5. 82	6, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stromboli (steel, torpedo ram, barbette).....	3, 530	5. 82	6, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Will be launched within the next six months.

In addition to the foregoing vessels, there are 14 vessels of the third class, all of modern construction, having an aggregate tonnage of 12,048 tons, with a horse-power of 16,331 horses, and manned by 1,369 men. The number of guns is not given, as the vessels are in process of having their armament changed. Their total cost is estimated at \$15,500,000.

There are also 43 torpedo-boats, all constructed of steel, and manned by 10 men each. These vessels are classified as follows: Twenty-two first class, with an average tonnage of 37 tons; average draught of 3 feet, and a horse-power of 500 each; costing on an average \$42,000 each. Twenty-one second class, with an average tonnage of 16 tons; average draught of 2 feet, and a horse-power of 180 each; costing on an average \$20,000 each.

There are also 35 small transport vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 31,971 tons, and of 13,511 horse-power; manned by 3,245 men and boys.

ARMY.

The military force of Italy consists of 2,119,250 men, all told. Of these 2,091,351 are rank and file, and 27,892 are officers. This force is divided as follows:

Permanent or standing army	750, 765
Militia	341, 250
Territorial militia	1, 021, 954

The following details relative to the army in 1884, derived from authoritative military sources, may be interesting:

On the 1st of November, 1883, 16 new regiments of infantry were formed, constituting 8 new brigades; and the field artillery regiments

were reorganized at the same time. The permanent army now consists of 96 infantry regiments of 288 battalions and 1,152 companies; 12 regiments of Bersaglieri (rifles) of 36 battalions and 144 companies; 6 regiments of Alpine troops (also rifles) of 20 battalions and 72 companies; 12 regiments of field artillery of 120 batteries and 36 train companies; 2 brigades of horse artillery, with 4 batteries; 5 regiments of heavy artillery of 60 companies; 2 brigades of mountain artillery of 8 batteries; 4 regiments of engineers of 32 companies; 10 companies of army train companies of pontoons; 2 companies of lagune boatmen; 4 companies of railway corps; 22 cavalry regiments, of 32 squadrons; 12 companies of ambulance corps; and 12 companies of commissariat. To the above force must be added the general staff of the army; the *personnel* of the territorial staff; the officers of the military districts and of the disciplinary companies and military prisons; the royal carabinieri, of which there are 12 territorial legions; and, lastly, the *personnel* attached to the territorial headquarters.

The militia is divided as follows: 123 battalions of 492 companies, and forming 41 regiments; 20 battalions of rifles of 80 companies; 36 companies of Alpine rifles; 11 brigades of field artillery, with 32 batteries and 10 train companies; 26 companies of heavy artillery for sea-coast service; 2 mountain batteries; 14 companies of engineers; 2 companies of pontoons; 1 company of lagune boatmen; 2 companies of railway corps; 4 companies of train corps; 12 companies of ambulance corps; 12 companies of commissariat.

To the militia also belong the special militia of Sardinia, consisting of 3 infantry regiments of 9 battalions and 36 companies; 1 squadron of cavalry; 2 batteries of field artillery; 2 companies of heavy artillery, with trains; 1 company of engineers; 1 company of ambulance corps; 1 company of commissariat.

The territorial militia is composed of 320 battalions of infantry of 1,280 companies; 30 battalions of Alpine rifles of 72 companies; 100 companies of heavy artillery, 30 companies of engineers, 12 companies of ambulance corps, 12 companies of commissariat.

The army is constantly improving in discipline and general effectiveness.

POSTS.

The postal returns, year by year, show a slow increase. In 1884 the number of town post-offices was 7,755, as against 7,609 in 1883. During the same period the rural offices increased from 5,820 to 6,217. The number of letters carried in 1884 was 143,250,000, of which 15,000,000 were registered. The number of newspapers carried was 108,726,706.

The post-office revenue in 1885 amounted to \$5,917,551, and the expenses to \$5,351,786. It is a matter of surprise that, although the rates of foreign postage have been considerably reduced of late years, the internal postage, except within cities and large towns, where the rate has been reduced to 5 centesimi (about equal to 1 cent), remains unchanged at the high charge of 20 centesimi (nearly 4 cents) for a half ounce. On the other hand, 25 centesimi (nearly 5 cents) are charged for letters sent to countries within the foreign postal union. The charge for registration is less for foreign letters than for those within the Kingdom, the registration of the former costing 25 centesimi (nearly 5 cents) and that of the latter 30 centesimi (nearly 6 cents). The postage charged for newspapers within the Kingdom is exceedingly low, as compared with the letter postage and as compared with the charges made in most other countries. It is only 2 centesimi, or about two-fifths of a cent.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

There have been during the past year only two new commercial treaties concluded between Italy and foreign countries, namely, those with Spain and Madagascar.

The commercial treaty with Spain, which had been made in February, 1870, expired in October, 1882, and from that time to the conclusion of the new treaty the general tariff was in operation. The political situation of Spain rendered negotiations for a new treaty difficult. The Spanish Government at first put forward excessive claims, in which the Italian Government did not acquiesce, but by mutual concessions a treaty was finally agreed upon and was signed on the 2d of June, 1884. The Italian Government proposed that the new treaty should be on the basis of "the most favored nation"; but Spain preferred a treaty based on a special tariff, and this was accepted by Italy with the proviso that such treaty should not continue in force beyond the date fixed by the conventions with France, Austria, and other countries. Inspired by its chambers of commerce, Italy compiled a list of its products under the new tariff. Spain did the same, and the result of the compromise was the following:

Italian customs tariff for Spanish goods (under the new convention).

[Hectoliter = 26.418 gallons; quintal = 220.464 pounds.]

Articles.	Rate.	Articles.	Rate.
Wine in whatever receptacles hectoliter.	\$0. 772	Oranges and lemons..... quintal.	\$0. 386
Alcohol in whatever receptacles..... do..	2. 316	Fresh grapes	Free.
Alcoholic liquors	4. 83	Other fruits, not named	Free.
Olive oil..... quintal	0. 579	Carob beans..... quintal.	0. 338
Ground nut oil..... do..	1. 158	Almonds	Free.
Saffron	57. 90	Nuts and filberts	Free.
Wool	Free.	Oily fruits, not named	Free.
Cork:		Raisins and dried figs..... quintal.	1. 93
Rough	Free.	Other dried fruits, not named... do..	0. 386
Manufactured..... quintal.	2. 895	Fish:	
Esparto grass.....	Free.	Dried or smoked, sardines excepted,	
Metals	Free.	quintal	0. 965
Scrap-iron	Free.	Salted or pickled, sardines excepted,	
Copper:		quintal	1. 158
Pig..... quintal	0. 772	Sardines, dried, salted, and pressed.....	Free.
In bars	1. 93	Sardines and anchovies in oil... quintal.	1. 93
Quicksilver..... do..	1. 93	Feathers for beds	Free.
Chestnuts.....	Free.		

Spanish tariff for Italian goods (under the new convention).

[Quintal = 220.464 pounds; kilogram = 2.204 pounds.]

Articles.	Rate.	Articles.	Rate.
Manna..... quintal..	\$1. 93	Other silk or floss silk stuffs with cotton	
Hemp, combed..... kilogram..	0. 386	woof	\$0. 772
Silk stuffs..... do..	1. 93	Silk or floss silk stuffs with woolen or	
Velvet	2. 316	hair woof..... kilogram..	0. 965
Stuffs	0. 965	Printing paper, with size quintal..	1. 93
Tulles..... do	1. 351	Staves..... M..	0. 386
Stuffs	1. 93	Coral ornaments, unmounted.. kilogram..	1. 158
Silk	1. 544	Other trimmings..... do...	0. 386

It should be mentioned that one of the terms of the new treaty guarantees reciprocity of treatment to the citizens of one country in that of the other, and abrogates article 1 of the Spanish constitution, which declares that the children of foreign parents born in Spain are Spanish subjects. In future the children born of Italian parents in Spain are to be subject to the laws of Italy, and to be bound to answer to the call to serve their term in the Italian army; but the treaty gives them the option of declaring, when of age, to which country they wish to belong. By article 21 the two Governments agree to submit to arbitration any questions which may arise in the execution of the treaty. The new treaty is to be in force until the 30th of June, 1887.

TREATY WITH MADAGASCAR.

In the year 1879 the Government of Madagascar, on the appointment of an Italian consul at Tamatave, informed the Italian Government that it would not permit the Italian flag to be hoisted until a treaty of friendship had been signed by the two coun-

tries. A treaty was accordingly prepared on the basis of the conventions concluded between Madagascar and England and France. For several reasons the treaty could not be completed until the Madagascar commission visited Europe, when the treaties with Italy and Germany were to be simultaneously and in identical terms agreed on. This was done and the treaties were signed in London on the 6th of July, 1883, but they were not to go into force until ratified by the Queen of Madagascar. The treaty with Italy contains three articles. Article 1 provides that peace and friendship between the King of Italy and the Queen of Madagascar and their respective subjects shall forever exist.

Article 2 stipulates that the diplomatic, consular, and naval agents and officers of each contracting power shall enjoy in the dominion of the other the free exercise of their functions, and that the subjects of each country shall, in their persons and property, as well as in their commerce, trade, and navigation, have the same protection and the same rights, privileges, franchises, and immunities which are or may be accorded to the representatives, diplomatic, consular, and naval, or to the subjects or citizens of the most favored country.

Article 3 provides that the convention shall be ratified by the contracting powers and the documents exchanged through the Italian consul in Tamatave. The convention takes effect in the Kingdom of Madagascar when ratified by the Queen, and in the Kingdom of Italy when ratified by the King. The treaty was signed and sealed in duplicate (the original being in Italian and Madagascan, with an English translation).

It may be mentioned that the navigation treaty with France made in 1862, expiring in 1877, and extended till June 30, 1885, has been further extended for six months. Meanwhile negotiations for a new treaty are in progress. Negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Mexico are also being carried on.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The official returns of imports and exports in 1884 are given in Table No. 9.

TABLE No. 9.—*Foreign commerce of Italy (imports and exports) in 1884 compared with 1883.*

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Spirits, wines, and oils	\$10,904,996	\$11,514,714	\$31,767,858	\$37,683,895
Groceries, spices, and tobacco.....	17,473,845	18,952,181	1,082,229	1,348,821
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery....	7,942,273	8,753,058	7,880,321	8,641,059
Dyes and dye-stuffs, and articles for tanning purposes	4,738,660	5,077,641	2,662,078	2,599,855
Hemp, flax, jute, &c., raw and manufactured.....	6,972,616	7,077,004	8,401,064	8,676,658
Cotton, raw and manufactured	34,131,976	35,390,384	5,788,513	6,395,925
Wood and hair, raw and manufactured	20,283,004	19,582,668	1,787,788	2,029,578
Silk, raw and manufactured	19,406,791	17,454,459	57,939,064	59,026,742
Wood and straw, and their manufactures....	10,817,872	10,202,843	11,557,345	10,654,520
Books and paper	2,542,782	2,085,338	1,810,504	1,732,656
Skins, hides, and furs	11,646,514	10,650,491	4,328,619	4,875,824
Minerals and metals	35,624,329	49,154,605	9,862,031	7,749,914
Stone, earthen, pottery, and glass	19,197,550	18,605,265	12,293,655	13,672,039
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	27,210,458	22,746,543	23,658,118	25,864,509
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	21,009,861	19,648,318	28,436,959	38,475,040
Miscellaneous	9,442,040	9,607,591	2,352,812	2,414,594
Total	259,345,567	266,506,103	211,608,958	231,341,629

From this it will be seen that the total value of imports and exports together amounted to \$470,954,525, as against \$497,847,732 in 1883, showing a decrease of \$26,893,207. Of these totals the imports amounted to \$259,345,567, and the exports to \$211,608,958, as compared with \$266,506,103 imports and with \$231,341,629 exports in 1883, showing an excess of value in importations over exportations in 1884 to the amount of \$47,736,409 as compared with a like excess of \$35,164,474 in

1883. According to a detailed statement given by the custom-house, the main items of increase in the imports in 1884 were in grain and flour to the value of \$4,439,000; silk, linen, and woolen goods to the value of \$2,702,000, and hides, leather, and furs to about the value of \$996,023. In exports the main items of increase were in mineral ores to the extent of \$2,123,000, and wood to the extent of \$965,000. The main items of decrease were in live stock, \$10,036,000; grain, \$2,123,000; marble, pottery, &c., and raw silk to the extent of about \$1,351,000 each; wine and oil to the value of \$5,790,000. The decrease generally may be said to be attributable to the fact that the quarantine against cholera greatly interrupted the transit of goods, and particularly of live stock; and also to the increased import duties imposed by France.

In 1884 the transit through the country of goods in bond was valued at \$15,922,500, or \$1,158,000 less than in 1883. This decrease may also be in great part attributable to the quarantine against cholera.

The imports into Italy by sea in 1884, conveyed on foreign vessels, amounted to \$109,431,000, while those carried on Italian vessels amounted to \$53,654,000. The exports during the same period by foreign vessels amounted to \$64,287,000 and by Italian vessels to \$40,916,000.

Table No. 10 shows the commerce of Italy with foreign countries for 1884 as compared with 1883.

TABLE No. 10.—*Commerce of Italy with other nations in 1884 compared with 1883.*

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Austria	\$39,772,861	\$39,971,458	\$21,483,409	\$26,489,829
Belgium	5,868,744	4,259,124	3,928,322	3,468,982
France	55,843,778	70,758,046	82,062,149	97,633,296
Germany	21,370,890	11,406,209	21,085,443	17,090,150
Great Britain	57,947,285	57,321,000	17,306,310	17,854,237
Greece and Malta	1,214,935	1,518,910	2,530,616	3,255,717
Holland	1,639,535	2,005,656	1,604,988	1,386,319
Russia	9,809,418	7,107,225	4,397,312	4,358,133
Spain, Gibraltar, and Portugal	1,437,657	1,725,999	2,459,592	2,539,880
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	852,288	800,178	484,816	456,638
Switzerland	14,521,513	12,520,682	24,925,371	24,010,744
European Turkey	5,016,649	3,988,731	2,553,004	2,778,428
Asiatic Turkey	1,638,377	1,440,745	525,732	466,867
British India	19,255,996	18,859,767	4,611,735	5,923,170
China and Japan	981,019	142,627	20,072	72,182
Egypt	3,346,813	2,511,123	3,028,170	4,298,110
Tunis and Tripoli	1,924,596	2,146,160	1,420,480	1,782,355
Algiers	333,504	303,589	340,645	598,300
Other African countries	12,545	257,269	161,541	15,440
United States and Canada	11,622,846	11,298,413	10,630,247	11,397,036
The States of the Plata	3,380,009	2,834,784	4,095,846	3,476,123
Peru and Chili	186,052	.....	554,875	.....
Other American countries	1,363,738	2,485,261	1,373,174	2,014,727
Australia	5,211	.....	27,985	52,882

As regards the imports, it will be seen that Great Britain stands at the head with a value of imports exceeding \$57,900,000. France comes next, but shows a decreased value of imports into Italy, as compared with 1883, of \$14,914,268. Next in order are Austria, Germany, India, and Switzerland. The seventh on the list is the United States and Canada. As in former years, the United States and Canada are included under the same head in the custom-house returns, and though the precise apportionment between the two countries cannot be given, by far the larger share falls to the United States.

In exports those of France still hold the first position, though with a

decrease, as compared with 1883, of nearly \$13,571,147. Switzerland comes next, with an export value of \$24,925,371, being an increase of \$914,627 over 1883. Austria and Germany follow, the former showing a decrease of \$5,006,420, and the latter an increase of \$3,995,293 over 1883. Great Britain, the exports to which reach \$17,306,310, shows a decrease of nearly \$550,000. The United States in the table of exports stands sixth in order, but shows a decrease since 1883 of about \$776,000.

TABLE No. 11.—*Total imports from and exports to the United States and Canada for the five years ending January 1, 1885.*

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Spirits, wines, and oils.....	\$4, 554, 221	\$4, 235, 808	\$3, 417, 065	\$4, 044, 701	\$3, 826, 611
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	2, 509, 000	1, 848, 747	4, 261, 440	1, 771, 354	2, 229, 729
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	815, 425	1, 042, 779	598, 686	1, 113, 417	1, 573, 722
Dyes and dye-stuffs and articles for tanning purposes.....	36, 670	9, 457	33, 582	115, 221	93, 026
Hemp, flax, jute, &c	8, 299	.....	8, 878	1, 544	4, 246
Cotton	1, 380, 772	2, 891, 333	3, 118, 687	2, 250, 766	1, 980, 373
Wool and hair.....	.....	230, 249	740, 541	537, 312	363, 805
Silk	47, 285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood and straw	134, 521	201, 878	121, 783	94, 570	128, 731
Books and paper .....	.....	965	2, 702	1, 544	6, 549
Skins, hides, and furs.....	195, 895	464, 744	96, 690	652, 340	540, 593
Minerals and metals	11, 966	24, 704	54, 426	207, 668	94, 184
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass.....	.....	67, 936	60, 023	35, 126	199, 176
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included.....	4, 188, 965	783, 001	485, 781	83, 762	303, 203
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included.....	703, 292	434, 443	311, 888	382, 486	239, 899
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	3, 088	8, 492	20, 262
Total.....	15, 586, 311	12, 236, 044	13, 315, 260	11, 300, 303	11, 604, 109

EXPORTS.

Spirits, wines, and oils.....	\$572, 631	\$294, 904	\$1, 120, 751	\$928, 488	\$684, 764
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	317, 099	359, 173	288, 535	370, 946	305, 133
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery.....	799, 792	608, 915	1, 069, 220	1, 064, 588	939, 331
Dyes and dye-stuffs and articles for tanning purposes.....	138, 960	345, 856	370, 946	506, 625	419, 003
Hemp, flax, jute, &c	69, 480	161, 120	56, 935	121, 011	74, 305
Cotton	9, 264	33, 968	7, 334	31, 073	40, 723
Wool and hair	17, 756	193, 386	260, 743	26, 441	61, 953
Silk	8, 492	120, 239	65, 234	18, 528	20, 265
Wood and straw	1, 241, 176	984, 686	957, 280	246, 654	98, 044
Books and paper	773, 158	198, 211	268, 463	222, 336	136, 351
Skins, hides, and furs.....	61, 795	43, 425	17, 177	55, 584	97, 079
Minerals and metals	198, 404	208, 054	139, 732	226, 968	12, 545
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass.....	3, 486, 352	3, 699, 231	3, 533, 058	3, 318, 635	2, 904, 843
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included.....	2, 762, 409	3, 657, 929	3, 553, 323	4, 038, 686	4, 582, 399
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	55, 584	42, 267	107, 115	179, 297	195, 316
Miscellaneous	53, 654	48, 636	48, 636	33, 389	58, 093
Total.....	10, 566, 006	11, 000, 000	11, 864, 482	11, 389, 249	10, 630, 147

From this table it will be seen that the imports of 1884 are slightly in excess of value over those of 1883, yet they have decreased during the past five years nearly 20 per cent. On the other hand, the exports in 1884 are less by \$759,102 than in 1883, yet as compared with 1880 they are almost stationary.

It will be seen from these returns that the main articles of imports into Italy from the United States in which there has been a decrease are petroleum, grain, flour, and grease; and the main items of increase are

in chemical products, raw cotton, and hides. Pork, in which there was formerly a large and growing trade with America, is still a prohibited article of import, not only from the United States, but from all other countries.

The main items of decrease in the exports to the United States are olive oil, dyes, and dye-stuffs, straw goods, paper, metals, and marble.

The trade in statuary and paintings by Italian artists, which formerly made a large figure in the returns, is now, in consequence of the heavy United States import duties, virtually extinct. The only items of material increase in the exports to the United States are in fruits and macaroni.

According to the Italian customs returns, the following are the details of the articles in their various classes, with their values, imported into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1884:

Imports into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Olive oil pounds..	17, 636	\$1, 737	Hides, raw—Continued :		
Cotton-seed oil..... do....	1, 725, 099	143, 592	Other small pounds..	21, 383	\$3, 860
Heavy oils do....	70, 326	965	Patent leather..... do....	7, 273	9, 650
Fixed oils..... do....	652, 778	54, 426	Iron do....	9, 259	579
Petroleum and mineral oils			Tin..... do....	7, 152	579
(refined) pounds..	153, 230, 722	3, 625, 891	Copper and brass in sheets,		
Tobacco, raw do....	17, 367, 658	2, 022, 254	pounds.....	3, 526	386
Resins..... do....	11, 208, 406	1, 471, 818	Machinery, fixed, steam,		
Dyes and dye-stuffs (not pre-			pounds.....	4, 850	386
pared)..... pounds..	31, 084	1, 544	Machinery and parts of, mis-		
Other dyes and dye-stuffs,			cellaneous..... pounds..	427, 692	44, 969
pounds.....	184, 304	17, 756	Vehicles do....	255, 950	24, 704
Hemp, raw pounds..	4, 409	386	Clocks..... number..	869	6, 755
Cordage do....	24, 030	2, 702	Clock cases pounds..	1, 984	4, 825
Cotton, raw..... do....	17, 322, 244	1, 971, 495	Clock works do....	2, 204	9, 650
Cotton goods:			Coal..... do....	42, 834	215, 002
Not bleached do....	7, 936	1, 930	Glass, sheets..... do....	11, 463	1, 351
Bleached..... do....	9, 008	3, 088	Grain..... tons..	1, 928	80, 095
Colored or dyed..... do....	1, 763	579	Indian corn do....	3, 166	88, 587
Prints do....	4, 188	2, 123	Other cereals..... do....	1, 246	40, 916
Oil-cloth do....	3, 086	1, 158	Rice do....	1, 068	57, 707
Wool:			Flour pounds..	677, 914	19, 493
Raw do....	1, 716, 060	345, 470	Bran..... do....	46, 517	579
Washed..... do....	32, 187	11, 194	Fish:		
Wood for cabinet makers,			Dried or smoked... do....	301, 365	17, 177
pounds.....	350, 310	10, 808	In brine..... do....	2, 865	193
Wood, common ..sq. meters..	11, 844	107, 501	Grease..... do....	2, 319, 459	203, 036
Wood for hoops..... pounds..	16, 752	772	Horns, bones, and the like,		
Barrels, new or old.....	100, 569	4, 439	tons.....	578	16, 791
Furniture..... pounds..	8, 818	4, 246	Haberdashery:		
Wooden utensils..... do....	11, 904	965	Common pounds..	17, 636	12, 352
Hides, raw:			Fine do....	2, 204	5, 790
Bovine..... do....	1, 746, 484	405	India-rubber goods ... do....	1, 763	1, 158
Small, ovine and caprine,					
pounds.....	506, 836	121, 976			

According to the same Italian customs returns, the following are the details of the articles, with their values, in their classes, exported from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1884:

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine, in wood galls..	644, 706	\$155, 365	Volatile oils, essences of or-		
Wine, in bottles... hundred..	164, 100	63, 304	ange and the like..... lbs..	144, 630	\$190, 105
Spirits:			Candied fruits and preserves,		
Pure galls..	3, 375	1, 351	lbs..	1, 576, 068	255, 339
Refined do....	3, 407	3, 667	Mustard seed do....	386, 466	13, 510
In bottles..... hundred ..	31, 300	12, 738	Mustard, prepared do....	1, 323	193
Olive oil..... lbs..	2, 184, 097	258, 234	Tobacco, manufactured.do...	4, 654	2, 895

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Drugs and groceries, miscellaneous..... lbs..	125,540	\$33,196	Wooden tools and utensils, lbs..	162,918	\$8,492
Boracic acid..... do..	153,218	9,271	Mattings, common straw, lbs..	2,865	579
Gallic acid, crude..... do..	179,014	3,088	Straw hats..... hundred..	200,100	69,480
Salts and quinine..... do..	4,685	82,025	Rags..... lbs..	3,747,820	119,660
Borax..... do..	3,526	386	Paper, fine..... do..	77,722	7,141
Marine salt..... tons..	20,574	43,618	Blotting paper..... do..	20,281	1,930
Tartar..... lbs..	5,002,897	547,541	Wrapping paper..... do..	116,623	5,597
Wax matches..... do..	151,958	30,108	Books..... do..	9,700	4,053
Miscellaneous chemical products..... lbs..	155,865	11,001	Sole leather..... do..	4,188	1,158
Liquorice root..... do..	280,862	7,334	Leather goods..... do..	1,543	1,930
Miscellaneous medicinal herbs, leaves, flowers, and bark..... lbs..	272,266	23,932	Leather gloves... 100 pairs..	3,411	92,254
Manna..... do..	36,350	15,826	Shoes..... lbs..	2,425	1,737
Orange and lemon peel..... do..	7,714	193	Copper, brass, or bronze articles..... lbs..	6,832	1,737
Lemon and citron juice, concentrated..... lbs..	27,557	2,316	Type, lead..... do..	11,684	1,930
Miscellaneous vegetable juices..... lbs..	96,120	11,773	Zinc, manufactured..... do..	661	193
Miscellaneous medicinals, lbs..	238,978	8,299	Antimony..... do..	3,086	386
Medicinals, prepared..... do..	10,802	4,632	Jewelry:		
Soap, common..... do..	2,051,821	134,214	Gold..... do..	3 ³ / ₁₀	4,246
Perfumery..... do..	8,818	3,474	Silver..... do..	99	2,702
Wood, leaves, bark, &c., for dyeing and tanning, not ground..... lbs..	136,023	3,860	Marble, block..... tons..	35,155	441,005
Wood, leaves, bark, &c., for dyeing and tanning, ground, lbs..	12,478,476	415,143	Fruit and vegetables:		
Hemp, raw..... do..	289,463	20,265	In brine and vinegar, lbs..	223,106	19,493
Hemp, flax, and jute, combed, lbs..	11,684	1,351	In spirits of wine..... do..	20,722	2,895
Cordage..... do..	158,290	17,949	Mushrooms..... do..	49,603	34,740
Hemp, spun..... do..	3,086	579	Oleaginous seeds..... do..	233,684	7,334
Linen and hempen fabrics:			Other seeds..... do..	654,101	25,862
Unbleached..... lbs..	2,646	772	Fresh vegetables..... do..	26,445	386
Bleached..... do..	24,911	8,878	Miscellaneous vegetable products..... lbs..	412,700	4,439
Linen laces, and tulles..... do..	441	17,370	Cattle, live..... number..	6	386
Made-up articles of linen wearing apparel..... lbs..	32,630	7,141	Meat, salted and smoked, lbs..	4,409	965
Cotton tissues:			Fish:		
Bleached..... do..	3,747	1,158	Dried..... do..	19,400	1,158
Colored or dyed..... do..	75,396	24,897	In brine..... do..	41,886	3,860
Printed..... do..	1,763	965	Preserved in boxes..... do..	65,916	9,843
Buttons..... do..	9,700	5,790	Butter..... do..	95,016	22,616
Cotton laces..... do..	661	1,351	Cheese..... do..	696,870	112,905
Cotton wearing apparel..... do..	16,752	6,562	Grease..... do..	13,885	1,158
Wool, unwashed..... do..	27,338	7,141	Candies, stearine..... do..	41,226	6,755
Woolen tissues..... do..	27,728	19,493	Glue..... do..	11,904	965
Hosiery..... do..	2,425	3,474	Feathers for ornamental trimming..... lbs..	18	386
Woolen carpets..... do..	2,204	965	Hats:		
Woolen wearing apparel, lbs..	10,802	18,914	Not trimmed..... do..	3,957	20,844
Silk waste..... do..	3,086	2,123	Trimmed..... do..	770	10,036
Silk fabrics..... do..	339	2,509	Coral, wrought, but not mounted..... lbs..	169	4,439
Silk laces and tulles..... do..	225	2,509	Haberdashery:		
Silk wearing apparel..... do..	154	1,930	Common..... do..	22,046	13,510
Common wood, rough, square meters..	81	772	Fine..... do..	5,732	4,053
Majolica ware..... lbs..	25,352	2,123	Miscellaneous musical instruments..... number..	1,011	3,860
Glass demijohns..... do..	11,463	386	Optical instruments..... lbs..	1,763	3,088
Vegetables, dried..... tons..	1,787	68,901	Marble and alabaster:		
Cereals..... do..	31	965	Slabs..... do..	35,493,660	405,300
Chestnuts..... do..	94	4,246	Wrought or sculptured, lbs..	2,865,980	18,914
Rice..... do..	2,432	164,193	Statuary..... do..	72,310	138,574
Macaroni..... lbs..	2,509,876	109,817	Earths for dyes and paints, lbs..	622,358	5,404
Sea biscuit..... do..	15,208	579	Stone and non-metallic ores, tons..	1,457	11,194
Starch..... do..	15,208	772	Sulphur, raw and refined, tons..	102,633	1,881,750
Oranges and lemons..... do..	217,640,517	3,810,592	Pottery, common..... lbs..	22,487	193
Barrels, new and old..... galls..	18,016	\$772	Carob beans..... do..	34,831	386
Furniture:			Almonds:		
Common, not upholstered..... lbs..	22,266	3,281	Shelled..... do..	1,156,976	116,873
Fine, inlaid, and veneered..... lbs..	24,471	11,773	Not shelled..... do..	14,547	965
Broom, for brushes..... do..	24,250	2,895	Filberts and walnuts..... do..	2,798,297	159,225
			Non-oleaginous fruit..... do..	37,474	3,088
			Figs, dried..... do..	560,629	13,703
			Raisins..... do..	39,902	1,737
			Miscellaneous dried fruit, lbs..	33,288	1,153

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1885.

The value of imports, not including gold and silver coins and bullion, amounted during the first six months of 1885 to \$145,102,422, which was \$13,282,390 more than the imports of the first six months of 1884. In other words, the increase was 10.07 per cent. A considerable increase is noticeable in the imports of cereals and flour, in alcohol, oils, and fermented drinks, and in groceries. Most other articles show a diminution. The total exports amounted to \$94,815,345, which is \$17,263,391 less than in the corresponding period in 1884, or a decrease of 15.50 per cent.

The principal decrease was in alcohol, oils, and fermented drinks; in silks, cattle, and chemicals. A very small increase is found in groceries, cotton, and in various other articles. Only three articles, wood, straw, and minerals, show a considerable increase.

The exports of coined gold and silver are very large, amounting to \$26,634,000, with only \$1,737,000 of imports. The stock of precious metals has decreased \$24,897,000.

The decrease in Italian commerce throughout the world in 1884, as shown by the various tables of exports and imports above set forth, appears somewhat discouraging. Yet it should be remembered that it is owing partly to the cholera and partly to the defective crops. These deficiencies were chiefly in wine and oil, and also in silk. It is satisfactory to know that this exceptional depression has now come to an end, as the returns of the custom-house for the first six months of 1885, which have just been published, exhibit a continued increase over the corresponding six months of 1884.

I may be permitted to call attention to what has been so frequently urged in former consular reports, viz, the advantage of making public, in Italian as well as in English, the knowledge of the products which American manufacturers have for sale. If this were done there is reason to believe that the result would be a very large increase of the imports of manufactured articles from the United States.

CHOLERA.

Among the matters of general interest during the past year the cholera epidemic is the most important.

The first news of the breaking out of this terrible scourge was received from Toulon, in France, on the 23d of June, 1884. A quarantine was at once ordered for all vessels clearing from that port, and upon the demand of the superior council of health all travelers entering Italy over the French frontier were examined. Soon afterwards, as the scourge spread in the south of France, all the frontier roads and passes were closed, at the request of a large number of deputies, and with the approval of the superior council of health, and the whole line of boundary between Italy and France guarded by Italian troops. Notwithstanding all these precautions the disease entered the Kingdom and spread with astonishing rapidity. The Government was incessantly on the alert and ever ready to help or relieve, and so long as it was thought possible to circumscribe the disease within defined limits military cordons were drawn around the towns and districts attacked, and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia were isolated by a strict quarantine, rigidly enforced.

It is worthy of especial note that while on the one hand over 14,000 victims were proof of the comparative uselessness of such precautions,

yet in those islands, shut out from commerce and completely isolated, there was not a single case of cholera during the whole period of the duration of the epidemic.

The first lazaretto, at the Pianodi Latte, near the French frontier, in the Maritime Alps, was opened on July 3, 1884, with 300 inmates, the number gradually increasing to a maximum of 5,000. To prevent overcrowding at any one place steamships were utilized as floating lazarettos, and temporary lazarettos were also established in the various towns and districts infected.

The first registered fatal case in Italy was on the 28th of June, 1884, and the last officially received report of a death was on the 13th of the following December. During the intervening period 863 communes, having a total population of 6,181,156, were attacked, and out of a total of 26,557 cases there were 14,203 deaths.

The following statement gives particulars of these cases with their dates and districts:

Provinces.	Date of first case in each prov. ince.	Date of last case in each prov. ince.	Number of con- munes attacked.	Total popula- tion of such communes.	Total cases.	Total deaths.
Alessandria	July 21	Nov. 5	25	180,270	105	77
Aquila	Aug. 18	Nov. 19	7	38,504	238	127
Ascoli	Sept. 22		1	18,726	1	1
Avellino	Sept. 3	Sept. 25	13	76,617	33	23
Benevento	Sept. 5	Oct. 19	11	62,223	13	5
Bergamo	July 26	Oct. 24	133	236,176	911	531
Bologna	Aug. 26	Nov. 5	12	181,197	65	46
Brescia	Aug. 11	Oct. 19	43	145,195	154	108
Campobasso	Sept. 3	Nov. 25	12	30,245	191	81
Caserta			52	327,392	351	161
Chieti	Sept. 11	Nov. 10	5	17,488	62	33
Como	Aug. 17	Oct. 31	3	12,767	3	2
Cosenza	Aug. 9	Oct. 24	2	7,257	10	6
Cremona	Aug. 29	Nov. 15	58	186,414	327	204
Cuneo	June 28	Dec. 25	82	348,615	3,314	1,676
Ferrara	Sept. 14	Nov. 29	6	150,189	103	61
Foggia	Sept. 11	Oct. 22	2	46,674	2	2
Genoa			57	509,877	2,318	1,428
Lecce	Sept. 17	Sept. 17	1	34,051	1	
Leghorn	July 14	Oct. 6	1	96,937	12	6
Lucca	July 26	Sept. 27	8	187,684	12	9
Mantua	Sept. 15	Oct. 19	7	51,864	26	13
Massa	July 24	Oct. 6	14	63,458	370	234
Milan	Aug. 21	Dec. 24	23	405,935	70	47
Modena	Aug. 26	Nov. 19	16	146,931	126	91
Naples	Aug. 17	Nov. 15	54	945,924	15,927	7,968
Novara	Aug. 22	Nov. 17	23	118,024	127	101
Padua	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	1	3,521	1	1
Parma	Aug. 10	Nov. 19	17	116,779	262	202
Pavia	Sept. 2	Nov. 14	30	121,097	155	98
Perugia	Sept. 8	Sept. 8	1	23,186	1	1
Pesaro	Oct. 8	Oct. 24	1	16,639	11	6
Pisa	Aug. 23	Oct. 5	8	110,179	14	7
Piacenza	Sept. 28	Oct. 17	2	11,951	2	2
Porto Maurizio	July 17	Oct. 9	6	112,739	71	48
Potenza	Sept. 10	Oct. 18	2	11,863	4	1
Ravenna	Sept. 25		1	6,606	1	
Reggio Emilia	Aug. 27	Nov. 3	17	135,239	193	145
Rome	Sept. 8	Sept. 29	2	280,471	13	6
Rovigo	Sept. 8	Nov. 21	18	82,653	146	85
Salerno	Sept. 4	Dec. 13	28	229,356	282	148
Sondrio	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	1	1,726	7	6
Turin	July 20	Nov. 12	54	147,435	512	405
Venice	July 23	Oct. 19	3	153,082	10	7
Total			863	6,181,156	26,557	14,203

The first payment by the Government towards the cost of the lazarettos was a sum of \$255,952, which was followed by a second payment of \$66,735, and a third sum, the exact amount of which has not yet been ascertained, has been granted in relief of the indigent and surviving members of the families of those who died of cholera and towards providing pensions for the families of physicians who died in the discharge of their professional duties.

The various causes of and remedies for cholera formed the subject of a protracted inquiry by an international commission of experts, which met in Rome a few months ago. The United States was represented on that occasion by Dr. George Sternberg, U. S. A., who has no doubt specially reported on the subject. There was expressed a great contrariety of views and opinions, particularly as to the efficiency of quarantine and inoculation. These subjects are, however, too technically scientific to be treated in this annual summary. On two essential points there was a concurrence of opinion, viz, the necessity of effective drainage and of ample water supply; and it may be mentioned that at Naples and other places where the cholera was most deadly operations with those objects in view have already been begun.

In the historic record of this terrible invasion will be found innumerable instances of heroism and self sacrifice; and conspicuous among them was the noble example of Italy's sovereign, who personally visited the worst infected districts regardless of his own health and safety, and intent only on imposing confidence by this expression of practical sympathy with his afflicted subjects.

TURIN EXPOSITION.

Among the other noteworthy events of the year may be mentioned the National Exhibition at Turin, which was opened on the 26th of April and closed on the 20th of November, 1884, and was visited during that period by 2,934,332 persons. The exhibition was strictly limited to Italian productions, except so far as concerned electrical appliances, which were open to the world. The exposition would no doubt have been a greater success than it was had it not been for the visitation of cholera and the establishment of quarantine, which interfered with traveling.

During the period of the exposition congresses were held at Turin, of architects and engineers, veterinary surgeons, and those interested in the phylloxera, its causes and remedies.

There was also an international trial of steam plows, in which the United States appears to have been represented. The first prize was awarded to Italian and the second to English manufacturers.

COINAGE.

The coinage of 1884 amounted in the aggregate to 11,108,488 lire (equivalent to \$2,143,938.18), of which 4,067,300 lire (equivalent to \$784,988.90) was in gold coin, 7,005,723 lire (equivalent to \$1,352,105) was in silver coin, and 35,565 lire (equivalent to \$6,863.95) was in copper coin.

BOOKS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The number of publications of new books, &c., in Italy, from 1865 to 1880, when the last official return was made, amounted to 28,228, of which 13,896 were translations from books in foreign languages, mostly

in German. Of the Italian publications, which for 1880 numbered 1,472, no less than 1,119 were songs or musical compositions. Since this period there has been a decidedly increased literary activity in Italy, but no precise statistics on the subject are obtainable.

There are international copyright treaties existing between Italy and the following countries: Austria, Belgium, England, France, Switzerland, Spain, and Germany.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of the Kingdom of Italy on the 1st of January, 1885, was composed as follows :

Consolidated debt inscribed in the Great Book (<i>Gran Libro</i>)	\$1, 721, 298, 198
Rents to be transferred to the above	1, 786, 304
Rents in the name of the Holy See (not bearing interest)	12, 448, 500
Debts separately included in the Great Book	110, 411, 178
Various debts (<i>contabilità diverse</i>)	66, 154, 067
Total	1, 912, 098, 247

The yearly interest payable on this fund amounted to \$93,548,902.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

TABLE No. 12.

Ordinary revenue.

Direct taxes:	
Rents for state property	\$5, 113, 965
Land tax and building tax	36, 872, 045
Income tax	38, 559, 845
Business taxes:	
Administrative public domain tax	32, 520, 498
Tax on railway traffic	2, 962, 492
Legation and consular fees	138, 930
Excise and customs:	
Taxes on the manufacture of spirits, beer, sugar, &c	4, 077, 236
Customs and maritime dues	40, 931, 401
Octroi duties	15, 223, 642
Tobacco (monopoly)	33, 391, 980
Salt (monopoly)	16, 660, 320
Miscellaneous taxes:	
Fines and penalties	1, 938
Lotteries, state	14, 728, 342
Public services:	
Posts	7, 496, 513
Telegraphs, state	2, 192, 196
Railways, state	6, 282, 343
Other services	3, 323, 980
Reimbursements	3, 736, 304
Miscellaneous receipts	2, 550, 302
Drawbacks	18, 476, 817
Total	285, 241, 089

Extraordinary revenue.

Amount repaid to city of Ancona on octroi tax	\$5, 790
Reimbursements	1, 166, 257
Various receipts	36, 853
Arrears of taxes	173, 824
Sales of property and franchises	4, 162, 502
Recovery of debts	2, 755
Arrears of debts	17, 664, 814
Railway constructions	14, 981, 380
Miscellaneous	432, 217
Total	38, 626, 392
Grand total, ordinary and extraordinary	323, 867, 481

The year ending June 30 is the period recently adopted as the fiscal year by the Italian Government.

It will be seen that the total receipts from all sources, ordinary and extraordinary, for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounted to \$323,867,481, as against \$308,870,826 for the preceding twelve months, showing an increase of \$14,996,652, and this notwithstanding the large loss consequent on the abolition of the grist tax and the tax on the working of railways.

TABLE No. 13.—*Expenditures year ending June 30, 1885.*

By what department made.	Amount.	By what department made.	Amount.
Department of the treasury	\$178,847,404	Ministry of war	\$49,277,384
Department of finances	35,394,422	Ministry of the navy	13,222,601
Ministry of grace and justice	6,469,781	Ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce	2,552,248
Ministry of foreign affairs	1,370,997		
Ministry of public instruction	6,247,538		
Ministry of the interior	12,162,054	Total	350,999,660
Ministry of public works	45,455,231		

Table 13 gives in detail the expenditures in the several governmental departments for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounting altogether to \$350,999,660, as against the sum of \$348,885,254 for the preceding year, showing an excess of \$2,114,406.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, January 25, 1886.

VENICE.

Report of Vice-Consul Grist.

CHOLERA.

Both these years have been saddened for the greater part of their course by the threat of cholera at the threshold and at various points of the Kingdom by the actual presence of the epidemic. Its distressing visitations at Naples, Palermo, La Spezia, and in Piedmont will be memorable in the history of pestilence. Thus distributed throughout all the great divisions of the country it sufficed to forbid the approach of the tourist and pleasure or health-seeking traveler, while the multiplication of quarantines and of sanitary formalities by sea and land paralyzed the movement of trade and travel with the exterior, and hampered internal communications hardly less. Add to this, that portions of the Venitian territory were constantly visited during the whole season by partial invasions of the epidemic, which gained a momentary foothold in the city itself. The peril here was conjured by the vigorous measures of the municipal authorities and the premature coolness of the weather, but the alarm was given, and the business prospects of the season in certain respects almost as effectually destroyed as if the pestilence existed.

This constant threat of contagion, though not in itself productive of serious distress even in the localities occasionally visited, was a cause

of grave embarrassment to the local interests of the surrounding region, by necessitating a suspension of the usual fairs and market gatherings, and for some time caused an almost total suspension of travel by the sanitary formalities which deterred the most intrepid unless compelled by necessity.

The city itself was thus virtually blockaded for the throng of wealthy or art-loving visitors who lavish freely to gratify their taste or fancy in its workshops and magazines throughout the pleasant season in ordinary years. Many of the products of Venetian industry find their readiest sale to these chance patrons, who buy or order on the spot. This branch of trade, now almost completely suspended, could find or expect little compensation from the more regular lines of business, which, though less dependent on the chances of travel or of immediate sale, could not but share the general depression, and, stinted of the usual run of direct orders, found little encouragement for shipments at a venture in face of the risks of loss and delay from the vexatious quarantine everywhere opposed to free traffic.

The result of this state of prolonged sufferance manifested itself by several heavy failures toward the close of the past year, and it is a subject of surprise and congratulation that the present season should not have been still more disastrous.

The general persuasion that the epidemic, slackened or even suspended during the past winter, would break out afresh with the return of milder weather is well known. Popular instinct saw it still lurking in its old haunts, and this sense of impending danger threw a shadow of distrust and apprehension over the prospect of the present year from its commencement. The forecast was true, and, although the pestilence has carried its ravages to other localities, its neighborhood and the evil prestige of its threatened return have sufficed to realize much of the sinister promise. And now that the vitality and force of the region so oppressed by the dreaded specter begin only to revive to the sense of freedom, it comes again for the third time to paralyze the first movement of returning confidence and hope.

I have informed the Department of the reappearance of cholera sporadically in various localities of the Venetian territory. The absence of any apparent source of infection, the desultory and seemingly unconnected occurrence of cases in the most unexpected localities, and the undetermined nature of the disease have maintained so far the reluctance of the authorities and the public to accept the unwelcome reality. But its rapid extension in the provinces of Treviso, Padua, Rovigo, and Venice, with the certainty of four unquestionable cases in the city, leave no room for further doubt. The most serious manifestations of the epidemic, if it can as yet be so called, have been the cases above mentioned in Venice, a succession of eleven cases in the village of Meolo, in the province of Venice, and five simultaneously in Corigliano, province of Treviso. Four of these last and the majority of the others were fatal. The last mentioned cases occurred more than a week since, and no others have occurred in the same localities.

It is to be hoped that the present visitation, though already more serious than that of the past summer, may be mitigated and arrested by the energetic action of the authorities and the unusual rigor of the season.

The statistical returns of two such successive years show naturally some falling off in all the elements of commercial movement, and in view of the situation explained above the fact should cause neither surprise nor discouragement. Those of 1884, published only in the latter half

of the present year, can alone be given with certainty as yet; for the year, of course, they can only be surmised in the most general way, no monthly or other periodical statements being issued from official sources.

NAVIGATION.

The extent of the temporary decline is broadly indicated by the diminished movement of the port, which showed in 1884 but 2,086 sail and 790 steamships to have entered, a decrease of 231 for the former and of 81 for the latter, or an average of about one-tenth in the aggregate on those of the previous year. The departures, of course, fell off in corresponding measure, while the deficiency of trade was strikingly evidenced by the remarkable fact that of the 2,097 sailing vessels leaving the port 1,545, or more than two-thirds, with 197 out of 778 steamers, were without cargoes. Even making allowance for the fact that a large number of the former were fishing craft, such a deficiency is still extraordinary.

It is worthy of remark that in spite of the diminished traffic, 77 sailing vessels and 397 steamers, or seventy more of the latter than in the preceding year, entered the new maritime railway station, of the recent construction of which full accounts have been given in previous reports. This is satisfactory evidence of its growing utility, and surpasses the anticipations of its promoters. Indeed, the necessity for its enlargement and completion is becoming a matter of public concern.

COMMERCE.

The trade returns of 1884 give an aggregate importation of 8,653,591 quintals for a value of 245,219,108 lire (\$47,353,471), against 247,303,570 lire (\$47,703,391) in the preceding year. This insignificant decline was compensated by a gain of almost precisely the same amount in exportations, or 195,336,328 lire (\$37,709,715) in 1884 against 193,547,315 lire (\$37,364,346), with a gain of \$345,369 against the loss of \$348,920 on imports. Taking the traffic by sea alone the balance is reversed, and with more strongly marked differences. Here we find an importation of 145,303,312 lire (\$28,050,832) in 1884 in excess of the year before, 142,443,679 lire (\$27,498,779) by \$551,053, while exports of the same class fell from 57,637,478 lire (\$11,126,926) to 48,649,928 lire (\$9,391,878) in 1883, or a decrease of \$1,235,048. These last figures represent more especially the foreign trade of the port, and if those which give the movement of export show but too plainly the effect of quarantine obstructions, the unabated increase of arrivals indicates even more strongly than the trifling decline in aggregate results the real importance of Venice as a distributing center and the persistent character of its transit trade. It should be added that the remarkable continuance of the advance in imports was probably due in part to the arrival of unusually large orders for various colonial products, in anticipation of a proposed augmentation of duties dictated by the requirements of the Italian treasury.

Among the articles subjected to especially marked variation during the year were the vegetable oils, of primary importance in this market, which show a decline of one-third, or \$1,714,137, from the last year's importations of \$4,592,679, and of more than half in olive oil alone, \$2,235,059 against \$4,471,245, in 1883. The provision of that year, however, was much beyond the requirement of the market, and the succeeding crop was generally deficient; the abundant supply in hand sufficed

for the needs of exportation itself less by \$815,909 than that of the season before.

The decline both in the imports and exports of cotton, \$1,002,380 and \$828,243, respectively, was exaggerated in part by causes of the same nature, the low prices of the past year having excited speculation, while the reckless competition of the rival railway lines of Trieste and Genoa usurp each year on the legitimate transit trade of Venice. The prejudice caused this port by the unjust repartition of the Italian approaches to the St. Gothard, as well as the oppressive tariffs of the Austrian lines by which the territory is hemmed in, has been commented on at some length in previous reports.

CEREALS AND LUMBER.

The cereals have shown less variation with even a marked increase in arrivals of rice, due to the short home crop and the low price of foreign article, while the falling off of imports, \$363,424 on \$1,223,820 in the previous year, taken with the increase of \$159,749 in the export of wheat flour, which thus reached a value of \$566,644, may be attributed to the extension and improvement of the mills in and around Venice. The abundant supply of flour, together with its greatly increased fabrication into the various forms of macaroni, and the extraordinary cheapness of rice, have, while diminishing the movement of Indian corn, had also the salutary effect of replacing it somewhat as an article of popular consumption.

Of the special staples of the territory, its lumber alone has suffered no decline. The wholesale destruction of stock by the inundations of 1882, and the deficient supplies of the succeeding year left a still unsatisfied demand, further stimulated by the moderate prices and the return of peace and industry in its principal market. All these causes have promoted an increase of arrivals from the interior for a value of \$1,051,333, with shipments abroad for \$1,165,102, an advance of one-eighth and one-ninth, respectively, on the figures of the season before.

GLASSWARE.

In the other Venetian specialty of glassware and beads, the overproduction so long complained of seems to have become chronic, and sufficed without the peculiar difficulties of the year to prolong the extreme depression. The principal markets in India and Africa remain permanently overstocked, while a falling off in the demand for passementeries and trimmings has greatly reduced consumption in civilized regions. Discouraging as is this state of things, it is now complicated with a still more adverse element. Heretofore the beauty and excellence of the Venetian product was thought to admit no rivalry; this persuasion is now shaken by the accounts of a similar industry of recent growth, given in an economical publication of high authority in Italy. A report of the Chamber of Commerce of Upper Franconia (in Southern Germany) is cited, affirming "notable exportation to the Barbary States, Tripoli, and Malta, with other large consignments to Bombay, Calcutta, and Zanzibar. Heavy orders were also in hand from London for Natal, and from Hamburg for Batavia, Sydney, Singapore, and the German colonies." It has not been possible to verify these statements, but they are rendered probable by the fact that for a few years past a spurious article in Venetian style, more showy but much less chaste and delicate, has

gained popularity and rapid sales in Venice itself. The result of these combined infelicities is seen in a still further decline of \$174,888 on the exportation—\$2,063,923—of the year before.

WINES.

One more and perhaps the most remarkable feature of the trade statistics of 1884 is the sudden invasion of the local market by the common wines of Southern Italy, the importation springing from \$781,033 to \$2,524,865, in the short space of a year more than tripling itself. The rapid diffusion of the wines of Apulia, due to their cheapness and alcoholic strength, has been a subject of remark in previous reports. At present they tend to replace the wines of the country for consumption among the people, to whose rough taste they are at the same time more satisfactory and more economical. A considerable portion of this extraordinary importation, however, is in transit for other countries of Southern Europe, where these wines are daily more in demand for mixture with the native product, which they improve and strengthen.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

This branch of exchanges alone shows no trace of the depressing influences of the year, and maintains the rapid progress which makes our trade with Venice so marked an exception to the otherwise slow and measured advance of its foreign commerce. Exports to the United States rose from \$139,968, in 1883, to \$236,800, a gain of nearly 70 per cent. In imports the advance from \$480,614 to \$691,731, with nearly 44 per cent. of increase, though more moderate, was still satisfactory. The unequal ratio of progress in the two members of the commercial equation is here accompanied by and perhaps inherent to a still more notable diversity of character between the precarious and occasional nature of our exports to this market and the well-assorted groups of products of Venetian industry demanded by our public with a regularity which is in itself an element of progress and development. Nearly all their creations are favorites of taste and fashion with us, and are sure of a diffusion commensurate with the growth of our wealth and refinement. Thus we see that all the usual shipments remained at their general figure at least, and the slight improvement in some cases is rather a matter for surprise, in view of the diminished affluence of purchasers.

Consignments of glassware advanced from \$17,277, in 1883, to \$19,535, the only considerable export in this specialty being to Great Britain and India for \$244,739 and \$388,444, respectively. The furniture and wood carvings, which find so many amateurs among our tourists, suffered from their absence, but still reached very nearly the previous returns, \$12,267 in lieu of \$12,797, the whole export being but \$172,586. The only other considerable shipment in this class of artistic industries was that of theatrical costumes for \$31,452, an enlarged repetition of that of the year before, to which attention was then called.

The striking feature of the export returns is the rapid growth of the shipments of Italian hemp, touching in 1884 the limit of \$100,000 (\$99,713), and nearly tripling the total of the season previous. This product, until recently discredited in the market and supposed to be incapable of sustaining the competition with that of Russia, either for price or quality, has gained ground rapidly in the past few years and tends to become the principal agricultural staple of the region for ex-

port. Besides the remarkable increase of shipments to America, large quantities are also demanded for English naval contracts (\$1,141,844) and a considerable amount goes to Austria (\$108,587).

But if the demand for Venetian products on our part tends to become permanent and progressive, the list of articles furnished in exchange is so singularly variable and capricious from year to year as to seem random ventures in a new and untried market, thanks to the almost entire absence of any effort to make known here the products of our invention and industry. The few agricultural implements now beginning to be used or known, and carefully noted in the report on that subject, were discovered and imported by the enterprise of Italian travelers or of studious specialists, who ordered and experimented with them at their own risk. In a report recently submitted to the Department on the commercial resources of the region, some comment was made on the primitive appliances of industry and daily life in use here, in the persuasion that many of those so common in America could be adopted readily, if only submitted for actual proof and trial. The increased introduction of American hardware, with an apparent tendency to permanence and progress—importations gaining regularly for several years past, and that of 1884 again reaching a sum of \$20,945 against \$15,536 in 1883—gives encouraging proof of this.

With this exception, and that of petroleum—our forced monopoly and a privilege of nature—the list of imports contains, with scarcely a repetition from that of the preceding year, a medley of unexpected names, legitimate enough indeed, but subject to no regular demand, and destined, perhaps, to give way in the next report to novelties equally surprising. The surprise of the season just past was the arrival of a cargo of pitch pine from Mobile, consisting of 1,192 pieces, for a value of \$15,444, destined to the naval constructions of the arsenal. Not less singular was the abrupt reappearance of cotton-seed oil in the market, after a total absence of several years, attracted as well by the scarcity and high price of olive oil as by the impossibility of detecting with certainty its mixtures or of preventing their introduction into the Kingdom. Of \$525,405 total importation, 11,230 quintals, with a value of \$195,116, came from the United States, the rest mostly from Great Britain. The arrivals of petroleum, of which it is scarcely necessary to speak, so completely has this monopoly been guaranteed hitherto by the gift of nature and the necessities of daily life, show an increase from \$291,918 to \$365,416, due to a speculation on the remarkably low prices, as is proved by the re-exportation of more than the whole quantity received (quintals, 43,977 to 43,357), and Venice tending to become the chief distributing center for the Eastern Mediterranean.

RUSSIAN PETROLEUM.

There are signs of our being disturbed in the exclusive possession of this valuable monopoly. In the descriptive report above referred to, some details and statistics were given of certain experimental wells in Italy which were a subject of excited speculation and furnished an insignificant export a few years ago. They have not realized the expected results, nor is their product likely to become an appreciable factor in general commerce.

In another quarter the prospect seems more serious. The phenomenal abundance of naphtha on the waters of the Caspian Sea has long been a scientific curiosity, which now finds its explanation in the existence of immense deposits and natural wells of petroleum, throughout a district extending around the southern shores of that sea, and thence, with

diminished productiveness, along the line of the Caucasus until it loses itself in the volcanic hills of the Crimea, a total extension of some 300 leagues, roughly estimated. All this region is a seat of former bituminous volcanic action, with its center of activity at Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian, where existed very anciently a number of inflammable escapes of the combustible and a temple to the fire divinity supposed to produce the apparent miracle. Until recently a miserable Tartar village, it is rapidly growing into importance as the terminus of the new Trans-Caucasian railway and principal mart of the freshly created petroleum trade. These wells have been known from the earliest times, and are mentioned frequently of late years by scientific authorities as possible sources of wealth, but only within the past two years has their product appeared in the markets of Southern Europe. The first direct importation to Venice occurs in the returns for 1884, though a small arrival of 469 barrels, for \$2,263.50, from Austria, reported in 1883, may have the same origin. It has not been possible to obtain here very full or exact official information. It is known, however, that a society of capitalists has taken in hand the larger part of the production, and an agency is established at Venice. It is known also that the establishments of this society are as yet in an inchoate state and still struggling with the natural difficulties of the country and the want of sufficient transportation; beyond this I can only communicate to the Department such other facts as I have been able to gather with much research from various other sources.

The appliances in use for extracting and refining the oil are, in part at least, of the most improved description, and I know personally of at least one American specialist employed in superintending their erection. From a report presented to the "Society for Chemical Industries," in England, I find the following data quoted by an Austrian publication:

The raw oil as it comes from wells of about 130 meters in depth, has a density of 0.876, while the similar American product has but 0.810. This oil, conducted to the refinery by over 60 kilometers of tubing, is first subjected to the process for producing the kerosene or illuminating liquid by distillation from special boilers. The yield of kerosene averages only about 27 per cent. with a density of .820 to .822. The lighter products of distillation, such as benzine (0.751) and gasoline (0.787), not finding a ready sale abroad, are mostly consumed as fuel on the spot, or by the steamers of the Caspian; eventually, also, they will perhaps serve the same purpose on the railways, experiments having been instituted for the object by the Russian Government. Incidentally it may be noted that a most interesting practical essay of the same nature was very recently made by the Traissénet Company of Marseilles on their line of steamships, and successfully, if the relation published may be fully credited.

The distilled kerosene is subjected to further treatment with sulphuric acid, 1½ per cent., and with soda, for still greater purification. All these operations with the necessary passage through different reservoirs, occupy fifteen or sixteen hours, after which the petroleum is ready for sale. No fixed degree of inflammability is made obligatory by Russian law, but the principal refiners have adopted by common agreement a product which takes fire at 32° centigrade (measured by the apparatus of Abel Rensky), which is considered suitable and sufficient for public safety. The oil is quite as limpid and colorless as the American, and rather less odorous. Its high specific gravity caused some apprehension at first, but does not prevent its burning perfectly in the ordinary lamp. Its illuminating power is somewhat less than that of the best American oil, but in consequence of its more homogeneous composition it is much less variable.

The residuum left in the boilers after distillation, known as "astatké" or "masut," in the dialect of the country, yields, by a fresh distillation, about 80 per cent. of lubricating oil. But a small portion of this residue is at present thus treated, it being found more profitable to use or sell it for combustible.

The privilege for extracting and preparing for market this rich deposit is now mostly in the hands of a company formed in 1875 by the brothers Nobel, which has superseded the numerous small concerns formerly engaged in it with insufficient capital and doubtful success. Under their management the production from 8,000 grew to 9,600,000 quintals in 1883 and 14,240,000 in 1884, of which about 9,000,000 belong to the Society Nobel.

This gross product should yield, at the rate of 27 per cent., about 3,850,000 quintals

of kerosene, and in fact this estimate is confirmed by returns of the general exportation of Batum drawn from other sources.

Naturally the quantity of secondary product and refuse of distillation is still more considerable, and may be estimated at 5,500,000, quintals and of these products a larger share goes abroad than of the refined article, which so far has not given complete satisfaction in any market, not even in Constantinople and Smyrna, where it is nearest and cheapest. The lubricating oils of the Caspian, on the contrary, have a certain reputation. They are said indeed to be somewhat wanting in solidity, but possess a degree of viscosity still more desirable in many cases.

It is evident from what has been said that a vast field of production is here opened and entered on with resolute activity. The results so far obtained, though as yet of little practical importance in foreign markets, enforce a conviction of the immense capacity of future production, and in view of all the difficulties of the situation, in a region so barbarous, traversed for the first time by a railway within this past year, they become truly extraordinary. But the insufficiency of transportation by this single line will be an obstacle to their entire development until either its freight capacities are greatly enlarged or a project, now agitated, for conveying the petroleum from Baku to Batum by a system of tubes can be carried out.

Both these expedients are under examination, and perhaps both will be in a measure realized; at all events the difficulty can hardly offer serious resistance to the vigorous initiative which has already achieved so much.

But at best the material execution of such works, together with the immense requirements for Russian consumption, must retard for years the full irruption of this product on foreign markets, as the greater portion of it is distributed by sailing vessels to the various ports of the Caspian and Black seas, while a new species of river steamer provided with iron tanks has been constructed expressly for transporting the oil in bulk from Astrakhan along the course of the Volga to the heart of the Empire.

All these points were touched on in a recent conversation with the principal importer of the article here, who thought the general impression of the present importance of Russian supplies much exaggerated, and expressed strongly the disappointment of the trade here at the arrival of only some 20,000 barrels during the present year for the whole Mediterranean, in lieu of 200,000 vaunted at the outset by the agents of the company. He did not doubt the eventual importance of the traffic nor the dangerous competition with American exports, but thought that years would pass before the present drawbacks could be surmounted.

It generally happens that an enterprise really destined to succeed anticipates such provisions. When that moment arrives, the final decision of the contest may depend on a comparison of distances from the sources of supply to the principal distributing centers of Europe, and in this connection a few figures taken from a newspaper article give a rough estimate which may be taken in at a glance and without close question, as exactness is here of little moment.

[Distances expressed in geographical miles.]

Cities.	Distance from Batum.	Distance from New York.	Cities.	Distance from Batum.	Distance from New York.
Constantinople	582	5,260	Marseilles	2,041	3,913
Smyrna	860	4,882	Lisbon	2,121	2,980
Alexandria	1,312	5,030	London	3,190	3,240
Trieste	1,768	4,982	Antwerp	3,185	3,313
Genoa	1,910	4,075	Hamburg	3,452	3,576

BATUM AND BAKU.

A fact brought into strong relief and worthy of incidental remark in this connection is the importance so suddenly assumed by the little port of Batum, but yesterday so distant and obscure, with a foreign exportation of but \$100,000 in 1882, and raised the next year to \$1,261,583 by the opening, in June, 1883, of the Trans-Caucasian railway from Baku, which instantly concentrated here not only the newly created petroleum trade but the considerable quantities of silk, cocoons, and, wool formerly brought by the antiquated land carriage of the country to Poti and other Black Sea ports.

In an official publication issued by the Italian ministry the whole commerce of this Caucasian region concentrated in the port of Batum for the years 1882 and 1883 is stated as follows :

Commerce.	1882.	1883.	Difference in favor of 1883.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Importation.....	6, 683, 215	14, 585, 407	8, 105, 192
Exportation.....	5, 674, 940	11, 715, 000	6, 040, 060

The principal articles of importation were yarns and tissues, rough and wrought iron, sugar and colonials, machines, furniture, building materials, salted and preserved provisions, tissues of silk and cotton, haberdashery, iron bedsteads, and oil and water pipes.

Exports were mostly petroleum, raw and lubricating oils, cocoons, silk, and wool.

Baku, though long known to geographers as a point of embarkation on the Caspian, was still for the general public buried in the obscurity and barbarism of the region which surrounded it. A recent traveler now speaks with admiration of the transformation effected by the newly discovered sources of wealth centered there and the railway which has placed it in communication with the rest of the world. Containing but 12,191 souls in 1870, he found it with a population of 15,105 in 1879, and visiting it in 1883 it contained over 50,000, with the aspect of a busy mart of commerce. While in the heart of the old town still stood the quaint and deserted fire temple, with the flames still ready to spring from the capitals of its pilasters, on the shore, not far off, and along its busy wharves had grown up another city, where the smoke of numberless furnaces and refineries told how the ancient fire god, stripped of the mystery and dread of his ancient votaries, had been degraded to the dingy slave of a more modern worship.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS AT VENICE.

The works in progress for several years past to improve the port and its approaches, requiring by their nature long and patient labor, advance but slowly. None are completed and no fresh ones are at present in contemplation. As they have been already explained in detail, a few words will suffice to indicate their present situation. In most cases little progress is to be noted. The project for deviating the lower course of the Brenta River is still in the preparatory stage. The surveys have been made and the work laid out; the necessary expropriation of land are also completed, but so far as can be learned ground has not yet

been broken for carrying out the work. Dredging the ship channel from Malamocco, continued slowly for three years past, now advances more slowly than ever. The channel is deepened slightly for only about a quarter of its length and at the extremity near Malamocco and farthest from the city. In fact this laborious undertaking, once thought of such vital importance, has almost ceased to occupy public attention, now wholly absorbed by the works more recently commenced for deepening the shorter channel to the northeast of the city.

In the annual report from this consulate for 1881 it was stated that—

A breakwater was commenced during the past year which, from the northern shore of this entrance, or Porto di Lido, will be carried in a slightly curving line for 3,300 meters out to sea; the action of the tide along it will rapidly deepen the channel to 7 meters.

A year later it was mentioned that the improvement so far was satisfactory the channel having deepened to 3 meters, with 7 feet at its shallowest point, although the breakwater had only reached the level of low tide in a part of its length. Since then, with the continued extension of this sea-wall, the changes effected in the channel have been more and more rapid; and this improvement, first suggested by the urgent necessity of arresting the danger of the northern lagoon becoming a pestilent marsh by the obstruction of its tidal arteries, now promises to alter all the ancient disposition of the port. It is difficult to foresee how far the happy effect now in progress may be carried. At present the channel has reached a uniform average of 6 meters and deepens more rapidly than ever. The process shows no sign of slackening its action, and has created the most sanguine hopes of its soon affording a new approach to Venice, short, sure, and practicable for ships of any tonnage. It is now proposed to construct a parallel breakwater to the south of the one now in progress, thus inclosing and still further promoting the action of the tidal current, by which it is confidently expected that a depth of 9 or 10 meters may be obtained. To insure the prosecution of the present work an additional million of francs has already been accorded by the state, but the recent visit of the king of Italy, who warmly seconded the enlargement of the original project, as mentioned above, has resulted in the proposal of an appropriation of 7,000,000 lire and an extension of the time to seven years. Should the measure be adopted and should the effect of these additional improvements answer present provisions, they will make the harbor much more easier of access and to a larger class of ships; the new entrance reaching the city anchorage or basin of St. Marco by two easy reaches in a distance of about 2 miles after passing the Lido, and superseding the 8 miles of tortuous and difficult navigation by the present ship channel from Malamocco, so difficult to maintain at its ordinary depth of 8 meters. The importance of these works in connection with the future of Venice as a military port and the principal naval station of Italy on the Adriatic has been strongly brought to attention by the launch here of the *Francisco Morosini*, one of the great Italian ironclads, a sister ship of the *Duilio*, during the past summer, an event which aroused many historic memories and presages of a better future. The launch took place in the presence of royalty and of many thousands of enthusiastic Italians, and it is certain that the day when this ship goes to sea with her armor, artillery, and equipage will mark a new era in Venetian navigation. At present this would be impossible, but it is confidently expected that the Porto di Lido will be ready in time to accomplish the miracle.

In noticing the commencement of these works, it was hinted that the

extreme facility of access to the port thus afforded was regarded with distrust by military authorities, the naval arsenal being precisely the point most exposed in that direction. It is now proposed to provide against the danger by the erection of six or more heavily armored towers, surrounding the entrance to the sea channel at a certain distance from shore, and in position to command the passage, while the fortifications on the contiguous point of the Lido are being prepared to receive 100-ton cannon.

ARSENAL.

To meet the requirements of its probable future, the internal appliances of this vast establishment have been in a great measure transformed within the past few years. Beginning with the installation, soon after the Italian occupation of the principal torpedo factory for the Kingdom, for which, of course, a new and complete plant was necessary, the other antiquated arrangements, dating from the Austrian domination or the ancient republic, have been gradually replaced by those of modern, and especially of iron, naval construction. Two dry-docks, of heavy masonry, provided with steam pumps and other necessary machinery, are now capable of receiving ships of any tonnage now existing, and have been for nearly ten years past of great usefulness, not only for the needs of the military marine, but still more for the heavy mercantile steamers frequenting the port, and the most satisfactory assurances have been given our own Navy Department of the capacity and willingness of the directing authorities to furnish the repairs that may be needed, save, perhaps, the heaviest castings, for our ships abroad. This was several years ago, and since then the machine-shops have been constantly extended. The *Morosini*, one of the largest ships known, and entirely of iron and steel, gives the measure of their capabilities at present. The *Stromboli*, a torpedo ram, also entirely of metal, will be launched shortly, and similar constructions will be the rule in future. Independently of several smaller metallic ships, already in progress since the launch, it is announced that a new first-class armored ship, larger than any now existing, and measuring 125 meters in length, will be laid down in the course of the year, to be called the *Sicilia*, for which the plans are already prepared. In the meanwhile, the arsenal is daily better provided with the engines necessary for the heaviest work of this description, the latest addition being made but a few days since, when a hydraulic crane just put in place was tested with complete success up to weights of 164 tons, which are still short of its full capacity.

PUNTAROLO DI ST. MARCO.

No other harbor improvements are now in progress. Excavations were projected some years since for removing part of a shoal, which bounded the city basin and, protruding across the channel, made the entrance difficult for large ships. This point of shoal, exposed to the action of the counter current now arriving from the newly-opened Porto del Lido, has ceased to be troublesome and will soon have disappeared entirely.

A bill was laid before Parliament during the present session for enlarging and completing the maritime railway station, the necessity for which, as remarked above, begins to be evident to the business community. The repeated complaints of those interested, aided by the recent occurrence of a distressing accident, have also called the attention of the authorities to the insufficient lighting of the wharves and ware-

houses in its precinct. On the report of a commission, it has been decided to introduce electric light, and it only now remains to decide on the system best suited for the purpose.

BONDED WAREHOUSES AND PUNTO FRANCO.

The necessary conveniences for the simple handling and transshipment of goods being thus provided for, the commercial interests of the port now demand the creation of a deposit where they may be stored and guarded, without the useless burden of fiscal exaction, while waiting to pass into local consumption or proceed to a foreign destination. This has been a subject of public interest and discussion during the earlier part of the present year.

In the law providing that on the 1st of January, 1874, Venice should cease to be a free port, the Italian Government, to compensate the city for this loss of privilege and to aid in providing equivalent facilities to the transit trade, appropriated a sum of (1,800,000 lire (\$347,490)) to be expended by the communal authorities in any erection best suited to the purpose. In the meanwhile a temporary exemption was granted to goods declared and stored in any private warehouse (then entitled a *magazzino fiduciario*) on which the custom-house authorities kept a second lock and key and assisted at every visit. With the Government subsidy in reserve, the city council gradually matured their plans, and in May of the present year presented the draft of a contract for the construction of bonded warehouses (*magazine generali*) on a scale to meet the necessities of the case. The first movement in public opinion was one of satisfaction and approval. Dissenting voices, however, were soon heard, not indeed to deny the utility of the institution in general, but insisting that the bonded warehouse, as regulated in other countries, was not suited to the special requirements of Italian, or at least of Venetian, commerce; that goods verified, registered, and stored in given quantities and qualities, in the hands of the custom-house, were virtually out of the possession or control of the owner, who was thus prevented from handling them as might be necessary in given cases, as, for instance, by breaking, grouping, and packing them to suit a special market; that samples could not be obtained for distribution without troublesome formalities and payment of duties, nor customers admitted to visit the deposits without special permission; that tares or damages must be compensated, and that goods were often liable to damage from being thus closely locked up; that the proposed building was barely sufficient, and its wharfage totally inadequate for even the present needs of commerce, allowing room for not more than three large ships to unload at once, while the private *fiduciary* warehouses, abolished *ipso facto* by the establishment of the official magazines, could be multiplied *ad libitum*, and now offered storage at lower rates than could be found elsewhere in Europe, while warrants were daily issued by the banks on the contents of these last quite as readily as on those of any regular official deposits; finally, that the proposed system of bonded warehouses on foreign models had been on trial for ten years in the principal ports of Italy without success; in Naples, for instance, where their management by the *Banca Commerciale* entailed a loss of 80,000 lire a year; at Genoa, where the bonded warehouse, though established in the form prescribed by royal decree, was never adopted by the traffic of the port, and is now on the point of being sold to the North Italian Railway Company at half the cost price.

All these objections were urged in a memorial signed by two hundred

of the principal commercial firms of the city, convened for the purpose, and indorsed by the chamber of commerce, which maintained the superior advantage of the so-called "Punto franco" or free deposit, a locality supposed to be outside the customs barrier and forming a neutral ground where goods might remain for an indefinite time in the possession of their owner, to be manipulated and disposed at will before being re-exported or presented for regular entry, the only formalities required being the certificate of discharge and the strictest surveillance of its boundaries. It might be a warehouse or inclosure of any kind, set up and managed by any private company or individual, with free access to all the world subject to the formalities for crossing a frontier at any other point. Here the merchant could receive his customers, distribute samples at will; could handle and dispose his goods; above all he could make his alterations and mixtures, in technical terms, "condition them for the market." The traitor word escaped at last and caused some scandal to the advocates of the bonded warehouse as a moralizing institution, but was stoutly defended as a necessary and legitimate concession to local tastes and habits. In short, the essential difference between the "Punto franco" thus established, and the "Magazzino generale" or bonded warehouse was simply that this last stood within the custom-house limits and subject to its vexations and embarrassing control, while of the other it took no cognizance, except to guard its issues as in the case of any other foreign territory.

This project, in substance a restoration of the ancient privilege to a specified portion of Venice instead of the whole, was proposed in lieu of the official plan by the united body of merchants and the chamber of commerce, which voted at the same time a contribution of 500,000 lire to the cost, and undertook to direct its execution.

All these considerations, together with the usual admixture of aspersion and insinuation were urged by the adverse parties in an excited discussion of a few weeks, in the local press and the business community, suddenly aroused by the matured conclusion thus sprung upon them to the imminent danger of a decision so compromising to the best interest of Venetian commerce.

Finally, in two memorable sittings, 1st and 2d of May, 1885, the municipal council took up the subject, and in a discussion of unusual interest, owing to the force and completeness with which the rival systems were analyzed and compared, adopted a resolution approving the contract for erecting immediately a bonded warehouse, but providing "that it should be opened to commerce simultaneously with a Punto franco or free deposit of the character above described, or at latest thirty months after the first-named contract should have become executory." It now remains to put into a practical shape the project for the latter establishment, and adopt a contract; this the contractors of the other have already proposed to undertake. Their offer and several other competitive proposals since submitted are now under examination by a special committee of the chamber.

In the meanwhile, all preliminary details being concluded, the contract for a bonded warehouse is in course of execution, the ground for its site having been formally delivered to the contractors toward the close of the past month. It will occupy a portion of a tract of unoccupied land at the western extremity of the city, on the principal front of which bordering the wide and deep Giudecca Canal with a uniform depth of 9 meters in which ships can lie at the wharf. The Government has already constructed a sea-wall and quay of heavy masonry 400 meters

in length at a cost of 900,000 lire (\$173,745). Three hundred meters of this water front, lying between the maritime station and the new cotton mill, will be taken up by the warehouse, facing laterally on a transversal canal of considerable width but with somewhat less depth of water; say 6 meters at least, and perfectly available for smaller craft. The constructions on the principal front will consist of offices and lodgings for the managing staff, with ten store-rooms. Immediately in the rear will run two parallel lines of store-rooms, with fifteen others composing the western or lateral front. The covered area of all these constructions, including a second floor, will have an extension of 19,818 square meters, capable of housing some 25,000 tons of merchandise. The establishment will be connected at a few hundred yards distance with the maritime railway station by two iron bridges, and will be provided with rails branching from the main track of the North Italian Railway, also but a few hundred yards distant.

The total cost is estimated at 2,324,500 lire (\$448,745), but the contract is so drawn up as to permit the immediate execution of so much only of the entire project as may suffice for present needs, reserving a further extension as the demands of commerce may require.

In the resolution adopting the contract in this form it was provided that the central block of buildings destined to the offices and lodging of the administration, a portion of the store rooms, the railway bridges and connections, and the purchase of several tenements now standing on the space allotted for future enlargement, the whole involving an expenditure of 1,420,300 lire (\$274,189), should be proceeded with at once.

In regard to the "*Punto franco*," as above stated, nothing practical is yet decided. Three proposals at present divide the suffrages of the examining committee, one of which would locate this establishment on the island of the Giudecca, to the south and across a considerable sheet of water one-half mile or more from the populous part of the city and the railway. On the other hand, the accepted plan of the bonded warehouse indicates a remaining tract of contiguous ground for the eventual location of the additional construction. The final decision and preparation of ways and means for its execution will probably require some months of further study.

Apart from other considerations, the contiguity of the railway, as well as of the various other commercial and industrial establishments, would seem to indicate the last-named locality as peculiarly suited to a similar institution, and should it be implanted there it will complete a group of works for public utility as remarkable for their unusual facilities both of land and water transportation as for the extreme convenience of their almost immediate contact; and one cannot but see in the frequency of these useful creations during the past decade, as well as in their contrast with the beautiful but lifeless immobility of ancient Venice, the promise of a happier, if more prosaic, future.

DISTRESS OF THE LABORING POPULATION.

The transition period, however, is here as elsewhere painful and difficult; and the more obstinate the persistence of the popular masses in their ancient usages so much the more urgent the necessity of fashioning them to the exacting conditions of modern labor, since otherwise the restless activity of mechanical production must inevitably usurp the scanty gains of their useless toil. The artistic specialty of some

Venetian industries may for a time resist such competition ; the simple wants and appliances of the local demand, faithful to old habits, long gave scanty employment to the antiquated mechanical arts of another age, but the abundant products of modern industry render their dilatory methods each day more insufficient for a livelihood. For the unskilled multitude, on the other hand, the few centers of organized labor recently implanted here, beset by the limitless offer, employ a privileged few at prices which barely support life even with their constitutional sobriety, and supplant the labor of the remainder. The result has been to change their helpless resignation into discontent, breaking more and more frequently into impotent rebellion.

LABOR STRIKES.

Remark has often been made on the extreme rarity of labor strikes in Venice and its territory, but one up to the past year having lasted over a few days, and none having been attended with violence of any kind. There are signs that this state of things is changing, and though no attempt of the kind can at present be sustained to any practical purpose, such attempts are beginning to recur with a frequency that shows no want of the motives or the will.

During the harvest of the past year the crops were endangered in portions of the provinces of Mantua and Rovigo by the turbulence of the agricultural laborers in demanding, and not without reason, concessions which the heavy charges of the farmers made it impossible to grant. Fortunately the movement was without system or concert, and no considerable losses resulted. The most disquieting circumstance was the presence and instigation of agitators from abroad. The affair has already caused the condemnation and imprisonment of a number of the leaders, and the trial of others is still pending at Venice.

MILL HANDS AND SUGAR-MAKERS.

In the city the unwonted confinement and the stress of real want had driven, some months earlier, a number of the female operatives of the cotton mills to rebel against the stringent regulations which kept them from home and family for the pittance of 60 centimes a day. Their complaints, caused more by the unwonted restraint than the scanty pay, were soon quieted and they were glad to return to their work after a two days' diversion.

A difficulty of the same nature disturbed about the same time the usually tranquil movement of the state tobacco manufactory. In this case the women complained that the distribution of their work, and quality of tobacco furnished, made it impossible to earn, by the piece, more than half a franc a day, and more than a thousand of them left work.

In both these cases the managers were accused of profiting by their necessities ; the fault lay probably in their own indolence and incapacity. In this, as in the former case, the difficulty was settled amicably in a few days. Regular and persistent labor is not in the temperament of the Venetian, and many miscarriages await him in the course of his long apprenticeship.

A momentary strike of bargemen employed in the public works of the city, caused by a change of contractor and system of labor, as well as some disturbance among the stevedores of the port, arising from disputes over the division of their gains, are only noticed here as signs of the growing spirit of discontent and insubordination.

GONDOLIERS.

The march of progress now threatens the peculiar institution, the classic types of Venetian life, the gondola and the gondolier. But a few years ago it was thought that his light bark and his dexterous oar could never be supplanted in the shallow lagoon or tortuous canal. Perhaps he may still hold some last recess where the engines of modern locomotion cannot follow, but the first whistle of the vaporetto sounded his retreat from the water highway. Four years ago his vain protest opened the era of labor strikes in Venice, when for three days he abandoned his native element and his now useless oar. The struggle was hopeless and he had no resource but submission, but the long sequel of his miseries was no less inevitable, and a remedy for the situation thus created was as difficult as it was urgent. The only one at hand was that of reducing the number of unfortunates proportionally to their diminished means of subsistence, and without inhumanity this could only be effected by the process of natural elimination. The municipality adopted the expedient of refusing the license to all new applicants until by death and desertion the presumed limit should be reached. But such a process required time; and at this critical moment, the cholera, the commercial and industrial stagnation, came all at once to paralyze the ordinary movement of business and travel, and the heaviest sufferer from all the misfortunes was the gondolier. Like the rest of the world, poverty made him shabby. Partly for lucre, partly from necessity, the hotel keepers equipped each its squadron of well-appointed and liveried gondolas, which at once monopolized the tourist service, so that the poor gondolier at large, banished from the stations and ferries by municipal regulation, deprived of the casual by competition from the hotels, found himself without resource. The case was serious, and the municipality essayed a measure of relief; an ordinance suppressing the usurpation of a public service by the hotels was at first eluded by the pretense of making it gratuitous, and then openly contested at law, while the abuse was kept up more obstinately than ever by the united clique of landlords, shop runners, and tradesmen.

Thus wore through the dullest winter for trade and travel for years past, and spring found the unfortunate gondolier at the last extremity of want and misery. Groups of them importuned the city authorities, who could do nothing for them, their own ordinance being in litigation. Their wives and children begged in the streets and threatened to besiege the doors of the hotels. Finally a body of unoccupied gondoliers, for want of better, proceeded to the Hotel Danieli and half ordered half entreated the proprietor to dismantle and send off his gondolas. He, to avert further difficulty, complied for the moment, and the disorderly squad, encouraged by this unexpected success, proceeded to impose their will on the other hotels of the city. Several of these refused peremptorily, and here the proverbial patience of the race gave way. The angry group, now grown to a mob, seized and dismantled the boats of the Britannia, with those of the Grand Hotel a short distance off, and rowed them across the Grand Canal, where they were drawn up on the marble esplanade of the Salute Church, and, no one knows how or by whom, several were broken up and all more or less maltreated. In the subsequent trial it appeared that the first blow was given by a woman. The sympathies of all, authorities, citizens, even the police, were with the culprits, who were never quite discovered, and the few rioters arrested at random were dismissed with nominal penalties.

The landlords, on the other hand, condemned before the city tribunals, had carried their case to the highest jurisdiction known in the Kingdom, continuing in the meanwhile the exercise of their usurped privilege in spite of public opinion and humanity. At the end of October, just passed, their appeal was finally rejected, and so the matter is set at rest for the present.

For all the advantage to the gondoliers in the deserted state of the city at this season this result would not be worth the mention, but it restores to him his legitimate field of labor, and with the return of summer travel he may now count on his share of the harvest which he may lay by for the time of need. Henceforth such practical cares must replace for him the song of Tasso and the "*dolce spassar*" until his traditional figure becomes a memory of the past.

I have been tempted to dwell perhaps too long on this special phase of Venetian life in some measure by its historic interest, but still more because it is in reality the most characteristic episode of the inevitable transformation whose grosser and more material aspect has been noted above.

INDUSTRY.

No considerable development of the industrial enterprises now existing nor any new creations of sufficient importance to call for extended notice have taken place during the past or present year. The cotton mill, which for its perfect appliances and elegant construction is a model of its kind, operates quietly, and with as much success as the general business depression will permit. Its completion on the grand scale originally projected is out of the question for the present.

A much more modest establishment for 1,000 spindles is in course of construction to utilize the water-power of the river Sedra, near Udine, as well as an addition to the well-known mill of Messrs. Aman & Wepfer, in Pordenone, the center of cotton manufacture for this region. I have not been able to ascertain its extent, but it is represented as of but secondary importance. The indefatigable Senator Rossi, whose vast woolen mills were studied with interest in the report from this consulate on that special subject, is now engaged in the creation of a similar establishment in the city of Vicenza.

The only addition to the industries of the city is that implanted by Messrs. Sardi & Co., for the preparation of artificial manure from the refuse and the dredgings of its canals. This last material has long been valued and transported to the cultivators of the neighboring sea-board, where the extreme facility of water carriage made it possible to utilize its limited fertilizing power. This, with the mass of other material furnished by a populous city, transformed by the improved methods of Messrs. Sardi will be a valuable resource for the agriculture of the region rarely possessed of the capital for providing the more expensive fertilizers from abroad.

RAILWAYS.

The general system of railway lines decreed *en bloc* for the Kingdom at large in 1879 to be completed in a lapse of ten years, of which a detailed account was given in the report for 1881, advances more slowly from year to year, and, one is tempted to imagine, more slowly here than elsewhere, partly in consequence of the diversion of capital and labor to repair the ravages of inundation in 1882. None of the proper Venetian lines are completed, though considerable sections of several, as for instance from Mestre to San Dona, from Treviso to Montebelluna, and

from Adria to Loreo, have been opened to traffic. But as none of these fragmentary lines reach an important locality or constitute a means of grand communication, further detail in regard to them seems unnecessary at present. Mention may be made of the short railway opened last year from Vicenza to Schio, which latter place, with the surrounding villages, is rapidly gaining importance as the most considerable manufacturing center of the region, if not of Italy.

AGRICULTURE.

It is extremely difficult in Italy to obtain prompt or exact agricultural returns; there being no official organization for collecting such data, the public, and the Government as well, depend mainly on the partial estimates of voluntary local associations or of individual specialists. The latest official publications with any pretension to completeness, give only the returns for 1883, and these in the most summary form for the whole Kingdom. According to these accounts, the principal cereals averaged but 85½ per cent. of the standard crop, with a total production of 89,038,136 hectoliters, of which wheat represented 43,845,550 hectoliters, with a deficiency of 21 per cent. on the preceding crop and of 14 per cent. on the average; Indian corn, 26,659,333, with a gain of 1½ per cent. on the medium; rice, 8,044,712, or 17 per cent. below par; oats, rye, and barley (10,721,893) fell short 6½ per cent. The production of cocoons alone, with a total of 42,000,000 of kilograms against 32,800,000 of the year before, reached 108½ per cent. of the normal average. The crops of 1884 showed a slight gain on these unsatisfactory returns in the Venetian territory, though neither they nor those of the present year are estimated to reach the normal standard. For the present season no complete returns are at hand, but telegraphic notices of some of the staple products give the approximate results as follows:

Telegraphic notices of some of the agricultural products of the Venetian territory during the years 1884 and 1885.

Provinces.	Indian corn.	Average.	Rice.	Average.	Grapes.	Average.	Various forage plants.
	Hectoliters.	P. ct.	Hectoliters.	P. ct.	Hectoliters.	P. ct.	Quintals.
Verona	145,000	70	2,380,000	85	370,653	78.74	845,532
Vicenza	708,000	105	225,000	95	339,562	64.21	1,178,735
Belluno	157,000	90	.....	.....	20,761	40.73	130,440
Udine	1,070,000	100	262,000	103	275,894	59.83	1,136,337
Treviso	802,000	90	.....	.....	103,491	26.01	1,148,170
Venice	270,000	100	478,000	76	136,206	57.69	306,960
Padua	456,000	70	472,000	90	202,368	68.22	1,220,915
Rovigo	386,000	74	392,000	32	112,287	68.68	908,888
Total	3,994,000	89.57	4,209,000	80.16	1,561,222	59.91	6,875,977

Returns so fragmentary and uncertain can hardly serve any practical purpose, but they are all that are within my reach from official sources, and probably all that exist, since complaints of their absence are frequent in Italian publications, and the Government, alive to the necessity of more satisfactory information, has recently called for thorough inquiries and reports from all the agricultural authorities and associations of the Kingdom, to be furnished early in the coming year.

What is now known indicates sufficiently the diminished production of late years, due to an extraordinary sequence of inclement seasons, while the distress of the rural population finds expression in the general tone of complaint and despondence, in the growing frequency of strikes and disturbances, and in the desire to emigrate.

With the restless perplexity of discontent, the fault of his misery is laid in turn on every unfavorable circumstance of the farmer's situation ; heavy taxes, want of credit, foreign competition, free trade, each is magnified for a season into a popular bugbear as the root of all evil, and all doubtless share in aggravating the inferiority which the Italian cultivator maintains by his obstinate persistence in antiquated methods of unthrifty husbandry. The extraordinary demand for his cattle, poultry, fruit, and vegetables, which once promised to enrich him in spite of his economical sins, being now frustrated by the neo-protectionism of France and Germany, he is again thrown back to the common lot with all the disadvantage of bad habits and lost time.

Most of the difficulties mentioned above have been dwelt on with more or less detail in various special reports submitted to the Department, as in that on credit, on agricultural machines, on cattle, labor, &c., and need not be further commented on here. Partial remedies are attempted, as, for instance, in creating special facilities of credit, with a fund set apart for the exclusive purpose by the great banks of the country—the Banco di Napoli several years since, and during the present year the National Bank of the Kingdom (25,000,000 lire)—but the rate of interest and taxes of procedure are still beyond the means of the unfortunate class to be benefited.

READJUSTMENT OF THE LAND TAX.

Finally a reform, long agitated and demanded with growing insistence, latterly in the form of a popular demonstration, has forced itself on the dilatory action of Government, and a bill has been brought into Parliament for readjusting the land tax throughout the country. In the task of reducing to a united whole the different states so hastily agglomerated to form the new Kingdom not the least refractory element was found in the diversities of tenure and in the repartition of public burdens on landed property from the elaborate organization of Northern Italy to the primitive usages still maintained in parts of the south, where often no census existed and the most capricious disparities subsisted by immemorial custom between fractions even of the same district. In the pressure of events and the impossibility of disturbing at once these inveterate abuses, the whole system of fundamental disorder was retained per force until circumstances should make it practicable to undertake a general survey and a fresh assessment. Under this régime the highly cultivated and heavily taxed regions of Northern Italy, now levied on still more stringently to meet the necessities of a great Kingdom, were at a disadvantage from the beginning. But besides this the new Government, in their daily growing requirements, not only demanded constantly a proportional increase, but permitted the provincial and communal authorities, in imitation of the convenient French system of “centimes additionels,” to levy a parasitical taxation of so many centimes to the franc on the original impost, and, the burden growing always in the measure of its primitive bulk, its radical disparities soon reached a monstrous exaggeration.

This excess of taxation is still further aggravated in the Venetian territory by a peculiar combination of circumstances. At the moment of transfer to Italy a new survey and assessment by the Austrian Government had produced in Lombardy a slight alteration. The new administration, dissatisfied with such a result, corrected it in 1877 by the usual expedient of additional centimes, extending it at the same time to the Venetian territory, where, rated on the undiminished taxation already existing, and still further augmented by additional impositions of three-

tenths on certain branches occasioned by different national emergencies, and never removed, this overgrown fiscality has become an incubus which threatens to crush production, industry, and credit precisely in those favored regions on which the economical regeneration of the country mostly depends. Strikes, emigration, the hoarding of capital in the banks, and the suppression of agrarian or industrial credit, all point to this chronic exhaustion. It is but some weeks since the silk spinners of Como threatened to stop work if an increase of income-tax demanded were persisted in, while the weaving mill owners of Liguria decided *en masse* to close their establishments in the impossibility of supporting the present burden of impost.

In regard to the aggravation of imposts complained of, it is claimed that Lombardy and Venetia contribute 27 per cent. (33,961,810 lire) of the total revenue of the Kingdom, while with a population of 24 per cent. their combined area is but 16 per cent. of but average fertility, with large tracts of unproductive swamp and mountain, and a necessity for constant defense against inundation, which, apart from the frequent losses, realizes in itself a heavy tax on the profits of cultivation.

The progress of taxation on real estate of all descriptions, from 1871 to 1881, is stated for the Kingdom at large as follows:

Taxation.	1871.	1881.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Original direct tax	193,407,708	191,170,181
Additional communal	78,513,575	114,091,201
Additional provincial	48,894,113	74,024,687
Communal revenue, including other sources	336,665,671	505,966,761
Provincial revenue, including other sources	80,509,684	99,837,118
Internal revenue, octroi, and other communal revenues	58,338,939	80,626,288

In spite of this large increase of revenue the public debt of the state stood in 1881 at 12,000,000,000 lire; that of the provinces at 102,228,000 lire; that of the communes at 724,105,313 lire.

In the few years since elapsed neither the demands nor the insufficiency of these subsidiary branches of the revenue have slackened their progress, for, if in the more backward portions of the Kingdom they keep within the modest limit of 75 to 80 per cent., in the Venetian territory they are now stated to be at an average of 131, and range as high as 142, per cent. of the original. Through such management the communal finances of Venice and the neighboring towns may well be noted for their exceptional prosperity, but the distress of Naples and Florence was still more notoriously such as to call for relief from the central Government.

In 1884 the extent and estimated value of landed property in the Venetian territory stood as follows:

Provinces.	Area of productive land.	Average value per hectare.	Total capital.
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Belluno	290,495	500	145,247,500
Padua	195,877	1,150	227,568,550
Treviso	229,625	650	137,256,250
Udine	496,637	590	293,015,830
Rovigo	157,640	720	113,500,800
Venice	192,811	700	134,967,700
Verona	269,842	1,300	350,834,600
Vicenza	254,182	1,600	406,691,200
Total	2,087,109	.....	1,809,082,430

On this capital value it is notorious that the rental or the possible gain to the cultivator rarely exceeds 4 per cent., while the average is near 3 per cent., or 35,000,000, all taxes and encumbrances cleared. Now, the amounts assessed on real estate of all descriptions, in 1884, were as follows:

	Lire.
Government land tax.....	9,618,320
Additional centimes (provincial).....	4,660,448
Additional centimes (communal).....	7,948,333

These were the direct and fundamental imposts, but there were others less direct but not less inevitable:

Taxation.	Total.	Of which there falls on land.	
		Per cent.	Amount.
	<i>Lire.</i>		<i>Lire.</i>
On succession	2,748,093	80	2,198,474
On mortmains	457,512	100	459,512
On registration	4,210,345	80	3,368,278
On mortgages	435,154	100	435,154
On stamps	3,428,617	60	2,057,170
	11,279,721	.....	8,518,588

There remain still the so-called indirect taxes on spirits, beer, and colonials, and on transportation by quick and slow freight, about 5,000,000 more or less. Combining all these detached fragments with the original mass, the gross product of cultivation would amount to some 87,500,000, on which the simple land tax represents 11 per cent. and the superadded exactions of commune and province absorb another 13 per cent., exactions which are, beside, illegal and abusive, since the organic statute law prescribes that such parasitic taxation should never, in the aggregate, exceed the direct governmental impost.

REMEDY.

The above financial details are drawn from several sources, and may be wanting in strict exactness, but will serve well enough to give an idea of a situation so certain and so serious in its bearing on the interests of the region that a remedy for its gross injustice cannot longer be delayed; and no efficient remedy is now thought possible short of a general survey and census of the Kingdom, with a complete readjustment of the tax. Government has temporized persistently with the public demand for such a measure, but the imperious expression of popular feeling and the real urgency of the case have put an end to hesitation, and at the meeting of Parliament a few weeks since the order of its proceeding was inverted and a bill laid before it for "a geometrical, parcellary, and estimative survey of the Kingdom, with immediate suppression of one-third of the additional war tax and successive abolition of the other two-thirds in the next following years."

It is of course impossible to discuss here all the bearings of so comprehensive and important a measure. Two, however, of its principal difficulties are obvious at the first glance, the derangement it threatens to the precarious balance of the Italian budget and the danger of arousing sectional discord, since the present sufferers can only be relieved by laying their burden in part on other shoulders, and the in-

justice complained of holds in the broadest sense between Northern and Southern Italy. I can only say here that the minister of finances is confident of surmounting the economical difficulty. The last-named peril must be conjured by the moderation, tact, and patriotism of the Italian legislators.

The subject, as a whole, is beyond the scope of a report from this consulate, but as Venetian interests are those most at stake, and as, moreover, it has been the all-absorbing topic of public discussion here during the present year, it could not well be passed over in silence.

TARIFF REVISION.

As a prospective compensation for the financial deficiencies inseparable from such radical disturbance of the base of taxation, a bill has also been submitted for the augmentation of various duties, principally on colonial products and tobacco, with internal taxes on the manufacture of sugar, spirits, and prepared chicory. In the mean time, in anticipation of the proposed reduction of the war tax, noted above, and of that on salt, with the 1st of January, and pending the definitive adoption of the revised tariff, the Government was authorized to collect provisionally the higher duties on several of the articles contemplated for three months from the 26th of November, 1885. The list, with the respective alterations, is as follows:

Articles.	Increase.	
	From—	To—
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Sugar:		
First class (refined)	66 25	.....
Second class (unrefined)	53 00	64 00
Native (refined)	37 40	49 65
Native (unrefined)	32 20	43 20
Coffee, per quintal	100 00	140 00
Confectionery and preserves, per quintal	70 00	80 00
Sirups:		
For beverage, per quintal	50 00	55 00
Of fecula, per quintal	20 00	40 00
Chocolates, quintal	100 00	120 00
Spirits, per hectoliter	100 00	150 00
Chicory (for coffee), per quintal	30 00	60 00
Glucose (tax on manufacture)		20 00
Prices of tobacco (a Government monopoly):		
Manilla, Havana, mutation Havana, and cigarettes, per kilogram		35 00
Foreign and other sorts, per kilogram		20 00
All snuffs remain unchanged.		
Fine-cut (sweet, superfine), per kilogram	1 50	2 00
Fine-cut (first quality), per kilogram	1 00	1 50
Fine-cut (strong, superfine), per kilogram	1 50	1 50
Fine-cut (strong first quality), per kilogram	1 00	1 20
Fine-cut (strong, second quality), per kilogram	70	80
Fine cigars, foreign or imitation, now sold at 20 to 30 centimes each, remain unchanged.		
Fine cigars, superior, imitations of foreign, known as Minghettis, Medionitos, Virginias, superior, with straw:		
Each	15	18
Choice, known as Romani and Virginias	10	12
Common long, as Toscani, Napolitani, Cassurs, &c	08	10
Common, short, as above	06	07½
Common, Maglioni	05	06
Common, known as Depretis		05

These changes took effect at the date mentioned, and are now in operation.

On the other hand, and as of first installment of promised relief to the cultivator, the price of salt, also a Government monopoly and an ancient

grievance, is reduced on and after the 1st of January by 20 centimes on the kilogram, or in its divers categories of salt:

Description.	From—	To—
	<i>Centimes.</i>	<i>Centimes.</i>
Common and coarse (salso Maggiore).....	55	35
Ground or (di Volterra).....	66	46
Refined, in packages.....	76	56

And at the same date the first third part of the decimal war tax ceases to be collected.

RURAL CREDITS.

It may be mentioned before leaving this subject that the National Bank of Italy, the principal credit institution of the Kingdom, appropriated to this branch of operations exclusively 25,000,000 lire of its reserve, offering terms a shade more liberal than those heretofore customary. Its loans, of not less than 1,000 lire, bear an interest of 4 per cent., run from ten to fifty years, and are reimbursed in semi-annual payments of from 5.55 to 13.01 per cent., these payments covering, besides the interest reimbursement, the bank commission, Government tax on mutations, and income tax. First mortgage is required on real estate of at least twice the value. Whether these terms will be more within the reach of the Venetian farmer remains to be seen.

EMIGRATION.

All the symptoms of agricultural distress already adverted to, and of its exceptional severity in the rural districts of the Venetian territory, find their confirmation in the emigration returns, where, in the constant increase of the last few years, the contingent from this region, though considerable, has remained inferior to that of several other portions of the Kingdom. In 1881, for instance, the definitive emigration from Venetia was but 2,378, against 9,481 from Campania, 7,018 from Piedmont, and 5,807 from Lombardy. In 1882 the respective contingents in the same order from these last regions was 12,351, 9,108, and 8,689, while that from Venetia had risen to 4,371, with a movement of 31,993 across the frontier for temporary employment in neighboring countries, which gave a total of 36,364, and took the second place in the list. The proportions remained about the same for the succeeding year, but in 1884 comes the remarkable fact that while emigration from the Kingdom at large shows a sensible decrease, that of the Venetian territory makes a still more decided advance, and stands at the head of the list with a total, definitive and temporary, of 46,000, a gain of 10,000 on that of the preceding year, and much the largest on record.

Province.	Population December 31, 1881.	Emigration.		Total.	On 100,000 of Population.
		Definitive.	Temporary.		
Belluno.....	174,140	239	7,153	7,422	4,262
Padua.....	397,762	290	1,090	1,389	360
Rovigo.....	217,700	4	47	51	23
Treviso.....	375,704	897	1,750	2,647	705
Udine.....	501,745	1,904	25,035	27,839	5,548
Venice.....	356,708	73	398	471	132
Verona.....	394,065	255	311	566	144
Vicenza.....	396,349	1,487	3,832	5,319	1,342
Total.....	2,814,173	5,149	39,616	45,704	1,624

In ordinary years the general emigration of the country, of which alone the destination is taken account of in official statistics, distributes itself in different European countries for about 58 per cent., of which 27 per cent. goes to France and 15 per cent. to Austria-Hungary. Of the contingent for America, the principal group, or about 15½ per cent. of the whole, repair to the republics of the La Plata, where a large and flourishing Italian colony is becoming more and more an important factor of growth. The emigration to Brazil reaches 5 per cent. at most. That to the United States, entirely insignificant formerly, has increased rapidly within the past few years, and now shows the largest contingent of definitive emigrants after that to the Argentine Republic. Commencing with 2.07 per cent. in 1878, it now stands at 12.62, although out of some 18,000 in round numbers the official returns give but 44 belonging to the Venetian territory. But these figures are by their own avowal unreliable, since, in commenting on these same returns of emigration to the United States, the authors remark that their results are invariably below those reported in America, giving as a supposed reason that a certain number of those destined to Canada are registered probably without due discrimination at New York, and, moreover, that many embark in foreign ports, such as Havre, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c., and thus escape registration in Italian statistics.

HEALTH AND POPULATION.

Despite the exaggerated rumors, overstrained precautions, which represented Venice to the outside world as a center of pestilence and infection during the greater part of the last year, the city held its place among the healthiest of the world, with a death rate of only 24.6 in the thousand, and, personally, I well recollect being struck with the fact that at the time when the epidemic was at the threshold, and daily expected to make its appearance in the city, the weekly sanitary reports marked an exceptional condition of general good health. During the last quarter of the year, and when cholera was expected to reach its height, the sanitary state of the city deteriorated somewhat; but with the cases of cholera officially reported, the same returns gave 84 deaths from small-pox, 88 from intestinal and 170 from bronchial complaints, and 130 from consumption. The present year has been less propitious, both for the city and the region in general. During its first months, Phioggia, at the southern point of the lagoon, was devastated by small-pox, aggravated to a violent epidemic, and the same disease, which has prevailed in Venice through the summer to a degree that excited concern, has latterly redoubled in force, giving a weekly average of fourteen deaths during the past month, instead of the four or five so far reported. During the summer months also an epidemic of typhus has been very fatal in the region of Schio and the neighboring valleys, attributed to the unwonted variations of the season, and the unfavorable conditions of living among the poorer class of peasants and operatives who form the mass of the inhabitants. The unwelcome reappearance of cholera at various points of the territory added to the general uneasiness. The unconnected manifestations and the absence of a contagious or diffusive character have allowed the first alarm to subside, and even caused disputes as to the nature of the disease. The provincial authorities, however, recognize it as Asiatic cholera, and adopted the usual precautionary measures, only recently relaxed in view of its inaggressive character. The momentary panic has now ceased, but apprehension is felt that

should the disease linger in this undecided form through the winter it may recommence its ravages as an epidemic with the return of the warm season.*

In spite of all these adverse influences the population of the city has maintained its progressive movement, showing a slight gain on the preceding year.

Year.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885.....	Stable population	63, 207	68, 605	131, 812
	Mutable population	5, 777	4, 672	10, 449
	Total			* 144, 943
1884.....	Stable population	63, 500	69, 307	132, 807
	Mutable population	5, 242	3, 998	9, 240
	Total			† 144, 845

* Including 2,682 military.

† Including 2,798 military.

This progress, though scarcely perceptible between these two unfortunate years, brings the population to its highest point within the present generation, and becomes more visible in going back only to 1881, when the total was 141,615.

It is much regretted that this review of the general movement of affairs cannot at present be completed by the usual returns of navigation and commerce for the year just past. Statistics of every kind are often uncertain and irregular in Italy, being collected mostly by the voluntary efforts of private zeal, and issued as the convenience of the public officers will permit. In this case their preparation, undertaken by the local chamber of commerce, is greatly retarded by the limited clerical force and manifold functions of that body, so that the returns for 1884 were not published till near the close of the next season. Assurances are given that every effort will be made to repair the default by a much earlier issue of those for the year now finished. In the meanwhile, the only branch of commercial movement directly in the cognizance of this consulate can now be recapitulated with certainty, and a statement of its nature and amount is appended, showing the exports to the United States. The depressing effect of the past unfortunate season is here only too clearly seen, almost every article falling below the figures of 1884, except hemp and straw goods, which, being staples in regular demand, and independent of the concourse of chance purchasers, are still in satisfactory progress. When, in due course, the full returns can be transmitted, the general imports in the same favorable conditions, and, besides, free from quarantine obstructions, will, it is hoped, prove the present decline to be partial and transitory.

FRANKLIN R. GRIST,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Venice, January 26, 1886.

*Since writing the above, this partial visitation has apparently suspended its course.

Statement showing the navigation, by flag, at the port of Venice for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	1,533	89,606	258	164,043	1,791	253,649	1,544	91,577	253	161,596	1,797	253,173
Austrian.....	508	34,960	196	80,971	704	115,931	511	36,048	192	77,620	703	113,668
Greek.....	24	7,536	4	2,779	28	10,315	23	7,376	4	2,779	27	10,155
German.....			13	9,310	13	9,310	1	160	13	9,310	14	9,470
English.....	2	395	305	368,564	307	368,959	1	244	303	367,129	304	367,373
Montenegrin.....	13	426	1	24	14	450	12	388	1	24	13	412
Turkish.....	2	472			2	472	1	39	1	433	2	472
Russian.....	3	1,575	1	664	4	2,239	2	948			2	948
Spanish.....			1	1,441	1	1,441			1	1,441	1	1,441
Swedish.....	1	426	11	5,398	12	5,824	1	426	11	5,398	12	5,824
Total.....	2,086	135,396	790	633,194	2,876	768,590	2,096	137,206	779	625,730	2,875	762,936

Statement showing the navigation by country at the port of Venice, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

From and to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing ves-		Steamer.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italy.....	513	38,851	121	59,022	634	92,873	518	32,220	121	63,650	639	96,910
India.....			30	45,292	30	45,292			15	24,652	15	24,652
Japan.....			3	4,063	3	4,063						
United States.....	19	10,873	1	1,471	20	12,350						
Other American States.....			1	251	1	251						
Brazil.....	1	244			1	244						
Egypt.....	2	475	37	57,163	39	57,638	1	513	42	61,915	43	62,428
Barbary States.....	22	2,783			22	2,783	13	1,711	3	3,606	16	5,317
Algeria.....	1	229			1	229			1	1,441	1	1,441
Roumania.....			1	773	1	773						
Russia.....	30	10,897	16	15,127	46	26,024	7	2,991	14	13,826	21	16,817
Turkey.....	32	3,251	34	30,252	66	33,503	26	3,413	54	51,096	80	54,509
Greece.....	1	99			1	99	19	3,865	4	4,196	23	8,061
Ionian Islands.....	2	67	48	29,028	50	29,095	31	3,988	54	33,640	85	37,628
Sweden, Norway.....			9	3,975	9	3,975						
Holland.....			1	871	1	871			1	713	1	713
Malta.....							10	3,646	5	6,575	15	10,221
Great Britain.....	11	4,229	225	243,496	236	247,725	1	244	117	141,940	118	142,184
Belgium.....			14	11,326	14	11,326			4	3,186	4	3,186
France.....	4	1,161	34	22,879	38	24,040			23	18,720	23	18,720
Spain.....							2	1,514	5	6,329	7	7,843
Germany.....			2	1,044	2	1,044			2	1,426	2	1,426
Austria-Hungary..	1,448	67,237	213	106,155	1,661	173,392	1,469	82,494	313	188,389	1,782	270,883
Total.....	2,086	140,396	790	633,188	2,876	767,590	2,097	136,599	778	625,300	2,875	762,939

[NOTE.—The footings in these tables do not agree in many of the columns.]

Statement showing the imports and exports between Venice, Italy, and the United States for the year 1884.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hardware and jewelry.....	tons.. 6.2	\$20,945		
Resin	do. 7.51	29,003		
Timber.....	pieces 1,192	15,444		
Cast iron	tons.. .6	104		
Cotton-seed oil.....	do. 1,123	195,115		
Petroleum	cases 270,408	365,415		
Hides	tons.. 1.8	1,042		
Pitch	do 2,233	64,662		
Glass beads and mosaics.....				\$19,535
Carved wood and furniture.....				12,269
Hemp				99,713
Straw goods				52,840
Shell-work				441
Matches				4,467
Paintings.....				12,867
Silverware.....				192
Silk stuffs.....				297
Theatrical costumes				31,452
Optical instruments and photographs.....				442
Miscellaneous.....				2,285
Total for 1884.....		691,730		236,800
Total for 1883.....		480,614		139,968
Increase		211,116		96,832

Statement showing the exports from Venice, Italy to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Glassware and beads.....	\$13,626 43	Antiquities	\$138 49
Carved wood and furniture.....	9,878 63	Coral	621 04
Hardware and jewelry.....	83 10	Optical instruments and photographs.....	282 90
Brass and metal work	516 29	Coco	171 66
Hemp.....	105,345 80	Canvas	141 01
Straw goods	79,252 62	Miscellaneous	2,083 00
Matches	5,669 50		
Marble (carved)	516 00	Total 1885.....	225,980 75
Drugs.....	274 15	Total 1884.....	236,800 00
Whisk.....	2,106 85		
Shell work.....	329 15	Decrease	10,819 25
Paintings in oil and water color.....	4,944 22		

Value of merchandise exported by sea in 1884 as compared with 1883.

Countries whither exported.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Australia	\$68,082	\$17,416	\$50,666	
Japan	20,295	2,136	18,159	
India	758,885	1,151,961		\$393,076
United States.....	236,800	139,968	96,832	
Brazil				
Arabia	24,298	4,510	19,788	
Egypt	314,565	571,033		256,468
Barbary States	40,387	18,803	21,584	
Algeria				
Roumania	11,629	32,710		21,081
Russia.....	72,054	77,854		5,800
Turkey.....	439,688	597,822		158,134
Greece.....	210,949	262,771		51,822
Ionian Islands.....	290,964	276,138	14,826	
Denmark.....	2,847	408	2,439	
Sweden and Norway.....	241	636		395
Holland	16,638	25,842		9,204
Malta	71,689	57,128	14,559	
Great Britain.....	1,813,415	2,267,699		454,284
Belgium.....	21,319	885	20,434	
France	46,308	132,160		85,852
Spain	4,335	2,507	1,828	
Portugal	14,458	6,226	8,232	
Germany.....	14,021	10,041	3,980	
Austria-Hungary	2,019,297	2,400,465		381,166
Italy	2,885,996	3,183,061		297,065
Total	9,399,160	11,240,180		1,841,020

Value of merchandise imported by sea in 1884 as compared with 1883.

Countries whence imported.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Australia	\$6,994	\$27,968	.....	\$20,974
Japan	334,339	4,348	\$329,991	.....
India	6,033,666	7,349,614	.....	1,315,948
United States	691,734	480,614	211,120	.....
Brazil	146,388	281,710	.....	135,322
Arabia	333,293	6,722	326,571	.....
Egypt	437,520	225,102	212,418	.....
Barbary States	579,563	563,119	16,444	.....
Algeria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania .....	.....	68,244	.....	68,244
Russia	1,514,468	1,020,716	493,752	.....
Turkey	1,286,104	1,001,564	284,540	.....
Greece	30,868	69,630	.....	38,762
Ionian Islands	276,964	731,566	.....	454,602
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	427,326	204,325	223,001	.....
Holland	58,037	1,273	56,764	.....
Malta	1,254	5,531	.....	4,277
Great Britain	4,611,005	4,288,188	322,817	.....
Belgium	628,728	88,071	540,657	.....
France	294,450	99,248	195,202	.....
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal .....	.....	2,200	.....	2,200
Germany	30,868	.....	30,868	.....
Austria-Hungary	4,030,633	4,368,097	.....	337,464
Italy	6,296,668	6,595,920	.....	299,252
Total	28,050,870	27,583,770	567,100	.....

Statement showing the exports by articles at Venice for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Wines, spirits, beer, and vinegar...	\$2,760,463	Italy, Greece, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Egypt, Australia, Japan, India, Russia, Great Britain.
Animals for slaughter	54,295	Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Austria-Hungary.
Stearine candles	20,678	Italy, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Paper, books, and prints	258,762	Italy, India, Egypt, Barbary States, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Malta, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary.
Wax	525,227	Italy, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Malta, Austria-Hungary, Australia, Egypt.
Grains	3,629,319	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Egypt, Barbary, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Barbary States.
Hardware, earthenware, and jewelry	263,190	Italy, Austria-Hungary, India, United States, Egypt, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Spain, Great Britain.
Rosin	7,926	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Colonials and drugs	1,003,944	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Greece, Great Britain, Egypt, Barbary States.
Colors and dye-stuffs	74,937	Italy, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Greece, Great Britain, Belgium, Malta, Egypt.
Indigo	79,633	Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary.
Combustibles	743,238	Italy.
Glass, beads, and enamels	2,063,923	Italy, Australia, Japan, India, United States, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary States, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Portugal, Greece, Ionian Islands, Holland, Malta, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary.
Cheese	511,034	Italy, India, Egypt, Barbary States, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Malta, Austria-Hungary.
Fruit, fresh and dried	1,144,223	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Australia, India, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey, Ionian Islands.
Gums	76,303	Italy, Barbary States, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Timber, rough and worked	1,165,101	Italy, Australia, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Malta, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, United States, &c.

Statement showing the exports, by articles, at Venice, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Tissues and yarns	\$3, 458, 993	Italy, Australia, Japan, India, Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Roumania, Great Britain, Russia, United States.
Hemp	1, 503, 274	Italy, Australia, United States, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Holland, Malta, Great Britain, Belgium, Portugal, Germany.
Cotton	4, 382, 129	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Wool	474, 702	Do.
Other materials for weaving	16, 875	None.
Medicines and preparations	581, 009	Italy, Egypt, Austria-Hungary, Australia, Egypt, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, Germany, Denmark.
Metals, rough and wrought	1, 275, 305	Italy, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Arabia, Turkey, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, Belgium, India, Japan.
Natron	1, 405	Italy.
Niter	818	Italy, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Vegetable oils	2, 873, 567	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Turkey, Ionian Islands, France.
Petroleum	407, 275	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Turkey, Ionian Islands.
Hides and leather	2, 065, 733	Italy, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Australia, Roumania, Russia.
Fish, fresh and dried	903, 681	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Greece.
Stone, lime, and cement	269, 126	Italy, Barbary States, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, Egypt.
Salt	123, 041	Italy.
Soap	141, 374	Italy, India, Egypt, Turkey, Austria-Hungary.
Silk, cocoons, and waste	1, 473, 774	Turkey, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary.
Oleaginous seed	836, 140	Italy, Austria-Hungary, India, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands.
Butter, lard, and tallow	308, 411	Italy, Australia, Japan, India, Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Austria-Hungary.
Tobacco	564, 557	Italy, Great Britain, Egypt, Austria-Hungary.
Gall nuts and barks	199, 083	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Sulphur	410, 953	Italy, Arabia, Egypt, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Matches and other inflammables	151, 274	Italy, United States, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary States, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, Germany, France, Portugal, Austria-Hungary.
Sundries	905, 011	Italy, Egypt, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary, United States, India, Barbary States.
Total 1884	37, 710, 706	
Total 1883	38, 973, 267	
Decrease	1, 262, 561	

Statement showing the imports, by articles, at Venice for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Spirits, wine, beer, and vinegar	\$4, 470, 311	Italy, France, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Belgium, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Sweden, Norway, Barbary States.
Animals for slaughter	1, 231, 451	Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary.
Stearine candles	49, 500	Do.
Paper, books, and prints	482, 637	Do.
Wax	209, 189	Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary.
Grains	4, 391, 029	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, India, Belgium, Ionian Islands, Japan, Germany.
Hardware, earthenware, and jewelry	566, 761	Italy, Austria-Hungary, India, France, Arabia, United States.
Rosin	37, 810	United States, Austria-Hungary.

Statement showing the imports, by articles, at Venice, &c—Continued.

Articles.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Colonials and drugs.....	\$1, 240, 177	Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Australia, Brazil, Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, France, India.
Colors, earths, and woods.....	105, 670	Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Greece, Turkey, India.
Indigo.....	114, 961	Italy, India, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Egypt.
Combustibles.....	2, 075, 130	Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Turkey.
Glass, beads, and enamels.....	240, 633	Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, India, Belgium, France.
Cheese.....	787, 590	Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Ionian Islands.
Fruits, fresh and dried.....	1, 521, 139	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Ionian Islands, Turkey, Greece, France, India, Egypt, Barbary States.
Gums.....	93, 590	Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, France, Belgium.
Timber, rough and worked.....	1, 051, 333	Italy, United States, Austria-Hungary, India, Turkey, France, Belgium.
Tissues and yarns.....	5, 054, 861	Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Malta, Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, France, Greece, Belgium.
Hemp.....	1, 425, 482	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, India, Ionian Islands.
Cotton.....	4, 243, 646	Italy, India, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Ionian Islands.
Wool.....	516, 432	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Barbary States, Russia, Turkey, Ionian Islands.
Other textile materials.....	39, 528	Italy, Austria-Hungary.
Medicines and preparations.....	525, 800	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France, India, Egypt, Turkey, Belgium.
Metals, rough and wrought.....	2, 600, 248	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France, India, Egypt, Turkey, Belgium, United States, Greece.
Natron.....	35, 345	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, India, Egypt, France.
Niter.....	64, 185	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, India, Belgium.
Vegetable oils.....	3, 025, 202	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Belgium, India, United States, Barbary States, Turkey, Ionian Islands, France.
Hides and leather.....	2, 986, 486	Italy, Australia, India, United States, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary States, Turkey, Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary.
Fish, fresh and dried.....	1, 548, 581	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain, Turkey, Greece.
Stone, lime, and cement.....	826, 236	Italy, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France.
Salt.....	108, 555	Italy.
Soap.....	125, 108	Italy, Barbary States, Greece, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary.
Raw silk, cocoons, and waste.....	1, 385, 222	Japan, India, Turkey, Greece, Austria-Hungary.
Oleaginous seed.....	887, 371	Italy, India, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Egypt.
Butter, lard, and tallow.....	394, 538	Italy, India, Great Britain, Belgium, Russia, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Austria-Hungary.
Tobacco.....	513, 183	
Gall nuts and barks.....	224, 777	Turkey, Ionian Islands, Belgium, Austria-Hungary.
Sulphur.....	478, 722	Italy.
Matches and inflammables.....	19, 319	
Sundries.....	1, 211, 949	Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, France, Turkey, Arabia, Ionian Islands, United States, Egypt, India, Barbary.
Petroleum.....	516, 357	United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain.
Total 1884.....	47, 416, 044	
Total 1883.....	47, 729, 589	
Decrease.....	402, 545	

LEGHORN.

Report of Consul Sartori on the trade and industries of Leghorn in 1885.

The statistical tables issued by the local chamber of commerce are not published until August or September of the following year. In dealing, therefore, with the gross trade of the port the last official information available is for 1884. The total imports of that year were valued \$12,631,822, upon which duties were levied amounting to \$1,886,822, as per Table A, appended hereto, and the total exports at \$9,525,830, upon which there were export duties amounting to \$29,837, as per Table B.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The imports from the United States for the year ending December 31, 1885, amounted to \$1,205,347.66, as per Table C, an increase of \$632,990.67 as compared with the preceding year. Tobacco shows an increase in quantity of 4,936,298 pounds, and in value of \$472,845. The Italian Government still holds the monopoly of this article, and has recently advanced the prices of cigars, smoking tobacco, &c., from 15 to 20 per cent. The present duty on smoking tobacco is \$1.75 per pound and on cigars and cigarettes \$3.07 per pound. Leaf tobacco cannot be entered.

Petroleum shows an increase in quantity of 541,270 gallons, and in value of \$33,573.75. During the year 1885 80,000 cases of Russian petroleum were entered at this port. It proved to be an inferior article, emitting much smoke and an unpleasant odor; but as it is sold here 1 lira (19 cents) per case cheaper than the American, it is believed that when there is an improvement in refining it and better facilities for its transportation are found it will sensibly affect the imports from the United States, particularly as there are many complaints about the quality of the American oil recently imported. The stock of petroleum on hand at Leghorn on January 1, 1886, was 70,000 cases, of which 26,000 were Russian oil. Some of the products of the Russian oil wells are used in Russia, both on locomotives and steamers, as fuel. In France also experiments have been made with them as fuel on steamers, and they are stated to offer great advantages over coal, in respect to the lesser weight required to effect the same purpose. The duty on American refined petroleum in cases is 33 lire per 100 kilograms (\$6.36 per 220 pounds), cans included, which is equal to about 22 cents per gallon, and besides this there is a town tax (octroi) of 4 cents per gallon.

Alcohol.—217,307 gallons, valued at \$57,201.91, were imported in the past year. None was imported in 1884. The duty on pure, unsweetened alcohol is 12 lire per 100 liters, with a graduated duty of 150 lire per 100 liters for each degree of strength centigrade. American alcohol averages 94° centigrade, and the duty therefore is 12 lire plus $94^{\circ} \times 150 = 141$ lire, 153 lire in all per 100 liters, which is equal to about \$1.12 per gallon. The octroi tax is 13 cents per gallon.

Cotton-seed oil.—132,335 gallons, valued at \$55,580, were imported. None was imported in 1884. The duty is 20 lire per 100 kilograms (\$3.86 per 220 pounds), which is equal to about 15 cents per gallon. The octroi tax is 9 cents per gallon.

Corn.—29,391 bushels, valued at \$13,300, were imported. None was imported in 1884. The duty is $11\frac{1}{2}$ lire per 1,000 kilograms, which is equal to about $5\frac{3}{5}$ cents per bushel.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exports from this consulate and its agencies to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1885, were valued at \$1,879,958.65, as per Table D, a decrease in amount of \$12,680.03 as compared with the preceding year. The most noticeable changes are as follows:

Alabaster works.—A decrease of \$18,922.37.

Iron ore.—117,054 tons of the Elba ore, valued at \$272,698.17, were exported during the year, a decrease in quantity of 11,222 tons, and in value of \$77,313.20. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of this ore exported to the United States for the last four years:

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1882.....	56,669	\$151,529 00
1883.....	89,406	239,066 00
1884.....	128,276	350,011 37
1885.....	117,054	272,698 17

Marble.—In blocks: A decrease in value of \$74,439.88. In slabs: A decrease in value of \$9,814.77. Works: A decrease in value of \$7,417.41.

Mr. Boccacci, the consular agent at Carrara, reports that the demand for all kinds of marble has diminished in the past year, and that while the number of quarries remains the same, fewer hands are employed and the production has been reduced from 159,192 tons in 1884 to 151,888 tons in the past year. He also reports that on October 25, 1885, Carrara was the scene of such disaster as, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, had never been witnessed there before. An uninterrupted rain for two days caused all the streams and canals in that valley to overflow, and huge masses, detached from the mountains and carried down by the strength of the flood, destroyed several bridges and dwelling houses, and badly damaged a number of the mills. The roads to the quarries were entirely destroyed, in many cases not even a vestige being left. The railroad for the transportation of the marble from the quarries to the sea was washed away in several places, and traffic was interrupted for over a month. The cost to the municipality for repairs of roads, &c., amounted to over 300,000 lire, and the losses incurred by private individuals are estimated as fully twice that amount. Similar and even worse disasters occurred at Massa and Serravezza, and at the latter of these towns the roads to the quarries are still impassable.

There is an increase in the value of the exportations of sundry articles as follows:

Argo's	\$8,625 71
Boracic acid	20,000 62
Candied citrons.....	48,602 54
Hemp	17,633 69
Olive oil.....	9,523 66
Rags	68,160 58
Soap.....	11,596 82

But three American vessels have made their appearance here in 1885. I have already called attention to the fact that in the past year Rus-

sian petroleum has made its appearance in this market, and though for the present it does not compete favorably with American oil, the fact that it is here and sold at a lower price must be recognized and met by our merchants.

Leghorn, owing to its open streets, its cleanliness, and the vigilance of the health officers, escaped the cholera again this year. At Pontremoli, in the province of Carrara, there were a few cases, but not enough to cause any great anxiety. From what one reads sometimes in the American papers, you might get the impression that the people here, in order to get business, take risks regarding contagion, especially in rags. This is an error; they have a wholesome dread of the cholera, as well they may have, and the greatest care is taken to prevent infection. I watched the various rag warehouses very closely, believing that, as there were thousands of girls employed there in sorting, cutting, &c., the rags, each piece of which is handled separately, if they were in any way infected the disease would make its appearance there.

BOLOGNA.

Dr. Gardini, the consular agent at Bologna, reports as follows :

The province of Bologna occupies an area of 140,322 acres, about one-half of which is flat and the remainder hilly and mountainous, and has a population of 461,172 inhabitants. Agriculture is the chief source of prosperity, and has certainly improved immensely under the present Government. The wine production especially has rapidly increased, and the demand is extending not only in the interior, but even in foreign countries. Near Bologna some French merchants have an establishment where wine is made and sent to France to be sold as French wine. The result of this year's vintage in this province is about 800,000 quintals, and the quality is very satisfactory, though the quantity is less than was expected, owing partially to the unusual cold which prevailed in the late spring, but principally to a disease called the peronospora. This disease, though not so injurious as the phylloxera (from which Italy, except in a few places, is free), is nevertheless very destructive. It has been treated heretofore by sulphuration of the grape, with but partial success, but now it has been found that by sprinkling the vines carefully four or five times, from about the end of May to the beginning of August, with hydrate of chalk (quicklime) dissolved in the proportion of 3 per cent., this disease may be entirely prevented.

Grapes this year have reached the high price for this place of from 20 to 30 lire per quintal, according to quality.

Hemp remains the principal article of export from this province to the United States, and on account of its length, strength, and fine quality is very highly considered in Europe. The demand, however, seems yearly to be decreasing, and for the past year the value of the exports of this article to the United States amounted to only \$42,936.46.

As he has mentioned in a previous report, most of the articles, originally from the United States, such as cottons, tools, locks, sewing machines, clocks, hardwares, agrarian machines, steam pumps, iron and zinc wire, &c., find their way here through English, French, and German houses. For this reason he thinks it well to repeat that if an emporium of American goods should be established in Italy it would not only be found profitable, but would greatly facilitate trade with the United States.

Dr. Gardini considers Bologna one of the places best adapted for such an emporium, as it is situated in the center of Italy, and but a few hours distant from both Genoa and Leghorn, both of which ports are in direct communication with the United States.

VICTOR A. SARTORI,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, February 20, 1886.

TABLE A.—Statement showing the general imports at Leghorn, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
Mineral waters	gallons.. 6,860	\$3,738	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Wine	do. 37,598	20,518	
Beer	do. 4,320	2,242	
Alcohol	do. 38,237	44,846	
Olive oil	do. 334,360	334,008	
Cotton-seed oil	do. 376,156	235,852	
Mineral and other oils	do. 2,036,828	498,291	
Coffee	pounds.. 2,553,700	357,634	
Chicory	do. 381,910	13,390	
Molasses	do. 154,744	1,625	
Sugar (refined)	do. 10,629,821	373,957	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Confectionery	do. 25,990	4,159	
Tea biscuits	do. 14,437	1,830	
Sirups	do. 21,923	705	
Cocoa	do. 108,434	22,205	
Chocolate	do. 1,001	227	
Tea	do. 6,102	2,671	
Spices	do. 709,819	90,289	
Tobacco (leaf)	do. 6,342,920	738,242	
Tobacco (manufactured)	do. 2,650	698	
Acids	do. 636,934	29,760	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Potash and soda	do. 1,265,193	29,109	
Drugs and medicines	do. 6,876,801	112,298	
Boracic acid	do. 33,197	2,612	
Chemical products	do. 2,006,492	63,464	
Medicinal herbs	do. 14,847	3,794	
Medicines	do. 380,344	26,516	
Gums and resins	do. 5,144,507	603,416	
Soap (common)	do. 118,123	7,854	
Soap (perfumed)	do. 15,288	5,685	
Sealing-wax	do. 906	277	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, England, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Tunis, and Turkey.
Perfumery	do. 8,879	3,487	
Dyes and tans	do. 5,018,967	179,385	
Paints and varnishes	do. 392,529	60,520	
Lead pencils	do. 1,628	228	
Ink	do. 20,591	2,712	
Blacking	do. 31,577	1,463	
Hemp (raw)	do. 16,722	1,170	
Jute (raw)	do. 4,915,050	179,798	
Rope and twine	do. 5,404	651	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, England, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Hemp and linen and jute thread	do. 146,103	32,797	
Manufactures of jute	do. 498,413	69,602	
Manufactures of hemp and linen	do. 32,633	31,947	
Ready-made articles	do. 127,750	28,301	
Cotton (raw)	do. 71,730	9,101	
Cotton thread	do. 1,553,490	403,718	
Manufactures of cotton	do. 2,108,407	546,167	
Cotton velvet	do. 42,154	34,344	
Ready-made articles	do. 11,010	4,334	Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Wool	do. 1,956,132	527,448	
Hair	do. 25,883	6,714	
Woolen thread	do. 1,646	1,153	
Manufactures of wool	do. 481,882	337,737	
Manufactures of hair	do. 7,541	5,795	
Woolen carpets	do. 44,677	19,519	
Ready-made articles	do. 17,313	30,308	
Silk worms and cocoons	do. 1,152	2,248	
Silk (crude)	do. 4,191	8,016	Austria, France, Germany, Greece, England, Russia, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Silk velvet	do. 226	3,379	
Manufactures of silk	do. 11,638	66,699	
Ready-made articles	do. 742	10,406	
Fire-wood	do. 212,782	1,109	
Wood for upholsterers	do. 260,414	44,036	
Empty casks	do. 7,249	7,249	
Furniture	do. 25,438	8,045	
Wood utensils	do. 93,159	5,075	
Wood works and toys	do. 1,455	432	Austria, America, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Carriages	number.. 5	868	
Canes, buskes, and twigs	pounds.. 154,519	2,804	
Wicker works	do. 59,867	5,678	
Straw platting	do. 2,583	5,072	
Esparto grass cordage	do. 40,849	2,502	
Straw hats	number.. 17,448	6,061	
Rags	pounds.. 2,050	42	
Paper, white and colored	do. 78,380	9,770	
Blotting and wrapping paper	do. 14,808	907	Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, England, Holland, and Spain.
Playing cards	packages.. 857	132	
Maps and lithographs	pounds.. 2,703	3,786	
Card board	do. 733	83	
Books (printed)	do. 25,167	13,462	

TABLE A.—Statement showing the general imports at Leghorn, Italy, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
Hides and skins	4, 358, 429	\$900, 560	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Manufactures of furs and skins		1, 018	
Boots and shoes	number 145	252	
Manufactures of leather	pounds 2, 297	1, 705	
Kid gloves	number 294	141	
Minerals	pounds 26, 790	281	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Old iron	do 50, 943, 834	304, 427	
Pig iron	do 5, 704, 632	50, 405	
Iron and steel (in cakes)	do 10, 019, 340	165, 949	
Iron and steel rails	do 16, 251, 794	200, 360	
Iron, second fabrication	do 2, 083, 425	73, 441	
Tin	do 735, 750	26, 985	
Steel (in bars)	do 47, 323	2, 091	
Iron and steel utensils	do 458, 443	36, 162	
Copper, bronze, and brass (in cakes)	do 163, 300	20, 011	
Copper works	do 388, 300	67, 581	
Lead (in cakes)	do 294, 594	25, 776	
Pewter (in bars)	do 294, 647	25, 781	
Zinc (in cakes)	do 92, 882	8, 130	
Antimony and arsenic	do 5, 318	464	
Fire-arms	number 1, 039	7, 666	
Machinery	pounds 2, 382, 883	254, 434	
Boilers	do 70, 499	14, 508	
Railway wagons	do 19, 690	947	
Gold coin		4, 786	Austria, Algiers, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Silver in sheets	pounds 24	106	
Silver coin		1, 458	
Jewelry, gold and silver		3, 043	
Watches and clocks	number 7, 859	36, 231	
Watchmakers' articles	pounds 2, 969	13, 856	
Marble (in blocks)	do 90, 405	514	
Marble and alabaster works	do 20, 587	1, 744	
Earths for paint	do 14, 690, 303	84, 036	
Bricks and tiles	do 5, 986, 786	20, 497	
Sulphur (raw and refined)	do 30, 241	565	
Coals	do 278, 617, 725	634, 182	
Earthenware (common)	do 62, 537	1, 089	
Crockery	do 100, 598	11, 964	
Porcelain	do 5, 620	1, 584	
Looking glasses	do 36, 571	3, 358	America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Tunis, and Turkey.
Glassware	do 652, 589	17, 974	
Window glasses	do 38, 843	1, 315	
Grain	bushels 1, 072, 678	1, 115, 177	
Corn	do 26, 360	18, 455	
Barley	do 44, 740	21, 929	
Oats	do 35, 251	16, 501	
Chestnuts	pounds 71, 221	1, 464	
Rice	do 5, 517, 204	132, 800	
Flour	do 134, 003	3, 870	
Bran	do 2, 947, 910	33, 429	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Tunis, and Turkey.
Starch	do 452, 401	19, 625	
Citron and lemon (in brine)	do 2, 391, 602	83, 733	
Fruits (dry)	do 428, 867	27, 631	
Vegetables (preserved)	do 32, 303	2, 995	
Seeds	do 3, 046, 955	105, 977	
Palm and cocoanut oils	do 715, 133	56, 341	
Fresh vegetables	do 326, 781	3, 428	
Animals	number 14	1, 756	
Extract of meat	pounds 2, 034	1, 354	
Fish (dry)	do 12, 015, 040	863, 762	Algiers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Tunis, and Turkey.
Fish (preserved)	do 3, 894, 304	374, 370	
Extract of milk	do 253	49	
Fresh butter	do 37, 652	8, 921	
Cheese	do 205, 695	33, 308	
Grease	do 267, 504	23, 305	
Candles	do 379, 991	58, 475	
Beeswax	do 78, 973	21, 098	
Glue	do 5, 344	1, 003	
Feathers	do 325	3, 491	
Sponges	do 4, 610	2, 076	
Coral (rough)	do 14, 973	20, 970	
Coral (manufactured)	do 2, 585	67, 916	
Horns and bones	do 233, 334	2, 725	
Manure	do 870, 269	7, 617	

TABLE A.—Statement showing the general imports at Leghorn, Italy, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
Hardware and mercery	pounds 110,331	\$110,387	Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Eng- land, Holland, and Switzerland.
Musical instruments	number 411	13,260	
Optical and surgical instruments	pounds 2,349	4,674	
India-rubber and gutta-percha	do 8,083	7,069	
Hats and bonnets	number 249	366	
Artificial flowers	pounds 724	3,738	
Umbrellas	number 19	29	
Brushes	pounds 4,832	4,113	
Objects of fine art		529	
Total		*12,631,283	

* Amount of duties, \$1,886,822.

TABLE B.—General exports from Leghorn, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Mineral waters	gallons 3,806	\$2,056	{ Algiers, America, Aus- tria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Eng- land, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Nor- way, Denmark, Switz- erland, Tunis, and Tur- key.
Wine	do 426,535	113,496	
Olive oil	do 939,160	978,793	
Alcohol	do 298	517	
Mineral and other oils	do 6,952	5,366	
Confectionery	pounds 2,949,268	380,681	{ America, Austria, Bel- gium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Eng- land, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Den- mark, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Sea biscuits	do 5,896	748	
Spices	do 13,083	3,290	
Tobacco (manufactured)	do 5,437	3,464	
Boracic acid	do 3,246,123	182,645	{ Algiers, America, Aus- tria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Eng- land, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Den- mark, Tunis, and Tur- key.
Acids and salts	do 31,213	1,667	
Chemical products	do 1,691,604	183,334	
Gunpowder	do 6,764	902	
Medicinal herbs	do 506,831	53,114	
Drugs and medicines	do 1,436,352	211,621	
Gums and resins	do 61,441	5,026	
Soap (common)	do 1,914,084	125,691	
Soap (perfumed)	do 3,449	1,305	
Sealing-wax	do 2,499	766	
Perfumery	do 7,204	2,767	
Dyes and tans	do 2,530,261	77,116	{ America, Austria, Bel- gium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Eng- land, Holland, Russia, Portugal, Sweden, Den- mark, Tunis, and Tur- key.
Varnishes	do 1,805	474	
Blacking	do 1,192	33	
Hemp (raw)	do 8,195,457	573,867	{ Algiers, America, Bel- gium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Eng- land, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Nor- way, Denmark, Tunis, and Turkey.
Hemp, linen, and jute, combed	do 209,510	22,620	
Rope and twine	do 419,723	49,468	
Hemp and linen thread	do 130,247	28,888	
Other manufactures of hemp and linen	do 1,849	349	
Ready-made articles	do 194,462	42,552	
Cotton (raw)	do 15,935	2,131	{ Algiers, Belgium, Egypt, France, Greece, Eng- land, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey.
Cotton thread	do 88,902	30,503	
Other manufactures of cotton	do 17,632	6,076	
Ready-made articles	do 1,232	485	
Wool, raw, washed and combed	do 78,755	28,400	{ Algiers, America, Aus- tria, Egypt, France, Ger- many, Greece, England, Russia, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey.
Hair of all kinds	do 3,971	907	
Manufactures of wool and hair	do 7,977	1,673	
Ready-made articles	do 10,299	18,057	
Woolen carpets	do 2,421	1,069	{ America, Egypt, France, Greece, England, Tunis, and Turkey.
Silk (crude)	do 54,735	261,704	
Manufactures of silk	do 2,125	18,643	
Ready-made articles	do 368	6,961	

TABLE B.—General exports from Leghorn, Italy, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whether exported.
Fire-wood	gallons.. 131, 925	\$463	Algers, America, Austria, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Tunis, and Turkey.
Wood for upholsterers	do. 256, 482	79, 702	
Casks and barrels (empty)	do. 57, 656	30, 385	
Ready-made furniture	do. 858, 803	290, 983	
Roots for brush-making	do. 2, 633, 475	350, 485	
Wood utensils	do. 108, 702	5, 710	
Toys	do. 857	228	
Carriages and wagons	number.. 84	20, 178	
Cork	pounds.. 2, 601	283	
Wicker works	do. 42, 399	4, 971	
Straw matting	do. 123, 550	237, 988	Algers, America, Austria, Egypt, France, Greece, England, Russia, Tunis, and Turkey.
Straw hats	number.. 1, 425, 611	495, 357	
Rags	pounds.. 1, 933, 447	60, 919	
Paper, white and colored	do. 125, 753	11, 537	
Blotting and wrapping paper	do. 414, 160	25, 375	
Lithographs	do. 2, 063	2, 529	
Card-boards	do. 22, 248	787	
Books	do. 42, 258	14, 688	
Hides and skins	do. 1, 536, 102	373, 232	Algers, Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, and Turkey.
Boots and shoes	pair.. 1, 038	2, 057	
Other manufactures of leather	pounds.. 1, 426	5, 950	
Manufactures of furs and skins .....	.....	668	
Mineral	pounds.. 2, 458, 925	5, 413	
Pig-iron	do. 29, 575	303	
Iron, second fabrication	do. 90, 653	4, 857	
Iron and steel utensils for arts and trades	do. 13, 258	1, 044	
Copper, brass, and bronze works	do. 16, 197	4, 027	
Manufactures of lead	do. 8, 480	1, 238	
Zinc, in cakes	do. 33, 516	1, 085	Algers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Mercury	do. 808, 460	261, 666	
Machinery	do. 42, 156	4, 314	
Antimony and arsenic	do. 222, 117	21, 385	
Fire-arms	number.. 93	480	
Jewelry .....	.....	8, 802	
Silver coin .....	.....	1, 080	
Watches and clocks	number.. 946	735	
Marble, in blocks	pounds.. 18, 165, 010	103, 346	
Alabaster, in blocks	do. 180, 968	1, 583	Algers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Marble, and alabaster slabs	do. 5, 045, 189	57, 150	
Marble, and alabaster works	do. 38, 067, 893	1, 832, 620	
Building stones	do. 164, 157	992	
Earths for paint	do. 7, 357, 528	33, 805	
Bricks and tiles	do. 19, 758, 643	69, 247	
Sulphur, rough and refined	do. 191, 272	1, 706	
Coals	do. 32, 336	199	
Earthenware (common)	do. 759, 527	9, 973	
Porcelain works	do. 13, 842	1, 206	
Crockery	do. 358, 528	42, 310	Algers, America, Austria, Egypt, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Glassware	do. 72, 540	2, 243	
Looking-glasses	do. 1, 782	215	
Wheat	bushels.. 93	105	
Corn	do. 147	110	
Oats	do. 4, 928	23, 466	
Chestnuts	pounds.. 618, 806	12, 705	
Rice	do. 1, 367, 779	22, 922	
Flour	do. 258, 110	7, 455	
Bran	do. 173, 536	1, 974	
Macaroni	do. 199, 839	8, 688	Algers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Tunis, and Turkey.
Sea biscuits	do. 7, 225	258	
Starch	do. 2, 954	155	
Citron and lemon, in brine	do. 182, 280	6, 012	
Fruits, green	do. 9, 218	277	
Fruits, dry	do. 287, 835	16, 408	
Vegetables (preserved)	do. 9, 818	4, 234	
Seeds	do. 1, 007, 685	18, 179	
Animals	number.. 2, 322	28, 181	
Fresh meat and fowls	pounds.. 1, 303, 668	161, 164	Algers, America, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Russia, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and Tunis.
Salt and preserved meat	do. 155, 465	31, 390	
Game	do. 2, 594	590	
Fish, dry and preserved	do. 1, 098, 123	102, 029	
Fresh butter	do. 6, 881	1, 626	
Cheese	do. 214, 605	34, 171	
Eggs	do. 2, 457, 511	221, 554	
Grease	do. 66, 546	5, 824	
Honey	do. 155, 582	12, 559	
Wax, yellow and white	do. 70, 771	17, 715	
Glue	do. 75, 139	6, 576	
Coral (rough)	do. 103	170	
Coral (manufactured)	do. 26, 038	673, 317	
Manure	do. 84, 694	667	

TABLE B.—General exports from Leghorn, Italy, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whether exported.
Hardware pounds..	20, 664	\$12, 673	} Algiers, America, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, England, Spain, Portugal, Tunis, and Turkey.
Musical instruments number..	57	629	
Optical and surgical instruments..... pounds..	1, 450	2, 531	
Hats and bonnets..... number..	2, 395	2, 400	
Artificial flowers pounds..	454	5, 777	
Umbrellas..... number..	56	64	
Fine arts..... pounds..	630, 905	55, 563	
Total		*9, 525, 830	

* Duties, \$29,837.

TABLE C.—Statement showing the imports at Leghorn from the United States of America for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Tobacco pounds..	8, 852, 810	\$828, 290 00
Tobacco scraps..... do..	8, 888	355 00
Petroleum..... gallons..	2, 656, 180	249, 880 75
Alcohol do..	217, 307	57, 201 91
Cotton-seed oil..... do..	132, 335	55, 580 00
Corn..... bushels..	29, 391	13, 300 00
Staves..... number..	8, 400	740 00
Total		1, 205, 347 66
Total for preceding year.....		572, 357 00
Increase.....		632, 990 66

TABLE D.—*Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leghorn and agencies, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1885.*

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total for the year.
Alabaster works.....	\$3,180 60	\$1,256 58	\$1,219 16	\$3,040 14	\$8,696 48
Argols.....		30,476 83	31,872 96	58,017 36	120,367 15
Anchovies in salt.....			397 77		397 77
Boracic acid.....	5,084 01	2,681 66	552 23	12,341 13	20,659 03
Brier wood.....	828 50	556 34	1,184 93	403 77	2,973 54
Buttons (ivory).....	615 67				615 67
Bees-wax.....	1,225 84			1,319 26	2,545 10
Candied citron.....	7,711 19	53,287 43	87,691 92	114,564 23	263,254 77
Chalk.....	124 54				124 54
Cheese.....	142 72	143 49	675 50	3,884 33	4,846 04
Coral (manufactured).....	250 90		775 92		1,026 82
Coriander seed.....			293 22		293 22
Clover seed.....				4,952 21	4,952 21
Fruits (dry).....	4,211 13	1,261 12		965 77	6,438 02
Gentian root.....	1,660 07		126 41	101 16	1,887 64
Hemp.....	9,498 36	16,959 67	8,002 53	8,475 87	42,936 46
Iron ore.....	56,343 97	128,530 76	42,587 62	45,235 82	272,698 17
Juniper berries.....			1,487 53	812 10	2,299 63
Marble:					
Blocks.....	93,828 48	123,745 00	115,666 91	68,264 13	401,504 62
Worked.....	6,415 18	7,027 00	7,838 01	3,363 40	24,643 59
Slabs.....	22 00	20,059 00	13,966 51	15,290 72	49,338 23
Tiles.....			4,213 26	3,758 14	7,971 40
Statuary.....	9,307 38	10,019 00	8,904 97	10,473 65	38,705 00
Macaroni.....		107 30		307 45	414 75
Medicines.....	789 37		579 00	562 02	1,930 39
Olive oil.....	25,082 69	42,389 22	31,113 57	29,089 30	127,674 78
Orris root.....	2,449 23	966 85	1,751 64	1,329 04	6,496 76
Pumice stone.....	4,990 70	5,840 85	7,881 22	5,367 21	24,079 98
Pumice-stone bricks.....	226 10		226 47	319 39	771 96
Rags.....	35,664 02	85,626 23	79,768 93	48,829 25	249,889 03
Soap.....	35,710 07	37,789 77	40,941 88	32,701 41	147,143 13
Soap stock.....	362 12	6,475 12		785 66	7,622 90
Sienna earth.....	2,960 36	2,003 76	2,682 59	2,134 88	10,881 59
Talc.....		14 86	355 50	130 36	500 92
Tow.....		1,915 50			1,915 50
Umber earth.....	1,057 11	618 65	908 70	1,239 98	3,824 44
Wine.....	3,465 24	3,560 94	3,295 18	1,641 45	11,962 81
Miscellaneous.....	1,836 28	2,534 22	897 81	1,006 30	6,274 61
Total in U. S. gold.....	315,044 53	585,847 15	497,859 88	481,201 09	1,879,958 65
Total for preceding year..	407,689 87	681,959 58	440,400 93	362,588 30	1,892,638 68
Increase.....			57,458 95	118,618 79	
Decrease.....	92,645 34	96,112 43			12,680 03

TABLE E.—*Navigation at the port of Leghorn, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1885.*

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Austrian.....			20	6,912	20	6,912
British.....	365	397,943	36	6,800	401	404,743
Belgian.....	19	13,713			19	13,713
Danish.....	12	10,331	6	949	18	11,280
Dutch.....	34	27,061			34	27,061
French.....	508	264,407	9	518	517	264,925
German.....	48	42,694	1	126	49	42,820
Greek.....	9	6,202	28	7,662	37	13,864
Italian.....	952	583,812	2,294	207,440	3,246	791,252
Norwegian.....	17	7,155	7	3,439	24	10,594
Russian.....	2	1,343	4	1,092	6	2,435
Swedish.....	7	4,986	2	572	9	5,558
Spanish.....	1	818	7	768	8	1,586
Turkish.....			5	1,217	5	1,217
United States.....			1	675	1	675
Total.....	1,974	1,360,465	2,420	238,170	4,394	1,598,635

TABLE E.—Navigation at the port of Leghorn, Italy, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Austrian.....			21	7,200	21	7,200
British.....	367	399,963	40	7,935	407	407,898
Belgian.....	19	13,713			19	13,713
Danish.....	12	10,331	5	792	17	11,123
Dutch.....	34	27,061			34	27,061
French.....	506	263,017	9	518	515	363,535
German.....	48	42,694	1	126	49	42,820
Greek.....	9	6,202	26	7,242	35	13,444
Italian.....	950	581,902	2,254	202,640	3,204	784,542
Norwegian.....	17	7,155	6	3,006	23	10,161
Russian.....	2	1,343	4	1,092	6	2,435
Swedish.....	7	4,986	2	572	9	5,558
Spanish.....	1	818	7	768	8	1,586
Turkish.....			5	1,217	5	1,217
United States.....			2	1,414	2	1,414
Total.....	1,972	1,359,185	2,382	234,522	4,354	1,593,707

Exports from Messina for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Wine.....hectoliters..	117,072	\$678,023	France, England, America.
Olive oil.....kilos..	733,856	170,000	Russia, England.
Essences.....do....	231,427	982,894	Austria, France.
Hemp.....do....	127,716	13,560	France.
Tartaric acid.....do....	135,590	104,702	France, England.
Wine lees.....do....	5,639,197	1,306,379	France, England, Holland.
Herbs.....do....	11,663	2,251	France, England.
Manna.....do....	39,880	57,741	Do.
Raw citron and lemon juice.....do....	36,875	1,423	Holland, Germany.
Aloes.....do....	99,163	26,800	Do.
Concentrated lemon juice.....do....	1,628,742	298,707	Do.
Medical articles.....do....	1,734	133	France.
Unground dye-stuffs.....do....	211,673	13,484	Do.
Ground dye-stuffs.....do....	21,511	1,494	Do.
Cordage.....do....	13,209	3,055	Greece, Turkey.
Vegetable hair.....do....	13,752	7,698	France.
Raw silk.....do....	85,799	993,810	France, England.
Silk waste.....do....	11,286	17,430	Do.
Cabinet wood.....do....	1,399,293	135,067	France.
Casks, new.....do....	76,250	88,320	Greece, Turkey.
Raw and dried hides.....do....	67,926	35,405	France.
Sole leather.....do....	1,498	1,012	Do.
Stone, clay, &c.....do....	187,952	14,513	England, Holland.
Wheat and cereals.....do....	59,630	1,957	France.
Chestnuts.....do....	50,400	2,237	Malta.
Macaroni.....do....	3,500	371	Different countries.
Bread and biscuit.....do....	4,958	459	Do.
Oranges and lemons.....do....	47,266,018	1,824,942	Do.
Citrons in brine.....do....	48,600	3,745	Do.
Fresh fruit.....do....	22,181	856	Malta.
Pistacchio kernels.....do....	11,481	14,046	Austria, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Eng- land, Russia.
Almonds.....do....	1,851,813	643,487	Do.
Walnuts and filberts.....do....	2,386,520	299,467	Do.
Raisins.....do....	44,104	4,257	Austria, France, England.
Dried fruit.....do....	141,104	10,900	Do.
Pickled fruit.....do....	41,257	7,964	Germany, Austria.
Linseed.....do....	771,202	67,000	France, England.
Game and poultry.....do....	9,600	4,633	Austria.
Salt fish.....do....	66,783	12,357	Do.
Cheese.....do....	7,857	2,730	Do.
Other articles.....do....		216,276	Different countries.
Total.....		8,071,585	

Navigation at the port of Messina for the year ending December 31, 1885.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Italy, Austria, United States.	25	18,466	7	1,311	32	19,777
British	United States, Italy, England.	421	365,444	140	7,324	561	372,768
Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian.	Italy, Norway, Sweden.	29	25,333	31	5,320	60	30,655
Dutch	Holland, Italy, and France.	29	25,422	14	1,700	43	27,122
French	France, United States, Italy.	153	152,700	11	1,212	164	153,912
German	Germany	69	54,321	6	1,466	75	55,787
Greek	Greece	14	11,222	120	28,340	134	39,562
Italian	Different countries	810	471,333	4,001	89,711	4,811	561,044
Russian	Russia	11	18,466	2	900	13	19,366
Turkish	Turkey			18	1,266	18	1,266
United States	Italy, United States.			3	1,622	3	1,622
Total		1,561	1,142,707	4,353	140,172	5,914	1,282,881

CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Italy, Austria, United States.	28	21,320	9	1,923	37	23,241
British	United States, Italy, England.	412	355,701	133	6,377	549	362,078
Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian.	Italy, Norway, Sweden.	29	25,333	30	5,130	59	30,463
Dutch	Holland, Italy, and France.	29	25,422	13	956	42	26,378
French	France, United States, Italy.	155	153,811	11	1,212	166	155,023
German	Germany	61	48,766	6	1,466	67	50,232
Greek	Greece	14	11,222	120	28,340	134	39,562
Italian	Different countries	799	411,232	3,922	79,816	4,721	491,048
Russian	Russia	11	18,466	2	900	13	19,366
Turkish	Turkey			18	1,266	18	1,266
United States	Italy, United States.			3	1,622	3	1,622
Total		1,538	1,071,273	4,267	129,008	5,809	1,200,279

Statement showing the imports and exports between Messina and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Argols		\$126,618
Almonds		12,822
Canary seed		35,414
Crank shaft	\$200	
Dry figs		120
Essences		137,375
Filberts		183,949
Fruit, lemons, and oranges		1,547,743
Fruit, box shooks	9,651	
Grease	300	
Lemon juice, concentrated		49,203
Linseed		653
Mustard seed		5,126
Pumice stone		450
Petroleum	209,082	
Pistacchio nuts		476
Resin	200	
Wine		210
Wine lees		31,525
Miscellaneous		1,506
Total	219,433	2,133,190

Imports at Messina for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
Mineral water		\$396	France.
Wine, in bottles.....number..	1, 629	1, 001	Do.
Beer, in bottles.....hect..	53	410	Austria.
Pure spirits, in casks	499	6, 657	France, Germany, England.
Aromatized spirits	18	521	Do.
Aromatized spirits, in bottles.....number..	4, 155	2, 005	France, Germany, Spain.
Olive oil.....kilos..	162, 085	34, 419	Do.
Petroleum.....do..	2, 315, 535	129, 634	United States, France, Eng- land, Holland.
Oils, not specified.....do..	104, 914	19, 100	Do.
Coffee.....do..	266, 714	87, 531	Do.
Sugar.....do..	131, 473	17, 766	Do.
Tea biscuit.....do..	1, 846	536	England.
Cocoa.....do..	1, 701	771	Do.
Pepper and spices.....do..	34, 285	7, 815	Do.
Hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.....do..	48, 458	684	France, England.
Caustic soda.....do..	305, 127	12, 796	France.
Salts.....do..	81	5, 707	France, England.
Oxide of iron.....do..	20, 298	2, 351	Do.
Carbonate of soda.....do..	31, 496	912	Do.
Chloride of lime.....do..	7, 465	187	Do.
Refined nitrate of soda and potash.....do..	21, 200	3, 579	Do.
Sulphate of alumina.....do..	20, 076	581	Do.
Sulphate of iron.....do..	21, 496	415	Do.
Chemical products.....do..	3, 839	370	Do.
Gunpowder.....do..	2, 371	2, 636	Malta.
Medical articles not mentioned.....do..	1, 040	401	France, England.
Rosin.....do..	218, 622	54, 866	Do.
Soap, common and perfumed.....do..	10, 608	2, 872	Do.
Perfumery.....do..	2, 657	2, 308	Do.
Wood.....do..	2, 153, 262	124, 706	Do.
Paints and varnish.....do..	11, 003	15, 727	Belgium, Holland, Turkey in Europe, France, Eng- land.
Linen, hemp, and flax goods.....do..	201, 211	146, 674	Do.
Cotton goods.....do..	837, 625	487, 052	Do.
Woolen goods.....do..	96, 156	134, 993	Do.
Silk goods.....do..	5, 237	102, 975	Do.
Cabinet wood.....do..	38, 876	172, 988	Do.
Furniture, common and veneered.....do..	13, 523	4, 394	Italy.
Straw hats.....do..	14, 839	5, 156	Do.
Wall paper.....do..	49, 694	15, 836	France, Italy.
Hides, raw and dressed.....do..	743, 824	445, 013	Russia, South America.
Pig-iron.....do..	110, 647	5, 338	England, Belgium, France.
Cast-iron works.....do..	132, 403	7, 178	Do.
Sheet-iron.....do..	69, 738	9, 424	Do.
Iron, wrought, &c.....do..	2, 614, 145	167, 390	Do.
Iron and steel rails.....do..	112, 051	38, 937	Belgium.
Tin and steel.....do..	279, 847	30, 923	France, England, Holland.
Tools of all kinds.....do..	191, 643	40, 696	Do.
Copper.....do..	65, 000	27, 070	Do.
Lead and zinc.....do..	179, 243	17, 031	Do.
Steam engines and machinery.....do..	133, 017	30, 825	Do.
Cement, stones, bricks, and earthen pipes.....do..	2, 135, 737	115, 374	Malta, France.
Coals.....do..	70, 924, 020	383, 373	England.
Crockery, porcelain, glasswares and looking- glasses.....kilos..	439, 094	14, 519	Belgium, England.
Grain and corn.....do..	39, 726, 538	1, 744, 972	Different countries.
Rice.....do..	1, 408, 250	8, 563	Do.
Flour.....do..	10, 176, 992	726, 928	Do.
Starch.....do..	28, 885	3, 903	Do.
Fish, dry and preserved.....do..	2, 191, 841	276, 126	Do.
Cheese.....do..	82, 576	23, 700	Do.
Grease.....do..	65, 157	14, 469	Do.
Candles.....do..	11, 288	3, 813	Do.
Mercery.....do..	45, 207	119, 610	Do.
Other articles.....do..		850, 000	Do.
Total.....		6, 714, 903	

TURIN.

Report of Vice-Consul Touhay.

I transmit herewith a statement showing by quantities the exports and imports of this consular district for the calendar year 1885.

I regret that in compiling this statement I have been unable to give the values of the merchandise, as in reply to my inquiries in that direction I have been informed by the intendant of finances at Turin that the values of the exports and imports are not noted in figures at the custom-house. They are only indicated in the yearly statistical statement for the entire Kingdom, published by the minister of finances, and are compiled upon a basis established from year to year by a commission appointed by the minister of commerce and agriculture, under authority of a royal decree issued October 9, 1879.

INCREASING TRADE.

Although the general conditions of trade in this consular district for the last twelve months have been extremely dull, the commercial prosperity of the country at large is steadily advancing; at least so it may be judged from the utterances of Mr. Depretis, the Italian premier and minister of the interior, in his electoral speech at Rome May 22, last, in which he made a statement showing the increase of the state revenue derived from the national taxes and customs dues to be as follows:

In 1876 the Italian treasury receipts were declared to be \$183,929,000. In 1882, six years later, they amounted to \$209,791,000, and the budget of 1886-'87 is credited with a further increase of nearly \$20,000,000, as the total of the treasury receipts is estimated not to fall short of \$228,214,000.

The quota furnished by the customs dues to the foregoing figures is set down as being \$19,300,000 for 1876; \$30,490,000 for 1882, and for the fiscal year of 1886-'87 the customs receipts are calculated to attain the round sum of \$44,776,000, more than double those of 1876.

The general directory for customs receipts at Rome (*direzione generale delle gabelle*) has recently published a statement comparing the values of the exports and imports of Italy, exclusive of precious metals, for the first four months of this current year (1886) with those of the corresponding period in 1885.

The amounts are expressed in United States currency in the following exhibit:

Values of exports and imports from January 1 to April 30, 1886, as compared with those of corresponding period, 1885.

	Imports.	Exports.
January 1 to April 30, 1886	\$89, 508, 674	\$67, 628, 585
January 1 to April 30, 1885	92, 023, 853	61, 260, 963
Decrease, 1886	2, 515, 179	.....
Increase, 1886 .....	.....	6, 367 622

Although the balance of trade is still far from being in favor of this country, the foregoing figures serve to indicate a steady progress in advance. It must be noted, however, that this improvement in exports is

largely due to the excellent results of the harvest for 1885, which allowed exports of 1,100,000 hectoliters of wine, and of nearly 250,000 quintals of olive oil.

These two items alone serve to explain almost entirely the increase in the export values for the first four months of 1886.

ST. L. A. TOUHAY,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Turin, May 29, 1886.

Imports and exports, city of Turin, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Wines, spirits, oil, &c.</i>		
Mineral waters	kilograms.. 93, 580	1, 060
Wines	hectoliters.. 7, 149	133, 244
Do	bottles.. 40, 673	37, 269
Vinegar	hectoliters.. 1	13
Beer:		
In wood	do.. 33	2
In bottles	liters.. 620	
Alcohol	hectoliters.. 16, 144	3, 169
Oil:		
Olive	kilograms.. 549	1, 497, 435
Cotton-seed	do.. 28, 423	
Not specified	do.. 74, 503	4, 396
<i>Mineral oils and essences.</i>		
Petroleum	kilograms.. 461, 000	
Oil of roses	do.. 5	
Essences not specified	do.. 2, 800	2, 160
<i>Colonial products and tobacco.</i>		
Coffee	kilograms.. 262, 290	5
Chicory	do.. 1, 284	
Sugar:		
First quality	do.. 39, 310	
Second quality	do.. 260, 960	
Molasses	do.. 534	
Preserves, with sugar or honey	do.. 12, 565	9, 150
Sweet crackers	do.. 27, 200	
Sirups	do.. 16, 400	288
Cacao	do.. 19, 000	
Chocolate	do.. 1, 850	1, 820
Cinnamon	do.. 400	
Cloves	do.. 200	
Pepper	do.. 400	248
Tea	do.. 1, 518	
Vanilla	do.. 758	
Saffron	do.. 504	516
Nutmegs	do.. 9	
Mustard	do.. 4, 055	30
Products not specified	do.. 1, 060	14, 760
Cigars, Havana	do.. 119	
Tobacco, manufactured	do.. 186	205
<i>Chemical products, drugs, medicines, and perfumery.</i>		
Acids:		
Arsenic	kilograms.. 700	
Tannic and acetic, unrefined	do.. 27, 629	25, 470
Hydrochloric	do.. 343, 600	24
Nitric	do.. 240	
Sulphuric	do.. 313	100
Tartaric	do.. 38, 260	212
Carbolic	do.. 9, 334	
Not specified	do.. 23, 600	206
Ammonia, potash, and caustic soda, refined	do.. 170	70, 300
Quinine	do.. 500	337
Alkaloids, not specified	do.. 533	30
Oxides of iron, lead, and zinc	do.. 4, 025	11, 200
Acetates of aluminium, iron, lead, and copper	do.. 8, 135	
Carbonate of magnesia	do.. 503	335
Carbonate of lead	do.. 3, 279	
Carbonate of soda and potash	do.. 1, 182, 000	1, 418
Chloride of lime, potash, and soda	do.. 361, 800	92

Imports and exports, city of Turin, for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Chemical products, drugs, medicines, and perfumery—Continued.</i>		
Nitrate of silver.....kilograms..	96	.....
Nitrate of soda refined, and potash.....do..	408	500
Borax.....do..	.....	450
Sulphate of barite.....do..	4,766	.....
Sulphate of iron and manganese.....do..	2,229	16,420
Sulphate of soda and potash.....do..	16,200	.....
Cream of tartar.....do..	25,673	180,000
Mercury.....do..	852	.....
Matches:		
Wooden.....do..	124	235
Wax.....do..	.....	3,150
Products not specified.....do..	91,372	450
Gunpowder and explosives.....do..	932	173
Gun-caps.....do..	5,200	68
Licorice root.....do..	.....	250
Medicinal herbs, &c.....do..	7,742	48,350
Camphor, refined.....do..	73	.....
Lemon and orange peel.....do..	125	.....
Bark of China.....do..	37,670	551
Lime and orange juice.....do..	9	20,790
Medicinal preparations, not specified.....do..	17,246	345,295
Resin and resinous gums.....do..	93,870	7,410
Shellac.....do..	657	.....
Perfumery:		
Alcoholic.....do..	10,049	.....
Non-alcoholic.....do..	10,045	4,288
Soap:		
Toilet.....do..	23,300	.....
Common.....do..	86,623	740
<i>Dyes and dye-woods.</i>		
Dye-woods:		
Crude.....kilograms..	13,558	570
Prepared.....do..	69,368	.....
Indigo.....do..	31,700	3,520
Cochineal.....do..	22	.....
Red and yellow prussiate of potash.....do..	2,568	.....
Anilines.....do..	17,980	53
Coloring extract of dye-woods.....do..	247,912	258
Dyeing earths.....do..	41,473	1,427
Varnishes.....do..	27,558	1,208
Lead pencils (not mounted).....do..	6,900	.....
Inks.....do..	39,765	292
Bone-black.....do..	9,650	.....
Shoe-blackening.....do..	35,183	.....
<i>Hemp, flax, and other vegetable fibers exclusive of cotton.</i>		
Hemp, unbleached.....kilograms..	13,278	1,251,240
Flax, unbleached.....do..	11,111	154,125
Hemp, flax and jute, carded.....do..	700	67,983
Cordage, tarred.....do..	5,204	106,845
Nets.....do..	263	49
Thread:		
Flax, unbleached, single.....do..	515,363	.....
Hemp, single, unbleached.....do..	85,564	1,246,529
Flax, single, bleached.....do..	56,590	2,214
Hemp, single, bleached.....do..	2,667	.....
Jute, single, unbleached.....do..	17,880	.....
Flax, hemp, jute, single, dyed.....do..	10,226	200
Flax, hemp, jute, twisted, dyed.....do..	36,904	.....
Flax, hemp, jute, twisted, unbleached.....do..	16,719	7,770
<i>Textiles.</i>		
Jute, unbleached.....kilograms..	6,721	2,049
Fabrics of flax and hemp:		
Unbleached.....do..	15,453	7,167
Bleached.....do..	45,113	198
Dyed.....do..	57,000	111
Beltings.....do..	30	6,757
Printed cloth, hemp and flax.....do..	1,604	.....
Oil-cloth (hemp).....do..	1,655	98
Tapes, braid, knit goods, &c.....do..	13,211	2,518
<i>Cotton.</i>		
Raw cotton in bales.....kilograms..	860,580	241,767
Cotton wadding.....do..	383	.....

Imports and exports, city of Turin, for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Cotton—Continued.</i>		
Cotton thread:		
Single, unbleached	113, 925	.....
Single, bleached	3, 190	43
Single, dyed	31, 163	.....
Twisted, unbleached	34, 880	720
Twisted, bleached	46, 128	405
Twisted, dyed	34, 247	.....
Cotton yarn, bleached and unbleached	10, 310	.....
Cotton cloth:		
Unbleached	462, 389	510
Bleached	91, 145	4, 374
Dyed	301, 121	2, 614
Prints	246, 557	2, 698
Cotton cloth, worked or embroidered	4, 500	230
Tulles, gauze, and muslin	28, 542	.....
Oil-cloth (cotton warp)	18, 800	280
Tapes, knit goods, cotton lace, &c.	121, 338	12, 105
Cotton velveteen	54, 390	.....
<i>Wool, hair, and bristles.</i>		
Wool:		
In fleece	735, 754	110, 400
Washed	348, 088	13, 486
Carded	147, 841	.....
Dyed	16, 979	.....
Hair, curled	221, 363	35, 990
Wool yarn:		
Single, bleached and unbleached	11, 483	.....
Single, dyed	12, 296	.....
Twisted, bleached and unbleached	114, 233	.....
Twisted, dyed	60, 446	1, 118
Wool for mattresses	3, 355	2, 788
Wool textiles	733, 849	7, 444
Cotton warp	270, 690	1, 342
Embroidered	3, 262	178
Felts:		
Hats, &c	12, 491	463
Cloths	2, 228	.....
Hair textiles, for sieves, &c	628	48
Knit goods, braids, passementerie, lace, &c	26, 894	1, 293
Carpets and blankets, &c., coarse felt	21, 473	36, 559
Wool carpets and blankets, &c	148, 421	4, 921
<i>Silk and silk fabrics.</i>		
Silk-worm seed	4, 188	151
Cocoons	44	287, 272
Silk windings:		
Unbleached	1, 055	1, 210, 635
Dyed	526	.....
Silk, sewing	205	9, 385
Silk waste, unbleached, carded and spun	10, 751	913, 760
Velvets	6, 926	798
Silk goods, black, taffetas, &c	90, 684	5, 455
Manufactures of silk waste	2, 134	.....
Silk lace and tulle	23, 343	.....
Mixed with gold or silver	4, 567	56
Silk goods, sewn, buttons, passementerie, &c	12, 550	934
<i>Woods, and straw, and manufactures of.</i>		
Charcoal	109, 079	.....
Fire-wood	306, 339	33, 435
Wood, for cabinet-work and parquets	117, 226	426
Sawed wood, planks, &c	3, 000	3, 567
Casks and barrels	7, 267	125
Furniture, wooden	26, 326	243, 813
Roots for brushes	15, 666	538, 997
Cork, manufactured	2, 034	8, 324
Wooden utensils, &c	197, 469	226, 373
Canes, umbrella handles, &c	19, 777	2, 591
Basket-work	8, 279	25, 260
Straw plaits	6, 056	152, 448
Straw hats	164, 828	199, 461
<i>Rags, paper, and books.</i>		
Rags	1, 117, 558	3, 064
Writing-paper	137, 723	15, 000
Coarse wrapping-paper	54, 476	1, 135

Imports and exports, city of Turin, for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Rags, paper, and books—Continued.</i>		
Maps and charts, prints, &c	kilograms .. 22, 190	16, 970
Card-board	do .. 12, 899	21, 858
Books	do .. 471, 447	49, 418
Manuscripts	value .. \$6, 293	\$363, 112
Books bound in parchment, manuscripts, &c	kilograms .. 2, 030	8, 654
Sheet music	do .. 1, 472	11, 834
<i>Skins, and manufactures of.</i>		
Raw hides	kilograms .. 292, 335	330, 388
Skins, dressed:		
With hair or fleece	do .. 65, 060	5, 298
Without hair or fleece	do .. 168, 425	307, 902
Patent and Morocco leather	do .. 21, 852	238
Fur muffs, trimmings, &c	do .. 4, 520	748
Saddles	number .. 151	.....
Saddlery	kilograms .. 1, 726	168
Kid gloves	pairs .. 17, 895	1, 391, 155
Boots and shoes	do .. 4, 835	883
Leather beltings for machinery, &c	kilograms .. 10, 386	311
<i>Minerals, metals, and manufactures of.</i>		
Metallic minerals	kilograms .. 1, 450	224, 502
Chips and filings of iron, cast iron and steel	do	96, 338
Pig-iron	do .. 85, 000	458, 230
Cast iron, manufactured	do .. 474, 352	21, 469
Steel	do .. 2, 524, 387	.....
Iron and steel untempered	do .. 2, 856, 867	4, 416
Iron, forged into anchors, anvils, &c	do .. 203, 900	462
Iron and steel, manufactured	do .. 1, 490, 568	37, 373
Iron bars and strip covered with zinc, lead, or tin	do .. 16, 147	1, 667
Steel springs, blades, &c	do .. 60, 912	1, 804
Cutlery and tools	do .. 1, 024, 660	3, 409
Copper, manufactured	do .. 629, 022	14, 991
Copper wire, &c., silvered or gilt	do .. 14, 570	.....
Iron, brass, and copper, in sheets	do .. 12, 907	191
Nickel and argentine	do .. 5, 089	385
Lead, printing-type, shot and balls, pipes, &c	do .. 12, 190	885
Tin, plates, sheets, &c	do .. 10, 004	800
Zinc, sheets and other manufactures	do .. 165, 032	249
Arsenic, metallic	do .. 359	26, 688
Guns	number .. 1, 456	56
Pistols and revolvers	do .. 2, 377	.....
Steam machinery, boilers, &c	kilograms .. 2, 242, 420	43, 791
Copper and iron boilers	do .. 54, 374	.....
Carding apparatus	do .. 17, 765	.....
Iron springs, &c., for railway-cars	do .. 9, 625	.....
Gold, plates, wire, leaf, &c	do .. 7, 657	.....
Gold, coin	value .. \$130, 129	\$14, 730, 744
Silver, plates, wire, leaf, &c	kilograms .. 1, 288	16, 125
Silver, coin	value .. \$13, 467, 656	\$13, 756, 501
Jewelry:		
Gold	hectograms .. 1, 742	1, 050
Silver	do .. 3, 560	3, 790
Goldsmiths' manufactures	do	216
Silversmiths' manufactures	do .. 3, 550	5, 330
Clocks	number .. 957	8
Watches:		
Gold	do .. 3, 370	37
Silver, &c	do .. 11, 547	.....
Cylinders for musical boxes	do .. 316	18
Watch-cases	do .. 76	.....
Watch and clock-makers' materials	kilograms .. 17, 921	108
<i>Precious stones, marbles, glass, earths, building materials, &c.</i>		
Precious stones, cut:		
Rubies, emeralds, diamonds, &c	value .. \$162, 030	\$12, 545
Agates, opals, onyx, &c	do .. \$3, 281	.....
Marble:		
Rough	kilograms .. 5, 352	6, 700, 781
Worked	do .. 24, 272	158, 981
Statuary	do	20, 731
Building-stones	do .. 64, 432	27, 159
Terra-cotta	do .. 89, 165	.....
Lithographing-stones	do .. 134	365
Cements	do .. 14, 765, 366	2, 100
Building materials	do .. 20, 008, 755	1, 523, 454

Imports and exports, city of Turin, for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Precious stones, marbles, glass, earths, building materials, &c.—Continued.</i>		
Sulphur	kilograms.. 398	2, 750
Bitumen	do. 137, 713	2, 045, 342
Coal and coke	do. 37, 421, 215	1, 300
Graphites	do. 122	498, 267
Earthenware, coarse	do. 517, 726	36, 168
Majolica	do. 176, 088	55, 611
Porcelain	do. 74, 683	1, 580
Window-glass	do. 135, 010	866
Mirrors	do. 15, 271	2, 991
Table glassware	do. 686, 909	23, 276
Glass bottles	number. 955, 744	665
Broken glass	kilograms. 26, 442	63
Enameled and cut glass for chandeliers, &c.	do. 4, 402	1, 463, 474
<i>Cereals, fruit, macaroni, eggs, vegetables, crackers, &c.</i>		
Wheat	kilograms.. 1, 701, 193	57, 634
Indian corn	do. 2, 660	3, 380, 612
Barley	do. 50, 200	.....
Grain not specified	do. 1, 673	975, 297
Desiccated vegetables	do.	431, 182
Hay	do. 2, 865	27, 291
Chestnuts	do.	3, 583, 293
Potatoes	do.	16, 676
Rice	do. 120	9, 257, 365
Flour	do. 13, 806	501, 872
Bran	do. 191, 560	6, 185
Macaroni	do. 793	198, 777
Sea biscuit	do. 1, 085	8, 182
Feculas	do. 103, 390	.....
Starch	do. 39, 452	.....
Oranges and lemons in brine	do. 26	281, 951
Eggs, fresh	do.	389, 791
Fresh fruit	do. 2, 099	1, 595, 374
Dried fruits	do. 7, 707	433, 978
Pickles, &c.	do. 12, 420	29, 977
Seeds, nuts, &c.	do. 245, 454	172, 228
Fresh vegetables	do. 23, 922	978, 523
<i>Horses, cattle, fish, and animal products not hereinbefore specified.</i>		
Horses	number.. 2, 603	78
Mules	do. 2, 083	71
Asses	do. 72	835
Oxen, &c.	do. 7, 169	78, 580
Hogs	do. 11	14, 192
Butchers' meat	kilograms.. 231	10, 428
Poultry	do. 6, 918	1, 983, 674
Extract of meat	do. 702	2, 558
Game	do. 1, 608	179, 454
Entrails	do. 47, 368	1, 444
Fish, fresh	do. 11, 698	433, 245
Fish:		
Salted, smoked	do. 696, 322	2, 384
Preserved in oil	do. 300	9, 453
In tins	do. 7, 218	232
Caviar	do. 259	.....
Condensed milk	do. 190	10, 744
Butter	do. 5, 443	852, 834
Cheese	do. 2, 027, 027	657, 852
Eggs	do. 2, 943	7, 898, 730
Lard, bacon, &c.	do. 528, 200	29, 015
Stearic acid	do. 457, 743	.....
Candles	do. 239	581
Honey-bees in their hives	do.	238
Honey	do. 11	1, 733
Wax	do. 186	16, 774
Fish glue (and other glues)	do. 51, 375	34, 560
Feathers:		
Ornamental	do. 4, 078	1, 191
For pillows, &c.	do. 794	5, 319
Human hair	do. 182	10, 889
Sponges	do. 902	100
Corals	do. 25	2, 763
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise-shell	do. 3, 464	45
Bone and horn	do. 23, 346	152, 506
Animal manure	do. 1, 957, 214	37, 667

Imports and exports, city of Turin, for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
<i>Articles not hereinbefore specified.</i>		
Fans, small wares, and fancy goods.....kilograms..	435, 000	117, 411
Church organs .....do.....	2, 152	.....
House organs, pianos, harmoniums, &c .....numbers..	3, 479	3, 445
Scientific instruments .....kilograms..	37, 330	1, 891
Gum-elastic and gutta-percha, and manufactures of .....do.....	53, 992	7, 653
Bonnets, hats, and caps .....numbers..	14, 123	4, 465
Artificial flowers and milliners' materials .....kilograms..	6, 442	99
Umbrellas .....numbers..	1, 581	1, 335
Materials for umbrellas .....kilograms..	12, 432	98
Lead pencils.....do.....	2, 520	.....

CATANIA.

Report of Consul Woodcock on the trade and industry of Catania in 1885.

The Catania consular district (comprising the provinces of Catania, Syracuse, the southeastern section of Caltanissetta, and the southern part of Girgenti), in agriculture, fruit culture, horticulture, and sulphur, is the richest part of Sicily.

AGRICULTURE.

The lava soil of the district is very productive. It yields abundantly of all the cereals. The wheat is of the best quality. On account of the fine price it commands it is generally exported, and a poorer quality imported for home consumption.

In centuries past the valley of the Sirneto River was noted as the granary of imperial Rome. The cultivation of ages has somewhat exhausted the richness of the soil, but still it bears good crops of wheat, barley, oats, linseed, mustard seed, canary seed, &c.

In places its soil is interlaced with the licorice root; this plant grows wild. Crops of grain, &c., are cultivated upon the same soil with it. Once in four years the root is gathered for manufacture into the licorice of commerce. The particles of root that remain in the soil grow rapidly; a crop is thus produced quadrennially.

Vegetables of all kinds grow luxuriantly and are of excellent quality. The potato (Irish) is inferior to that of more northern latitudes, being small and watery in its texture.

The methods of agriculture are those of the old Greeks and Romans. The Sicilians are averse to innovation. The plow is of the old Greek and Roman type. The grain is tramped out by the feet of cattle, and it is winnowed from the chaff by a species of hand sieve. In fact all of their implements are of rude construction.

The cereals during said year were hardly an average crop, owing to the scarcity of the rainfall.

Sumac grows luxuriantly in the interior of the district. The wheat, mustard seed, linseed, licorice, and sumac are important articles of export.

FRUIT CULTURE.

This semi-tropical clime is favorable to the growth of the grape, orange, lemon, fig, olive, &c., and various nuts, such as the almond and filbert. The greatest industry of this district is the culture of the grape, orange, and lemon.

Vineyards are everywhere ; they clothe the valleys, hills, and slopes of *Ætna*. The vine grows luxuriantly. The grapes of the higher altitudes produce a light wine, here called "*Vino del bosco*." This is the favorite wine of the people.

The grapes of the valleys produce a much stronger wine called "*Vino terra forte*."

The culture of the wine and manufacture of grapes into wine is very primitive. As the grapes are gathered they are thrown upon a platform, some ten or a dozen men trot by single file in a circle upon the grapes, thus crushing them to a pulp. The juice runs below into a vat, in which a man stands (the liquid often above his knees), and measures the juice as he dips it out.

Some of the wines of this district are pronounced excellent. Baron Spitaleri, near Aderno, has a very extensive vineyard of the grape called "*Pinot*." From this grape he manufactures champagne.

This brand has taken the premium at Rome. He has erected a large factory, with modern improvements, which turns out annually some 30,000 bottles of this wine. His vineyard is at an elevation of some 2,000 feet above the sea.

The grape crop of 1885 was an average one.

Riposto, of this district, is the port from which the largest amount of wine is exported. From Riposto and Catania during the year 1884 the amount exported was valued at \$6,107,916.

During the year 1885, owing to the unsettled condition of trade by reason of cholera, the amount of export of the article was somewhat less. The greater portion of the wine exported goes to France.

FRUITS.

Orange and lemon orchards grow from the sea-shore to an altitude of 700 or 1,000 feet. A vast amount of capital has been invested in this industry. The trees beautify the valleys and hills everywhere by their vivid green foliage. The crop of 1885 was below the average.

In past years Sicily has found a ready market for this fruit in the United States. The prices there rule the market. For two or three years past, owing to the low prices of the fruit in the United States, its culture has not been profitable. Some talk of removing their orchards and planting in lieu thereof the vine.

The value of lemons and oranges exported to the United States for the last four years is as follows :

Year.	Value.
1882	\$446, 551
1883	775, 993
1884	290, 067
1885	307, 847

Apples are raised upon the slopes of *Ætna*, but they are of an inferior quality.

This clime is the home of the olive. The tree is a slow grower, but it lives and bears to a great age. Its fruit and the oil made from it form an important part of the Sicilian's food. The fruit and oil are both valuable articles of commerce of the district.

Almonds and filberts, of the nuts cultivated here, are the most profitable for export.

In mentioning the fruit of the district I must not omit the Fishi d'India (prickly pear). It seems to be indigenous to this clime and soil. It grows in the most sterile places. Even in the blackened, distorted lava beds it shoots up from every crack and fissure. Its broad thick leaves of dark green conceal much of the hideousness of *Ætna's* eruptions. It is very prolific in fruit-bearing. For nine months in the year it forms a chief and delicious article of diet to the Sicilians. In 1885 a small amount of this fruit was exported to the United States.

Peaches, pears, plums, pomegranates, nespola, and sorba are common fruits of the district, but they are seldom exported.

SULPHUR.

The majestic volcano *Ætna* is in this district. Its sides and foothills are rich in sulphur. Nearly two hundred mines of the district are worked.

About 200,000 tons of sulphur are annually exported from the various ports of the district. Sulphur most abounds in the provinces of Catania, Caltanissetta, and Girgenti. The best qualities are found in the mines of Sommatino, Riesi, Gallissi, and Floristella. The average depth of the mines is about 300 feet. A few are 600 feet. The deepest mine of the district is said to be 400 meters (1,312½ feet) in depth. The mining and smelting of the ore are pursued in the usual rustic manner of the Sicilians. The ore is carried from the mine upon the backs of men and boys and deposited near its mouth. It is then placed in a kind of kiln (*calcerone*). The bottom of the kiln is an inclined plane. The material is fired at the highest point of the inclined bottom, and as the material melts it runs down and out through an aperture, where it is caught in wooden molds. When cooled it is ready for export.

The top of the kiln is kept covered with earth or cinders to prevent too rapid combustion. Over a third of the material is consumed in the smelting. Of late some improvements have been made in the method of mining. Steam power has been introduced in a few of the mines.

My records show the export of sulphur from this port to the United States for the past four years as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1882.....	23,773	\$535,060 00
1883.....	34,899	713,580 00
1884.....	24,585	453,950 00
1885.....	24,596	454,299 97

The prevalence of that dread disease cholera in Italy for the past two years paralyzed to a great extent the business of the district, hence the decrease of the export.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

A few years ago the masses of the people were wretchedly poor, and ignorant, and superstitious. Even at the present time, of those above the age of twenty-one years, at least 60 per cent. cannot read or write. The children are being educated. The Italian Government is making noble efforts in this direction. Old convents, once the abode of monks, are now schools for the young. All able-bodied young men are obliged to serve a term in the army. There they are taught the rudiments of

education. The condition of the people has greatly improved within the past few years. They are better fed, better clad, have better homes, and they are healthier. There is still much need of improvement in their morals and mode of life. The lower classes are bigoted religionists (Roman Catholic). The upper classes generally disregard religion of whatever faith, and tend to infidelity. The working classes are industrious, saving, and temperate. They drink only the wines of the country, and this at their meals.

The rates of wages of the working classes have increased during the last decade of years. Their expenses of living have increased in like ratio. Consequently they still remain poor, without the ability to save for sickness or old age.

RATES OF WAGES OF WORKMEN.

	Cents.
Skilled artisans, per day.....	60 to 80
Unskilled artisans, per day.....	20 to 40
Agricultural laborers, per day.....	20 to 50
Common laborers, per day.....	30 to 60

The laborers board and lodge themselves.

CATANIA.

Catania, the seat of the consulate, is located at the foot *Ætna*, on the east coast of Sicily. It has a population of 105,000, which is yearly increasing. It has several fine streets, of which one is named *Via Lincoln*, for our lamented President.

INDUSTRIES.

There are in Catania eight mills, operated by steam (and mule) power, for the grinding, refining, and sublimating of sulphur.

There are seven manufactories of licorice, which give employment each to thirty or forty hands.

Alcohol a few years ago was manufactured here in large quantities. This industry diminished during the past year, and but a small amount was made.

Messrs. H. and A. B. Avaline & Co. are engaged in the manufacture of asphaltum. This is an important and growing industry. Their works can produce over 40 tons of asphaltum per day. The article they make is said to be of excellent quality on account of its elasticity, durability, and non-susceptibility to the changes of temperature.

C. R. Worthington & Co. (an English firm) manufacture ice for the city. Their machines are large and fully competent to supply the demand.

A mill was erected during the past year for the grinding of sumac. It is doing good work.

There are many flour-mills, manufactures of macaroni, of furniture, chairs, matches, gunpowder, casks, domestic utensils, boots and shoes, leather, &c.

In these last-named industries (except the flour-mill) but little machinery is used, the work being done mostly by hand and in a rustic manner.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A railroad (owned and operated by the Government) connects the city with Palermo, Messina, Syracuse, &c.

The harbor is now nearly finished, and, when completed, will rank

among the good harbors of Europe. The Government and city have already expended upon it \$1,600,000.

An aqueduct to bring water into the city is in course of construction. Its estimated cost is \$1,500,000.

A new building for an elementary school will soon be completed, at a cost of \$80,000.

A slaughter-house is in course of construction by the city. Estimated cost, \$120,000.

A new theater, "Teatro Bellini," has just been completed (built by the city), at a cost of \$200,000. It is said to be the finest in Sicily.

The custom-house, a fine building, was completed last year, at a cost of \$100,000.

The city's greatest need is a good system of drainage. This important work the municipal authorities neglect. Should an epidemic prevail here (as cholera) the accumulation of filth, for lack of drainage, must cause the death of hundreds.

During the year 1885 general good health prevailed.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR 1885.

The returns show the imports at Catania to be \$5,970,110; the exports to be \$5,090,872, and that 756 steamships, of 601,943 tons, and 2,238 sailships, of 71,293 tons, entered said port; and that 768 steamships, of 599,076 tons, and 2,256 sailships, of 82,730 tons, cleared said port. The returns also show that articles were imported from the United States to said Catania valued at \$163,405, and that the exports from said city to the United States amounted to \$952,042.43.

LICATA.

Mr. Michael Verderame is consular agent of Licata; he is an Italian; he was educated in England, and talks and writes the English admirably.

Licata is located on the south coast of Sicily. It has a population of 18,500, and the population is increasing annually. It is connected by railway with Palermo, Catania, &c. An artificial harbor is being constructed, but is not sufficiently advanced to give protection to shipping.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF LICATA.

The returns show that the import to Licata amounted to \$116,299; the export from Licata amounted to \$1,433,978.43; and 154 steamships, of 82,755 tons, and sailships 380, of 231,080 tons, entered said port; and that 157 steamships, of 25,445 tons, and sailships 384, of 231,880 tons, cleared said port.

The imports from the United States to said port were \$32,778, and the exports from said city to the United States were \$313,968.43.

SYRACUSE.

Mr. Nunrio Stella is consular agent of Syracuse. He has served the United States in said city as vice-consul and afterwards as consular agent continuously for nearly fifty years. He has grown gray in the service, and should be classed among the veterans. He is an Italian, speaks and writes English imperfectly, is highly educated in his own language, and is a faithful officer.

Syracuse, in her ancient glory, is said to have had a population of 2,000,000. It now has nearly 25,000 inhabitants. It has a splendid harbor (natural) which is second to none in Europe.

The import to said city amounted to \$95,233; the exports from said city amounted to \$716,019; and 130 steamships of 56,672 tons, and 95 sail ships of 9,914 tons entered said port; and that 118 steamships of 54,034 tons, and 80 sail ships of 16,602 tons cleared said port. The imports from the United States were \$22,200, and the exports from said port to the United States were \$3,307.

TERRANOVA.

Mr. Antonia Nocera is consular agent of Terranova. He is an Italian, and does not speak or write English. He is highly respected in said city.

Terranova is situated on the south coast of Sicily, about 20 miles east of Licata. It has a population of 15,000. It has no railroad, no harbor, and but little trade with the world.

I have received no report from the agent.

Summary of trade and navigation of the district (less Terranova), 1885.

Total amount of imports	\$6,181,642 00
Total amount of exports	7,240,869 40
Total amount of imports from United States	218,433 00
Total amount of exports to United States	1,269,317 86
Entered the consular ports, steamships, 1,040, of tons	741,370
Entered the consular ports, sail ships, 2,713, of tons	312,287
Cleared from the consular ports, steamships, 1,043, of tons	738,555
Cleared from the consular ports, sail ships, 2,720, of tons	331,212

ALBERT WOODCOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Catania, Italy, April 6, 1886.

Imports at Catania, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	From United States.		From Great Britain and colonies.		From France.		From Germany.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Colonials (groceries)			105	\$24,020	211	\$35,620		
Paints and colors			113	6,620	78	3,200	25	\$590
Linen and jute goods			931	578,060	28	18,730	7	4,060
Cotton goods			713	506,620	78	78,200	5	3,090
Woolen goods			47	95,670	68	136,560		
Silk goods			1	280				
Paper goods			4	2,100	6	2,715	8	3,140
Hides and leather			168	73,605	412	207,900	38	121,080
Iron and metal goods			2,112	237,430	428	43,605		
Coal			25,628	2,709,440	55	775		
Petroleum	*1,253,666	\$150,440						
Pulse and dried fruit			120	6,590	35	1,995		
Live stock			361	52,565	148	4,610		
Hides	311	10,580						
Sundry goods	72	2,385	476	11,440	15	445	1,231	62,575
Total		163,405		4,304,440		534,355		194,535

Imports at Catania, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	From Austria.		From Holland.		From Turkey.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Colonials (groceries)			123	\$26, 090			23	\$11, 100
Paints and colors	105	\$4, 350					103	7, 395
Linen and jute goods	360	85, 500					12	5, 605
Cotton goods	115	209, 350					133	47, 395
Woolen goods	122	95, 705					45	92, 645
Silk goods								
Paper goods								
Hides and leather					12	\$15, 560	112	58, 585
Iron and metal goods							1, 226	50, 200
Coal							70	3, 850
Petroleum								
Pulse and dried fruit	42	2, 605			107	7, 425	221	7, 800
Live stock			615	20, 600			30	1, 350
Hides								
Sundry goods	526	3, 040	37	4, 730	231	9, 930	93	2, 565
Total		400, 550		51, 420		32, 915		288, 490

Articles.	Total.		Rate of duties on each quintal, or 220 ⁴⁶ / ₁₀₀ pounds.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Minimum.	Maximum.
	<i>Tons.</i>			
Colonials (groceries)	462	\$96, 830	\$3 86	\$57 90
Paints and colors	424	22, 155	1 93	2 31
Linen and jute goods	1, 338	691, 955	88	47 90
Cotton goods	1, 044	844, 655	11 58	34 74
Woolen goods	283	420, 580	1 35	38 60
Silk goods	1	280	†19 ³ / ₁₀	†2 89½
Paper goods	18	7, 955	96½	19 30
Hides and leather	742	476, 730	3 86	173 70
Iron and metal goods	5, 766	331, 235	19 ³ / ₁₀	135 10
Coal	27, 281	2, 714, 065	Free.	
Petroleum	*1, 253, 666	150, 440		†6 ³⁸⁹ / ₁₀₀₀
Pulse and dried fruit	525	26, 415	19 ³ / ₁₀	7 72
Live stock	1, 465	79, 125	Duties on live stock: On each horse, \$3.86; mule, \$1.16; goat, \$3.86; ass, 29 cents; bull, \$3.47; cow, \$1.45; young cattle, each, \$1.16; calf, 58 cents; swine, 14 cents each 44 lbs., over 44 lbs. 46 cents.	
Hides	311	10, 580	Green hides, free.	
Sundry goods	2, 681	97, 110		
Total		5, 970, 110		

* Gallons.

† On each kilogram.

Exports from Catania, Italy, for the year ending December, 1885.

Articles.	To United States.		To Great Britain and colonies.		To France.		To Germany.		To Austria.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Wine	241	\$195			13	\$77,700				
	<i>Tons.</i>									
Olive oil	7	1,184	5	\$840	7	2,105	21	\$6,560		
Aloe juice			48	4,775	52	16,110	3	1,075		
Tartaric salts			5	1,560					12	\$6,105
Linseed	3	195	2	135			5	840	128	9,170
Tannic acid							298	22,410	597	44,830
Woolen goods							30	51,560		
Rags	1,019	67,964								
Cork (worked)			10	3,755						
Hides (prepared)			15	3,440						
Sulphur	24,596	454,300	9,836	295,080	4,276	128,280	3,633	108,990	4,102	123,060
Stone (building)			316	6,025						
Wheat					112	3,240			938	31,720
Other grain										
	<i>Boxes.</i>									
Oranges and lemons	175,791	307,847	412	15,580	25	1,100	221	10,990	10,449	402,015
Almonds (shelled)			703	202,015	341	101,005				
	<i>Tons.</i>									
Walnuts and other nuts ..	16	15,399			31					
Seeds (sundry)	484	34,719	91	3,110						
Salt fish										
Salt	1,804	2,860	21	1,680						
Cheese	13	3,418								
Licorice	98	23,453								
Manure							5	105		
Sumac	682	38,142								
Sundry goods	42	2,361	36	4,950	115	14,405	98	30,300	976	25,275
Total values		952,037		542,945		347,005		232,830		642,175

Articles.	To Holland.		To Turkey.		To other countries.		Total exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Wine					3	\$26,625	16	\$104,520
Olive oil					31	9,060	71	19,749
Aloe juice					3	1,340	106	23,300
Tartaric salts							17	7,665
Linseed							138	10,340
Tannic acid							895	67,240
Woolen goods	6	\$10,700					36	62,260
Rags							1,019	67,964
Cork (worked)					8	2,080	18	5,835
Hides (prepared)	12	7,900					27	11,340
Sulphur	1,000	30,000	5,825	\$174,750	66,550	2,001,830	119,818	3,316,290
Stone (building)							316	6,025
Wheat					15	600	1,065	35,560
Other grain					32	900	32	900
Oranges and lemons	615	25,060			107	15,970	11,829	778,562
Almonds (shelled)							1,044	303,020
Walnuts and other nuts ..							47	18,459
Seeds (sundry)					1,441	52,155	1,644	89,984
Salt fish					57	4,120	78	5,800
Salt							1,804	2,860
Cheese	10	2,580					23	5,998
Licorice							98	23,453
Manure							5	105
Sumac							682	38,142
Sundry goods	136	3,405			937	4,805	2,340	85,501
Total values		79,645		174,750		2,119,485		5,090,872

Imports and exports between Catania, Italy, and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
IMPORTS.		
Petroleum gallons..	1, 253, 666. 00	\$150, 440 00
Hides tons..	311. 00	10, 580 00
Sundry goods..... do...	72. 00	2, 385 00
		163, 405 00
EXPORTS.		
Anchovies..... tons..	. 35	50 33
Sulphur do...	24, 596. 23	454, 299 98
Beans and lupines..... do...	6. 62	179 01
Bitumen..... do...	22. 04	259 90
Cheese do...	13. 20	3, 418 18
Canary-seed do...	482. 80	27, 183 14
Chic-peas..... do...	5. 76	269 91
Filberts do...	15. 54	15, 399 48
Fichi d'India (prickly-pears) boxes..	67 00	19 40
Lemons do...	88, 530. 00	156, 317 65
Oranges do...	87, 261. 00	151, 529 13
Lemon essence tons..	. 65	966 98
Licorice do...	98. 45	23, 453 15
Linseed..... do...	3. 14	195 25
Mustard-seed do...	11. 28	7, 536 18
Olives and olive oil..... do...	10. 70	1, 292 53
Rags do...	1, 019. 15	67, 964 10
Salt do...	1, 804. 00	2, 860 03
Sumac..... do...	682. 13	38, 141 69
Statuettes, terra cotta boxes..	55. 00	113 84
Tomato sauce..... tons..	3. 56	397 42
Wine gallons..	241. 47	195 15
Total value.....		952, 042 43

Navigation at the port of Catania, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	439	317, 749	2, 184	60, 870	2, 623	378, 619	440	311, 096	2, 200	72, 972	2, 640	384, 068
British.....	217	208, 792	6	1, 044	223	209, 836	217	208, 792	6	1, 044	223	209, 836
Greek.....	1	379	32	5, 518	33	5, 897	1	379	33	5, 254	34	5, 633
German.....	53	44, 057			53	44, 057	57	48, 278			57	48, 278
Other nationalities . .	46	30, 966	16	3, 861	62	34, 827	53	30, 531	17	3, 460	70	33, 991
Total.....	756	601, 943	2, 238	71, 293	2, 994	673, 236	768	599, 076	2, 256	82, 730	3, 024	681, 806

Of the above ships, 709 steamers sailed from Catania to European ports, and 59 steamers sailed to ports in the United States; 2,246 sail vessels cleared for ports of Italy and other European ports, and 10 sail ships for the United States.

Of the steamers that cleared for the United States, 47 were British, 7 Italian, 4 French, and 1 German.

Of the sail ships that cleared for the United States, 7 were Italian, 2 Austrian, and 1 of the United States.

Imports at Licata for the year ending December, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Coals tons..	15, 302	\$72, 179		Great Britain.
Iron do...	47	1, 330	\$235	Do.
Petroleum..... gallons..	221	119	65	Do.
Do do...	40, 973	32, 778	11, 582	United States.
Stock-fish tons..	21	250	210	Great Britain.
Rice..... do...	11	660		Do.
Sugar do...	2	400	300	Do.
Coffee..... do...	2	560	528	Do.
Sundries do...	486	7, 840	127	Do.
Do do...	4	183	2	France.
Total value.....		116, 299		

Exports from Licata for the year ending December, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither ex- ported.
Brimstone	tons 15, 978	\$313, 968 43	United States.
Do	do 2, 100	39, 900 00	Great Britain.
Do	do 16, 095	312, 852 50	France.
Do	do 1, 046	19, 874 00	Germany.
Do	do 32, 867	640, 906 50	Other countries.
Beans	do 1, 200	31, 200 00	Do.
Barley	do 1, 970	47, 280 00	France.
Do	do 1, 099	24, 736 00	Other countries.
Almonds	do 22	880 00	Do.
Seeds	do 23	1, 150 00	Do.
Horns	do 3	187 00	France.
Nails	do 2	120 00	Do.
Vegetables	do 12	924 00	Other countries.
Total value		1, 433, 978 43	

Navigation at the port of Licata for the year ending December, 1885.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	Italy to France and the United States.	91	36, 386	369	229, 313	460	265, 699
British	United Kingdom to the United States.	31	25, 277	2	271	33	25, 548
German	Italy to France.	14	10, 644	2	248	16	10, 892
French	do	3	1, 072	4	705	7	1, 777
Norwegian	Italy to Portugal.	8	3, 377			8	3, 377
Belgian	Italy to Belgium.	5	4, 102			5	4, 102
Danish	Italy to Portugal.	2	1, 897			2	1, 897
Austrian	Austria to Italy.			2	315	2	315
Spanish	Italy to Spain.			1	228	1	228
Greek	Italy to Russia.						

CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	Italy to France and the United States.	91	36, 386	372	229, 791	463	266, 177
British	United Kingdom to the United States.	34	27, 967	2	271	36	28, 238
German	Italy to France.	14	10, 644	2	248	16	10, 892
French	do	3	1, 072	4	705	7	1, 778
Norwegian	Italy to Portugal.	8	3, 377			8	3, 377
Belgian	Italy to Belgium.	5	4, 102			5	4, 102
Danish	Italy to Portugal.	2	1, 897			2	1, 897
Austrian	Austria to Italy.			2	315	2	315
Spanish	Italy to Spain.			1	228	1	228
Greek	Italy to Russia.			1	322	1	322

Imports and exports between Licata, and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	Gallons.		Tons.	
Brimstone			15, 978	\$313, 968 43
Petroleum	40, 973	\$32, 778 00		

Imports at the Syracuse port for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
From Malta and Great Britain: Sugar, coffee, beer, brandy, gums, drugs, chemical products, varnishes, colors, cordages, cables, cotton, flax, wool goods, pit coal, stock-fish, earthen ware, iron, steel, &c.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 2,567,892	\$27,985
From United States: Mineral oils.....	440,096	22,250
From France: Odorif. oils, mineral waters, coffee, sugar, drugs, soaps, chemical products, perfumery, flowers, mode objects, &c.....	209,868	22,465
From Austria-Hungary: Beer, spirits, sugar, cotton goods, wood and wood objects, glass, paper, stamps, lithographs, skins, varnished, tin and iron manufactures, &c....	268,894	18,786
From Germany: Machinery, merceries, different, and earthen wares, &c.....	9,465	2,879
From Switzerland: Watches, cheeses, chocolates.....	3,296	868
Total.....	3,499,511	95,233

Exports from the Syracuse port for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
To Malta and Great Britain: Lemons, oranges, lemon essences, solid lemons, almonds, wines, solid olives, oils of olives, chestnuts, filberts, olive wood, sulphur, fresh and salted fish, wheat pastry, fruits in vinegar, soaps, cannes seed, rusks, wood objects, &c.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 2,987,879	299,769
To France: Wines, wine-alcohol, olive oils, wheat pastry, almonds, &c.....	1,087,796	208,345
To Austria-Hungary: Lemons, oranges, fresh fruits, filberts, walnuts, utensils, &c.....	1,874,879	199,786
To United States: Lemons and oranges.....	102,780	3,307
To Turkey: Marine salt.....	7,648	4,812
Total.....	6,060,982	716,019

Navigation at the port of Syracuse, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	Malta, Great Britain.....	104	39,898	42	3,246
Do.....	Austria-Hungary.....	.....	.....	11	1,288
Do.....	France.....	.....	.....	14	1,208
Do.....	Turkey.....	.....	.....	12	1,528
British.....	Malta, Great Britain.....	14	9,878	15	1,846
Austria-Hungary.....	do.....	12	6,896	.....	.....
Do.....	Turkey.....	.....	.....	1	798

CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	Malta, Great Britain.....	98	35,948	40	2,796
Do.....	Austria-Hungary.....	.....	.....	11	1,264
Do.....	France.....	.....	.....	12	1,650
British.....	Malta, Great Britain.....	5	2,450	9	8,468
Do.....	Austria-Hungary.....	6	6,794	6	942
Do.....	France.....	4	3,984	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	Malta, Great Britain.....	5	4,856	.....	.....
Do.....	Turkey.....	.....	.....	1	798
Do.....	Greece.....	.....	.....	1	684

Imports and exports between Syracuse port, Italy, and the United States for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Mineral oils from the United States to Syracuse	440, 096	\$22, 250	.....	.....
Lemons and oranges from the port of Syracuse to United States .....	.....	.....	102, 780	\$3, 307

MALTA.

Report of Consul Worthington on the trade of Malta.

TARIFF AND WAREHOUSE CHARGES.

Taken as a whole the trade and commerce of Malta during the year 1885 may be said to have been fairly satisfactory and profitable.

The tariff of duties on imports for local consumption, and of dues for bonding the same, which the collector of customs is required to levy on account of the local government, remains the same for this year as last. The articles subject to duty at this port, and the duties thereon are as follows: *

Beer	per barrel..	\$0 73
Cattle, bullocks and kindred animals	per head..	2 43
Horses and mules	do....	4 86
Grain :		
Wheat	per salm..	2 43
Indian corn	do..	1 46
Barley	do..	97
Saggina	do..	73
Inferior grains	do..	1 21
Manufactured grain	per cantar..	1 46
Oil, olive	per caffiso..	12
Potatoes	per cantar..	20
Pulse and seeds :		
Beans, peas, lentils, and vetches	per salm..	48
Carob beans and cotton seeds	per cantar..	12
Spirits, viz, for every Maltese barrel† of such spirits of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sikes's hydrometer—London proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof..		
per barrel..		5 83
Vinegar	do..	48
Wines, the value of which shall exceed £15 per pipe of 11 Maltese barrels, per barrel		
per barrel..		2 92
All other wines	per barrel..	60

The rent charged on free goods lodged in the custom-house stores is: On gunpowder, per 100 pounds, 4 cents; on petroleum, per barrel, 1 cent (payable half yearly in advance); on tin plates, per box, 4 cents every three months; cocoa, coffee, wax, cloves, indigo, flax, metal, pepper, lead, copper, tin, tea, and zinc, 1 cent every six months; chains and anchors, 2 cents every six months; hemp, cotton, iron, cotton

* A salm is 8 bushels, or 490 pounds; a cantar is 175 pounds; a caffiso is 4½ imperial, or 5½ American, gallons.

† A Maltese barrel is equal to 11.40 American gallons.

twist, wool, manufactured goods, rice, soap, tobacco, and sugar, 1 cent every three months.

Beer, spirits, vinegar, and wines are exempted from the payment of store rent for the first ten days, in those cases only in which such articles are within the ten days released for exportation.

The tonnage dues remain the same as last year, and are: For every ship discharging in these islands any quantity of goods shall pay dues, regulated on the tonnage of the ship, at the rate of 6 cents per ton. Steamships shall, discharging or not, pay port dues regulated as follows:

Tonnage not exceeding 400 tons	\$4 86
Exceeding 400 and not exceeding 800	9 73
Exceeding 800 tons.....	14 60

A custom-house certificate under the office seal costs 36 cents.

Merchant steam vessels exclusively chartered by the English Government are not subject to the payment of port dues.

QUARANTINE AND OTHER CHARGES.

The dues levied each day on vessels in quarantine at Malta are:

	Cents.
Not exceeding 25 tons	12
From 25 to 50 tons	24
From 50 to 100 tons	36
From 100 to 150 tons	48
From 150 to 200 tons	60
From 200 to 250 tons.....	66
From 250 and upwards	73

Vessels of whatever size, sailing in quarantine, having entered upon performance thereof pay at the above rates, but in no case more than 48 cents a day for the remainder of the term of quarantine.

Vessels liable to quarantine, but not performing, pay 48 cents for each day of their continuance in port.

Vessels compelled by stress of weather to enter the port of Malta are subject to a charge of 73 cents a day for every guard-boat which the superintendent of quarantine may deem it necessary to place over them; and any vessel in quarantine entering the grand harbor instead of the quarantine harbor incurs the penalty of \$200.

Vessels having contagious disease on board pay an extra rate in proportion to the expense that may be incurred, but in no case to exceed \$4.86 a day in addition to the usual rates.

Cattle landed in the Lazzaretto are chargeable for each horse, mule, or ass, 73 cents; bullock or kindred animal, 48 cents; sheep, goat, pig, or other small animals, 24 cents.

Persons performing quarantine in the Lazzaretto pay at the rate of 60 cents a day for each guardian employed, but no single individual is chargeable with more than 30 cents a day.

An official quarantine document under seal costs 60 cents.

DUTIES AND TAXES.

I inclose herewith a comparative statement of the duties received at this port during the years 1884 and 1885, by which it will be seen that of the total \$586,582 received on all imports, \$287,094, or nearly one-half of the total revenue, was derived from the duties on grain.

As there are no taxes of any kind levied on the inhabitants of these islands, excepting the following fees on licenses, payable annually—

To keep hotel, inn, or shops for the sale of wines, beer, and spirits:	
In the largest towns	\$19 46
In the smaller towns	9 73
In the country	1 21
To keep a public billiard hall	24 33
For every additional billiard [table]	17 03
To carry a gun for sporting	2 43
To exercise the office of public auctioneer	4 86

it follows that the poorer classes of Maltese pay about one-half of the revenue of the colony.

The duties received in 1885 exceeded those of 1884 by \$14,925.16. The tonnage dues amounted to \$58,000, and store rent to \$10,716.

COMMERCE OF MALTA.

Mr. Charles Breed Eynaud, the United States vice-consul here, and one of the largest and most influential merchants and bankers in the island, whose dealings are very largely in American products, has addressed to me a letter embracing an excellent and trustworthy résumé of the trade of Malta during the year 1885. It is especially adapted to American merchants and exporters:

MALTA, February 15, 1886.

DEAR SIR: I beg herewith to give you a general review of the trade of Malta in 1885, with some statistics bearing on the same:

The presence of cholera in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean again last year induced Malta to impose quarantine on arrivals from Spain, France, and Algeria Tunis, Italy, Sicily, and Corsica.

Although we kept free from cholera, still these restrictions affected trade very much, especially when we cut off communication with Sicily.

In November these impediments began to be removed, and by the end of the year they were nearly all abolished.

Notwithstanding quarantine the arrivals of steamships were more numerous than in 1884 by 571, and the importation of coal increased by 89,592 tons as compared with the previous year.

Coal.—The total importation in 1885 amounted to 618,796 tons, consisting of 544,594 tons from South Wales; 51,553 tons from the North country; 22,649 tons from Mersey.

Importations of coal from 1875 to 1884.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1875.....	262, 115	1880.....	374, 036
1876.....	297, 787	1881.....	450, 955
1877.....	246, 766	1882.....	557, 439
1878.....	350, 042	1883.....	582, 975
1879.....	343, 803	1884.....	529, 204

The arrivals in our harbor in 1885 were as follows:

Men-of-war	141
Mercantile steamers	4, 422
Mercantile sailing vessels	1, 380
Steam and sailing yachts	47
Total	5, 990

Of the above, one man-of-war was the U. S. S. Marion, one American sailing vessel, and one American sailing yacht of 119 tons.

Against a total of 5,525 in 1884; 5,974 in 1883; 6,675 in 1882; 5,830 in 1881; 4,962 in 1880; 5,043 in 1879.

The mercantile steamers arrived in 1885 were :

Flag.	No.	Tonnage.
British	3,846	4,652,451
Italian	146	83,872
French	120	124,011
German	79	89,087
Norwegian	77	64,884
Greek	72	62,052
Belgian	23	25,266
Ottoman	20	17,102
Other nations	39	31,598
Total	4,422	5,150,323

Against a total in 1884 of 3,853, measuring 4,391,548 tons register, of which 3,346 were British; and 4,228 in 1883, measuring 4,675,231 tons register, of which 3,675 were British; and 4,625 in 1882, measuring 4,821,487 tons register, of which 3,847 vessels were British; and 3,885 in 1881, measuring 3,681,725 tons register, of which 3,175 were British.

Of the 1,380 sailing merchant vessels arrived in 1885, of 125,645 tons register, 864 were Italian, measuring 44,358 tons register, and one American of 464 tons; in 1884, 1,528 sailing merchant vessels arrived, measuring 132,944 tons; in 1883, 1,579, measuring 152,673 tons; in 1882, 1,789, measuring 116,083 tons; and in 1881, 1,728, measuring 179,072 tons.

Among the arrivals in 1885 are 1,408 vessels calling here either bound to or coming from eastern ports, via the Suez Canal. Of these 24 were men-of-war (1 American), 30 transports, 5 yachts (1 American), and 1,349 merchant steamers, the last measuring 2,082,125 tons register.

The number of passengers carried by all these vessels was 59,132 civilian and military.

The figures in the five previous years were as follows:

Year.	Men-of-war.	Government transports.	Merchant steamers.	Tonnage of merchant steamers.	Number of passengers.
1880	27	32	809	1,378,489	46,289
1881	11	22	1,042	1,365,363	37,720
1882	13	24	1,133	1,421,701	43,469
1883	12	21	1,227	1,674,745	44,776
1884	16	22	1,172	1,849,424	51,461

Of the arrivals in 1885, 4 sailing vessels (1 American) discharged their cargoes brought here direct from the United States. One sailing vessel put in here for a harbor with a cargo for a United States port; 3 sailing vessels with cargoes from the United States put in here and received orders to proceed to other ports to discharge; 3 sailing vessels cleared in ballast for other ports to load for the United States; 21 steamers called here laden at ports farther east, bound to the United States; 9 steamers put in here with cargoes laden in the United States for parts to the east of this. Three steamers left this in ballast to proceed to other ports in the Mediterranean to load for the United States.

Financial.—On the 21st December, 1885, I made you a special report of the monetary crisis, caused by the sudden necessity arising for the removal for conversion of 3,500,000 Sicilian dollars, which had formed the bulk of our currency in mercantile transactions for some time.

What has transpired since the date of that letter does not require me to alter the statements I then made. We are now working on a gold-sterling basis, but as not sufficient coin has flowed in to replace the dollars the money market is still stringent, but matters are gradually bettering.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

It must be borne in mind that a considerable quantity of cheap cigars is made here, and as they are required to be strong, tobacco of Kentucky and Virginia growth is the most adapted for our use. It should be dark chestnut in color, and not less than

two or three years old. We cannot take the fine grades of those States either, as the cigars have to be sold very cheap, hence every economy has to be used in manufacturing them. Three-fourth fillers and one-fourth binders and wrappers are the proportion, but when leaf is moderate in price, medium to good leafy lugs are the most remunerative to import, and when low-class fillers are more abundant and cheap, then we require a larger proportion of common leaf to medium wrapper.

The cigar trade, although better than in 1884, is not now so important as it was in 1883 and farther back. The importations show an increase on 1884, but our supplies came mostly from Italy, being the refused from the Regie contracts, viz, tobacco that did not come up to the class required or contracted for, or had imperfections, or the repacked from damaged parcels. In 1885 the importations were as follows:

Countries.	Hogsheads.	Cases and bales.
Italy.....	347	357
England.....	134	53
The United States.....	56	57
Bremen and Antwerp.....	35	.....
Marseilles.....	30	80
Algeria, &c.....	.....	32
Totals in 1885.....	602	579

All American leaf, excepting the small quantity from Algeria; against 120 hogsheads 415 bales and cases in 1884; 1,632 hogsheads and 515 bales and cases in 1883; 892 hogsheads and 471 bales and cases in 1882; 788 hogsheads and 338 bales and cases in 1881; 1,076 hogsheads and 195 cases in 1880; 1,433 hogsheads and 111 cases in 1879 874 hogsheads and 362 cases in 1878.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Cavendish, &c., for chewing and smoking. The importations in 1885 exceeded the quantity received the year before, and was nearly up to the highest figures since 1877. They consisted of—

	Packages.
From England.....	2,319
From the United States.....	345
From Gibraltar.....	76
Total.....	2,740

There were 2,124 packages in 1884; 1,632 in 1883; 3,175 in 1882; 2,098 in 1881; 2,754 in 1880; 2,477 in 1879; 2,163 in 1878.

Cigars.—325 cases were imported in 1885 against 449 cases in 1884; 598 in 1883; 842 in 1882; 252 in 1881; 228 in 1880; and 197 in 1879. These, with trifling exceptions, were of German manufacture, and were mostly supplied to ships in harbor. They cost about seven or eight times more than the Malta-made cigars for the million.

REFINED PETROLEUM.

This market only takes refined in cases.

	Cases.
Stock in depot on January 1, 1885.....	25,486
Imported in 1885.....	64,682
	90,168
Deliveries in 1885.....	57,154
Stock on January 1, 1886.....	33,014

The importations of 1885 were only exceeded in one year since 1876. They consisted of 28,517 cases Atlantic brand, 16,000 Pacific, 20,000 Radiant, and 165 Batoum, all imported direct, excepting 5,509 cases Atlantic and 145 Batoum via Genoa.

Alcohol.—In 1885 the importations were :

Kind.	Packages.	Gallons.
German or continental distilling.....hogsheads..	800	56,000
American.....barrels..	687	30,915
Total.....		86,915

Of the American, 600 barrels came direct from New York and the remainder from intermediate ports.

In 1884 the imports were 1,369 packages, containing 82,080 gallons; in 1883, 1,186 packages; in 1882, 1,464 packages; in 1881, 1,067; in 1880, 717.

PROVISIONS.

Wheaten flour.—The relative duty on wheat and flour is such as to afford some protection to millers; hence no flour is imported for bread-making, but is only brought here to supply pastry-cooks, and to supply from bond direct to shipping.

In 1885 the entries were :

	Barrels.
American	3,213
French.....	489
Trieste.....	177
Algeria	160
	4,039

Against 2,982 barrels in 1884, 2,687 in 1883, 5,088 in 1882, 2,791 in 1881, and 1,971 in 1880.

Lard.—In 1885 the importations were 1,138 packages, all American, against 1,168 packages in 1884, 760 in 1883, 1,320 in 1882, 1,225 in 1881, 1,960 in 1880.

Ham and bacon.—In 1885 were imported 1,043 packages from England, but nearly all American. In 1884 the total was 1,927 packages; in 1883, 983; in 1882, 1,623; in 1881, 960; in 1880, 730.

Cheese.—The entries in 1885 were 5,020 boxes, all, with trifling exceptions, American, received via England.

Importations of cheese.

	Boxes.
1884	2,852
1883	2,625
1882	4,005
1881	2,951
1880	2,332

Butter and butterine.—In 1885 there were imported 7,662 firkins and kegs, all from England, but mostly of American manufacture, against 4,764 packages in 1884, 4,748 in 1883, 4,035 in 1882, 4,264 in 1881, 2,828 in 1880.

Florida water.—Forty-three hundred and thirty-four dozen bottles were imported in 1885, against 4,317 in 1884, 7,925 in 1883, 6,580 in 1882.

Cleaned rice.—In 1885 the entries were 12,446 bags of 2 cwt. each. With the exception of small lots of Italian, all was Indian, received via England, none coming here direct from Burmah. In 1884 the imports were 8,041 bags; in 1883, 12,266; in 1882, 31,500; in 1881, 22,622; in 1880, 27,914; in 1879, 25,507; in 1878, 21,811. The low prices at which wheat ranged in 1885 affected the consumption of rice, although it could also be had throughout the year at moderate prices.

Coffee.—Brazilian growth is the favorite here. In 1885 we imported 12,617 bags, not direct, but mostly from England, against 4,686 bags in 1884, 9,868 in 1883, and 11,737 in 1882.

Codfish.—Shore-dry is very much preferred here; the soft is neglected, even at a considerable difference in prices, when shore-dry is obtainable. In 1885 there were imported 4,601 quintals, including 2,365 extra "Fearless" shore-dry, the only cargo this season, which arrived from Catalina on the 12th of October last. The local consumption is now supplied by the small lots that arrive in bales. In 1884 the importation amounted to 10,702 quintals, in 1883 to 8,594, in 1882 to 4,393, in 1881 to 1,200, and in 1880 to 10,087.

Pickled salmon.—In 1885 the imports were 447 tierces, against 579½ tierces in 1884.

Olive oil.—The stock in cisterns to-day is 163,200 gallons. The deliveries for local

consumption in 1885 were 346,048 gallons. In 1885 very little was exported. In 1884 the exports were 273,871 gallons; in 1883 they were 279,229 gallons; in 1882 there were 310,748 gallons. I quote for clear yellow in cisterns, £35 7s. to £35 18s. 6d. per tun of 300 American gallons.

The following quantities of articles subject to duty were withdrawn from bond and dues paid for local consumption, viz :

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wheat bushels..	895, 024	Potatoes pounds..	8, 709, 575
Beans do....	158, 536	Superior wines..... gallons..	11, 423
Indian corn do....	5, 632	Inferior wines..... do....	2, 005, 488
Barley do....	33, 568	Alcohol and spirituous liquors. do....	165, 000
Peas do....	174, 768	Beer..... do....	506, 502
Other pulse do....	87, 416	Bullocks heads..	10, 285
Locust beans..... pounds..	3, 724, 875	Horses and mules do....	534
Cotton seed do....	3, 789, 800	Olive oil gallons..	346, 048

As our custom-house does not oblige ship agents or importers to specify the contents of each package of goods entered, but allows the entries to be made in many instances under the general item of merchandise, the foregoing statistics may not be exact; however, the totals are more likely to have exceeded than to have been less than the figures given.

C. BREED EYNAUD,
Vice-Consul.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, Esq.,
Consul for the United States of America, Malta.

TRANSIT TRADE.

It is not to be understood that all the American goods, grown and manufactured, that come to Malta are consumed or intended to be consumed in these islands.

A very large percentage of such imports are distributed from this central point to cities, villages, and small ports in Sicily, Lower Italy, and especially Barbary. There is scarcely one of the numerous small sailing craft plying between Malta and the neighboring continental shores north and south of us that does not carry from this port consignments of Florida water, codfish, butter and butterine, cheese, hams, lard, flour, petroleum, tobacco, canned goods, leather goods, fire-arms, hardware, clocks, and so forth, either on "spec" or in the fulfillment of orders.

AMERICAN GOODS.

All American goods are brought here in English bottoms from English ports. There is no question that American goods, especially in the line of tools and various hand machines for shop use and agricultural instruments, are very popular, and their excellence appreciated in this section of the world. Side by side with the manufactured goods of European countries the American article shows a distinct superiority.

I was in one of the hardware stores of Valletta the other day and saw a Maltese gentleman there about to buy a pocket knife. A dozen were shown him of English make and one of American manufacture. He bought the American knife, paying a shilling more for it than a similar one of Sheffield make that was shown him would have cost, saying, "I would rather give a little more for an American knife, for they are a little better than other kinds."

A dealer in American Yankee notions in Malta told me that he sold five petroleum-oil stoves of American manufacture to one of English make. He further said he could sell a great many more American lamps than he did if the cost of transportation was not so much, as they

came to him after transshipment at Liverpool. The French and German lamps he could buy and sell profitably, though they were not so much liked or inquired for as lamps made in the United States. Another seller of miscellaneous goods told me that his Maltese customers had good opinions of the integrity and perfectness of American-made wares. He complained that the English-made goods he received were of the cheap colonial-trade character, and therefore inferior to the wants of his customers, of whom a large proportion were English people.

It is a pity that our exporters do not take more prompt and efficient advantage of the favor in which our productions are looked upon here to increase the trade in American goods. I know that such an increase could be accomplished by systematic and intelligent effort, even in the present lamentable absence of direct steamship communication between American and Mediterranean ports. Our artisans and workmen have the prestige of being the most ingenious inventors and mechanics in the world.

American novelties, adapted to household wants and convenience, monopolize the market in such goods wherever they are introduced, in spite often of their too high prices.

EXPORTS AND COTTON MANUFACTURE.

There are no duties on exportations, and the principal articles exported from Malta, mainly to England, are potatoes, cummin, onions, oranges, and lemons. One local manufacture, that is, cotton (cotonina), or canvas for sails, shows a tendency to acquire importance, notwithstanding the great foreign competition. Most of said canvas is consumed here, but considerable is being exported, as witness the following figures:

	Bales.
1884	277
1883	93
1882	69

During 1885 Malta's exports to United States ports included Marsala wine, aniseed, cummin seed, squills, cigarettes, olive oil, canary seed, and Maltese lace.

Several hundred bales of Eastern rags have been accumulated in store here during the last twenty-four months. The conditions have not, within that period, at any time been favorable for their shipment to any United States ports. I have discouraged their exportation to America for sanitary reasons.

PILOT DUES.

The legal fee to which Maltese pilots are entitled for bringing a ship of any kind or size into this port is £1 17s. 6d. (\$9.11), which covers the pilotage of both the entrance and departure of the vessel. Taking on board a pilot is not compulsory on shipmasters, but for many good reasons it is desirable.

It may not be amiss if I include in this dispatch the following ordinance, enacted by the Malta Government, to prevent the landing of stowaways in those islands:

An ordinance enacted by the governor of Malta, with the advice and consent of the council of government thereof, to prevent the landing of stowaways in Malta.

Whereas it is expedient to prevent the landing of stowaways in Malta, it is hereby enacted and ordained by his excellency the governor, with the advice and consent of the council of government, as follows:

ARTICLE I. It is prohibited to the owner, consignee, agent, master, or other person in charge of any ves-el arriving in Malta from any place out of these islands, to land, or permit to land, without the permission in writing of the superintendent of the ports any person who has secreted himself and arrived in such vessel.

For any offense against this provision the punishment by law established for contraventions shall be applicable.

F. VELLA,
Clerk of the Council.

COUNCIL OFFICE, *December 10, 1885.*

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, February 18, 1866.

[Inclosure in dispatch No. 173 of February 18, 1886.]

Comparative statement of the duties received during the years 1884 and 1885.

	1885.	1884.	Increase in 1885.	Decrease in 1885.
Imports:				
Animals—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bullocks.....	5,142 10 0	5,586 0 0	.....	443 10 0
Horses.....	525 0 0	137 0 0	388 0 0	.....
Mules.....	9 0 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	.....
Grain—				
Wheat.....	55,939 18 2	52,412 2 2	3,527 16 0	.....
Indian corn.....	211 5 9	111 7 2	99 18 7	.....
Barley.....	839 2 6	353 14 0	485 8 6	.....
Saggina.....	1,005 4 9	1,044 10 8	.....	39 5 11
Other inferior grain.....	3 15 0	1 3	3 13 7	.....
Manufactured grain.....	963 9 7	851 19 6	111 10 1	.....
Refuse grain.....	62 18 7	960 5 7	.....	897 7 0
Refuse manufactured grain..	46 18 0	260 0 2	.....	213 2 2
Potatoes.....	2,073 14 4	2,161 2 5	.....	87 8 1
Pulse.....	4,427 15 1	4,158 4 11	269 10 2	.....
Seeds.....	1,073 16 1	1,475 2 10	.....	401 6 9
Liquids—				
Oils.....	1,602 2 9	1,601 9 9	13 0	.....
Spirits.....	17,363 9 6	14,413 7 8	2,950 1 10	.....
Wine, superior.....	601 10 5	588 13 1	12 17 4	.....
Wine, inferior.....	21,991 1 4	26,527 8 9	.....	4,536 7 5
Beer.....	6,709 11 0	6,322 10 4	387 0 8	.....
Vinegar.....	103 16 10	112 18 5	.....	9 1 7
Tonnage dues.....	120,695 19 8	119,084 18 8	8,238 9 11	6,627 8 11
Store-rent.....	13,005 12 9	11,430 16 9	1,574 16 0	.....
Office fees.....	2,205 18 10	2,334 10 5	.....	128 11 7
	135,907 11 3	132,850 5 10	9,813 5 11	6,756 0 6
	69 5 0	55 10 0	13 15 0	.....
	135,976 16 3	132,905 15 10	9,827 0 11	6,756 0 6
Increase.....			£9,827 0 11	
Decrease.....			6,756 0 6	
Increase in 1885.....			3,071 0 5	

NORWAY.

Reports of Consul Gade for 1884 and 1885.

1884.

AGRICULTURE.

The summer, which in the two previous years had been very rainy, was, in 1884, dry and favored by warm weather.

As a consequence the crops yielded a fair result and were of good quality, but the quantity was hardly over that of an average year.

The farmers have lately directed their attention to the cultivation of grass seed, large quantities of which, often of doubtful quality, had formerly been imported from foreign countries, among others from America. The grass seed raised in these northern latitudes is considered to be of superior quality, and it is expected that Norwegian grass seed will, in the future, become a profitable article of export. The Swedes have for some years raised excellent grass seed, which begins to attract the attention of foreign consumers.

A Norwegian farmer who has lately returned from America has, last summer, begun raising tobacco with promising results in one of the Fjord districts, near Bergen, on the sixty-first degree north latitude.

The dairy product is of paramount importance to the small farmers, who have now formed dairy associations all over the country.

Improvement in breeds of cattle is everywhere encouraged by cattle shows, which meet with great interest. The exportation of butter to the English market is still in its infancy, but will probably increase yearly. England takes all the margarine butter produced here. Dairy masters paid by the public are traveling in the rural districts to teach the farmers better management of their dairies, and dairy schools have been established.

Labor-saving agricultural machines, as, for instance, sewing machines, are now to be found everywhere, and whereas they were formerly imported from abroad, and chiefly from America, they are now manufactured in great numbers and at less cost in the country itself.

Bee keeping begins to attract general attention.

Sheep and cattle are exported to England, and Norwegian horses find occasionally also buyers in America.

FISHERIES.

The great fisheries yielded large returns, and the codfish was larger and fatter than in the previous year. The total number of fish caught at the periodical codfisheries in 1884 is estimated at 50,000,000 to 30,000,000 fish in 1883. The prices obtained by the fishermen were higher than those of the eight previous years, but merchants and exporters suffered heavy losses on account of the low prices Norwegian fish brought abroad, particularly in the Spanish markets, where it has to compete with French fish caught on the Newfoundland Banks, which can be sold cheaper. On the Murman coast, east of Finmark and north of Russian Finland, a company was formed to fish cod with an American schooner bought at Gloucester, Mass., with lines, purse-seines, 8 dories, &c. This enterprise

is conducted by a Norwegian returned from America, and will probably lead to the introduction of larger and safer fishing vessels in the place of the small and open boats in ordinary use on the dangerous coast washed by the Polar Sea. The herring fisheries did not give a large result, though enormous masses of this fish filled the sea on the southern coast toward the Swedish frontiers. At the end of the year the herring again returned there in numerous schools, but there were but few speculators to buy the fish from the fishermen. Numerous vessels were sent to Iceland from the fishing towns on the western coast, but these expeditions proved this year a failure and yielded hardly more than 30,000 barrels, and many of the vessels were totally wrecked on the coast of Iceland. The Danish Government has also put many obstacles in the way of Norwegian fishermen who go to fish on the coast of that old Norwegian colony.

The result of the sealing expedition from Southern Norway in 1884 is as follows: 99,307 seal-skins, 21,250 barrels of oil, 36 polar bears, and 53 bottlenoses, caught by 18 steamers representing a sum of 1,314,000 kroner. The expenses are estimated at 630,000 kroner, so the net profit of the year is 684,000 kroner, or only about half as much as the previous year, when the skins and the oil were much better paid; 9 vessels caught 211 whales on the coast of Iceland and Greenland, yielding 2,110 barrels oil, or a net profit of 44,000 kroner.

The whaling on the Norwegian Finmark coast was in 1884 carried on by twenty-five steamers, which caught four hundred and fifty whales. Each of these whales is said to have a value of 2,500 kroner. Large quantities of guano are manufactured from these whales, the ordinary price being 15 kroner per 100 kilograms. A kind of food for fattening cattle has also lately been manufactured from the whales, and is considered to answer the purpose well.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

The export of Norwegian forest products was considerable, notwithstanding the low prices, which have long been on a decline. Large quantities of planed wood were sold at the lumber auctions in London, where the market was often glutted. The total value of the exports of lumber and wood of every description was 34,000,000 to 37,000,000 kroner in 1883. The wood-pulp industry made in 1884 fresh progress, though the profit is said to have been small, as the price of moist pulp, which three years ago brought £5 a ton, the pulp delivered in Hull, England, had in 1884 gone down to £3. The total export was estimated at 75,000 tons. There are now forty-four mills for manufacturing mechanical pulp. One of the recent customers of Norway in this article is the United States, whither 6,609 tons moist and 837 tons dry pulp were in 1884 shipped from this port. Australia, which imports considerable quantities of Norwegian planed wood, has also become a consumer of Norwegian pulp.

ICE AND GOLD.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-four was a remarkable year for the export of Norwegian ice. Owing to a mild winter abroad orders for this article poured in from all European countries, and the export went up to 500,000 tons, representing a capital of 4,000,000 kroner, or to the double of what Norway had ever before exported. The average price was 8 or 9 kroner per ton, the ice delivered here. All the ice-houses were emptied, new markets were opened, and much money was made.

The discovery of gold on Bönneel Island, on the western coast, is the most interesting feature in Norwegian mining in 1884. An English company with sufficient capital has bought some of the best mines and is now working them with the newest and best machinery. Gold mines in another part of the country have lately been bought by a French company, and foreigners on the whole seem inclined to invest money in different Norwegian mines.

NAVIGATION.

The past year was a very unprofitable one for Norwegian vessels engaged in her carrying trade. Everywhere the freights were low, and the competition with steamships more felt than ever; complaints are heard that the freights to England and the continent in the so-called pitch-pine American ports, where numerous Norwegian sailing vessels are constantly occupied, fell 38s. per load; hewn lumber to 32s. 6d., and the wheat freights to Europe from the Californian ports, which three years ago were quoted at 80s., went in 1884 to 35, and even to 27s. 6d. per ton. Steamers in the carrying trade have also here suffered from the overproduction of steam tonnage in England, where steamers of many hundred thousand tons burden were laid up for lack of occupation. In 1884 there were added to the merchant fleet

Description.	No.	Tons.
Steamers built in Norway	37	10,438
New steamers bought abroad.....	15	6,065
Old steamers bought abroad	4	1,655
Total	56	18,158

The increase of the sailing vessels was—

Description.	No.	Tons.
Built in Norway (under 100 tons)	41	1,019
Built in Norway (over 100 tons)	32	16,063
Bought abroad.....	95	60,000
Total	168	77,082

About 200 sailing vessels of 60,000 tons and 3 steamers of 1,000 tons were reported as lost during the year.

MATCH-MAKING AND BREWERIES.

Amongst industries in Norway may be mentioned the match manufacture, which employs 1,200 workmen, besides 2,000 families in making boxes. The export of matches to the United States has been stopped, but other transatlantic markets were in 1884 supplied with 3,200,000 kilograms of matches of Norwegian manufacture.

The breweries, 47 in number, exported 1,550,000 liters of beer to foreign countries, and the distilleries, of which there are 25, exported 900,000 liters of raw spirits made from potatoes. The price of a liter of raw spirits of 50 per cent. strength was about 24 American cents. Six manufacturers of horseshoe nails shipped their products to various countries of Europe.

RAILROADS AND FINANCE.

The railroad net of Norway has now a length of 1,562 kilometers, 1,494 of which are Government roads.

The reports of these lines for the last year show an increasing traffic and satisfactory results. The first Norwegian railroad, built thirty years ago, chiefly with English capital and which was a private affair, paid a dividend of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to its preference shareholders, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to its ordinary shareholders.

The legislature at its last session empowered the Government to negotiate a 4 per cent. loan of 25,000,000 kroner, chiefly to convert two loans of 1872 and 1874. This new loan, which was obtained from a bank in Hamburg, was the most favorable ever obtained by the Norwegian Government. The money market has been easy and well supplied with capital. At the branch of the Bank of Norway, at this city, the rate of discount was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the same as it has been for several years.

The emigration from this country has not for a number of years been so small as in 1884, when it hardly exceeded 14,000 persons, whereas, 1883 showed a number of 22,167. More than the half of the emigrants left with tickets for the passage prepaid to America.

1885.

AGRICULTURE.

The past year was an unfavorable one for the Norwegian farmers, and since the year 1876 the crops have never been so small in this country as 1885. The summer, which arrived uncommonly late, was cold and short, and the autumn brought so abundant rain that the crops did not ripen in many districts, but had to be housed green. The grain froze at many places already at the beginning of August, and the potatoes were damaged by the frost while still in the ground. The snow fell early in the mountains, and the cattle had to be driven home from the pasturage long before the usual time. A good average crop in Norway, the dairy products therein included, is estimated at a value of 200,000,000 kroner, and as the year 1885 only gave 85 per cent. of a medium harvest, the products of the soil have consequently brought the farmers 30,000,000 kroner less than the yield of an average year, or a sum equal to the total average value of all the Norwegian fisheries.

The prices of all agricultural products, especially of grain, have declined here as all over Europe, and the farms, the value of which had long been overrated, have equally fallen in price. The taxes and other expenses are, at least, as high as before, so the prospects of the Norwegian peasantry are at present anything but bright.

Some trials of raising tobacco, made in 1884 with some success, by farmers returning from America, have been repeated in a warm, sheltered valley in Western Norway, but though the result was unsatisfactory, owing to the cold and wet summer, it was proved that tobacco may, even in these latitudes, be profitably raised on farms near to the sea-coast.

The fruit culture is of some importance in many districts, but the fruit, especially the apples, could not fully develop during the last unfavorable summer. A large supply of apples have been imported from America in the steamers running directly every fortnight between this port and New York.

FISHERIES.

The result of the Norwegian fisheries in 1885 must be called satisfactory as to the quantity of the fish caught. This is, at any rate, the case with the cod-fisheries, which yielded a great deal more than the capture of an average year. In the important Loffoden cod-fisheries, which lasted from the beginning of the year to the 14th of April, 26,600 fisherman, in 6,038 boats were engaged. The official report gives the result of these fisheries as 27,000,000 fish, 21,500,000 of which were cured and 5,500,000 prepared as stock fish. These fisheries yielded also 32,700 hectoliters roe and 44,700 hectoliters of liver. Six thousand five hundred and fifty liters of oil for medicinal purposes were produced from a part of the liver, and never before so large a quantity of refined oil has been produced at the Loffoden fisheries. The cod were small, but the liver was this year fat and trainy, 2 or 2½ hectoliters of liver being sufficient for producing 1 liter of oil.

The following comparative table shows the results of the Loffoden fisheries for the last six years :

Year.	Fish.	Liver.	Roe.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>	<i>Hectoliters.</i>
1885	27, 000, 000	44, 700	32, 700
1884	17, 000, 000	26, 600	18, 100
1883	17, 000, 000	16, 000	14, 300
1882	25, 500, 000	30, 900	30, 800
1881	25, 800, 000	53, 200	32, 000
1880	26, 800, 000	63, 000	35, 000

The real value of the fishing industry does not so much depend on the quantity caught as on the prices the fish bring the fishermen. The past year was remarkable for a considerable falling off of the prices obtained by the fishermen.

Before the beginning of the fisheries the fish merchants and exporters had made an agreement to reduce the high prices of the previous years, which had brought them great losses and made it impracticable for them to compete in the Spanish and Portuguese markets with the French producers, who receive from their Government an exportation premium of 16 francs per 100 kilograms of fish, or about a third of the value of the fish in Norway. The Loffoden fishermen, who got 24 or 25 kroner for one hundred codfish in 1884, obtained only 15 or 16 kroner in 1885, and a similar reduction of the prices took place for the other fishery products.

The Finmark fisheries, which usually begin when the Loffoden fisheries stop and last till the end of May, occupied in 1885 a fleet of 3,897 boats, with crews of 13,758 fishermen, 911 of whom were Swedes, Finlanders, and Russians, and yielded 17,500,000 fish and 44,200 hectoliters of liver. The production of refined oil was 7,100 hectoliters. Here, too, the prices of the fish had been reduced to about the half of those of the preceding years, so the net profit was several millions of kroner less than in 1884.

Besides these large and regular cod-fisheries cod are caught in many other places off the extensive coast of Western and Northern Norway. The total catch of this fish in 1885 was estimated at 58,000,000 fish, with 118,000,000 hectoliters of liver. Fifty-three thousand hectoliters of fine oil were produced from the latter. On account of the decline the prices on these products represented at the fishing places in 1885 a gross value of only 11,000,000 kroner against 15,000,000 kroner in 1884, notwith-

standing the former year ranking far above an average one and the catch being larger than in the previous year. It is computed that 35,000,000 fish, or two-thirds of the whole capture, were cured for klipfish, which will likely bring 10,000,000 kroner at the foreign markets.

It is difficult to get reliable statistics as to the result of the Norwegian herring-fisheries, as they are going on through the whole year off the long coast from the Finmark in the north to the Swedish frontier in the south. The large spring-herring fisheries carried on in former times at the vicinity of Stavanger and north of Bergen have now shrunk to a rather insignificant industry, the takes in 1885 being only 100,000 hectoliters, representing 400,000 kroner for the fishermen. We find also here a great reduction of the prices, viz, 6.93 kroner per measure (barrel) against 11 kroner in 1884. The Nordland district, so renowned for the cod-fisheries, carries now the prize also for the herring fishing. First in January, and later in August and September, immense shoals of fat and large herrings filled the Eids fjord, an arm of the Atlantic 12 miles long, where for several years large captures had been made. The quality of the herrings was excellent, and 300,000 barrels were taken up from the sea. Off the southern coast of Norway large quantities of herrings appeared during the winter, and England, which is in near communication with this country by steamers, and has become the principal market for the fresh fish, imported large quantities of this herring in fresh condition, packed in ice or preserved with acid of borax.

The herring-fisheries, carried on by Norwegians off the coast of Iceland, had in 1884 been so discouraging that only sixty vessels against one hundred and ten in the previous year were in 1885 fitted out for Iceland. The result of this renewed trial was as bad as possible, and only 1,000 barrels of herrings were shipped to Norway. The Norwegian owners of fishing establishments in Iceland have therefore decided to give them up altogether, sending home their boats, nets, and even the houses they had built on the island, where so much money had been lost. More successfully the Norwegians have in 1885 carried on haddock and cod fishing off the Iceland coast. Whales had also been caught by Norwegians, off that coast in 1884, but the Danish authorities have lately put so many obstacles to the Norwegians, maintaining that their vessels should be naturalized in Denmark, that the masters and officers should reside in Iceland, &c., that it will be impracticable for Norwegians in the future to carry on fisheries in this former colony of Norway.

The salmon-fisheries are reported as very good in 1885. An American species of trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) has been successfully transplanted into the rivers of this country. The ova ordered from America by the Norwegian Government fishery inspector arrived here in good condition and the trout were completely hatched. Thousands of the spawn have now been placed in breeding apparatus in different localities.

The result of the seal expeditions in 1885, in which 22 steamers, of 5,514 tons were engaged, was 71,359 skins, 47,000 of which were young seal, 10,345 barrels of blubber, besides 1,510 barrels of whale blubber, which gave 1,400 barrels of oil. The gross value can, at the actual low prices, not be estimated higher than at 798,219 kroner, and when the expenses (a sixth of the gross catch belongs to the crews), and the large outfitting costs, which were estimated at 776,000 kroner, be deducted from the above sum, only 22,219 kroner remain as the net profit for the whole fleet of 22 steamers. The seal skins sold at 4.32 kroner for young, and 6.37 kroner for other skins. The seal oil brought 37.28 kroner per barrel. In 1884 the prices of these products were, respectively, 3.60 kroner, 5.50 kroner, and 40 kroner. If the enterprising men who invested their

money in this industry did not realize any profits in 1885, they had at any rate given occupation to several thousands of hands in these dull times.

Fourteen vessels of 1,535 tons prosecuted the bottlenose fishing in 1885, and the total catch was 600 bottlenoses, which yielded 6,000 barrels of blubber, or 5,400 barrels of oil. Calculating a barrel of oil at 38 kroner, which is an uncommonly low price, the total value of the bottlenose fishing will only be 205,200 kroner, the expenses of the fleet estimated at 190,000 kroner, leaving a balance of 15,200 kroner as the net profit, which is in fact a wretched result. A few years ago it was expected that this fishing should be a profitable resource, but the remunerative prices as well as the consumption of the oil have gradually fallen off, and the investment in this industry has proved unsuccessful.

The whale fishing off the northern coast of Norway, from the North Cape eastward to the Russian frontier, has of late become of importance, and yielded in 1885 the large number of 1,252 whales, from which about 25,000 barrels of oil were produced. The whaling took place at 18 different stations by 32 steamers. As the prices of whale oil have declined considerably, which is also the case with those of the guano manufactured from the residue, there has probably not been a large profit left to the owners of the whaling vessels. Many whales of little value were also caught amongst the fin whales and the blue whales. The crews are said to have made a good profit, having earned 40,000 kroner over the preceding year.

SHIPPING.

This important trade, in which the Norwegians always have ranked so high and invested such large capital, offers in 1885 an unsatisfactory picture, and the result was even more discouraging than that of the previous year. The rates of freights in all ports frequented by Norwegian sailing vessels engaged in the carrying trade have steadily declined, and the bottom does not yet seem to have been reached. Steamers have everywhere taken the place of the sailing vessels, and only large first-class vessels, sailing with the utmost economy and care, which mark the Norwegian seamen, have in some routes been able to compete with the steamers and leave a small profit.

For a short time last spring, when, owing to the complications in Afghanistan a war between Russia and England seemed near, some activity with higher rates of freights prevailed in the Russian, Baltic, and Black Sea ports, whence large quantities of lumber and grain had to be exported before the outbreak of the expected hostilities. But the clouds of war passed soon away, and the shipping business assumed again its former dull character. The ice trade, which had in this country in 1884 occupied many vessels, was in 1885 of little importance, and the freights offered for carrying this article to the British ports were exceedingly low. The complaints are particularly loud of the low lumber freights from the Baltic ports, which formerly occupied the Norwegian vessels by hundreds, and where now steamers threaten to replace them. Australia, which gets a great deal of planed wood from this country, has, also, in 1885, occupied many Norwegian sailing vessels, but at low rates. From the pitch pine and petroleum ports in the United States, where Norwegian vessels always apply for freights, the rates have been unsatisfactory.

Sixty sailing vessels of about 12,000 tons were in 1885 built in this country, and 90 vessels of 56,000 tons bought from foreign countries.

The addition was consequently 150 vessels, tonnage 68,000. We may estimate the losses of Norwegian sailing vessels in 1885 at the same number, measuring 45,000 tons, so the net addition to the sailing fleet will be 23,000 tons, and the Norwegian mercantile marine will at present number 7,400 vessels, aggregating about 1,500,000 tons. Twenty-two steamers of 3,540 tons were in 1885 built in Norway, and 7 steamers of 3,170 tons bought abroad. The total steam tonnage may therefore be estimated at 110,000 tons in 500 steamers.

LUMBER TRADE.

The business has been very dull, with the exception a short revival, when the war between Russia and England was imminent. The exports were about 10 per cent. less than those of the three previous years, and the prices perhaps lower than before. As to the export trade of this article it deserves to be remarked that the Australian market consumes increasing quantities of planed Norwegian wood, mostly of pine.

The total exports in 1885 were:

	Tons.
Planed wood.....	242,000
Sawed wood.....	235,000
Staves.....	34,000
Balks, beams, sleepers.....	53,000
Spars.....	21,000
Mining timber, pit-props.....	228,000
Fire-wood.....	43,000
Total registered tons.....	856,000

against 939,231 tons in 1884, and 945,064 tons in 1883.

The following table shows the amount of planed and sawed wood exported in 1885 to foreign countries:

Countries.	Planed.	Sawed.
	Tons.	Tons.
Great Britain and Ireland.....	116,000	71,000
France.....	27,200	56,000
Holland.....	34,000	8,000
Belgium.....	7,000	39,000
Germany.....	800	29,000
Denmark.....	2,200	18,000
Australia.....	45,000	2,000
Africa.....	4,100	600
Spain.....	3,800	4,200
Sweden.....	500	1,400
Other countries.....	1,400	5,800

The value of the total exports of Norwegian lumber in 1885 may be estimated at 32,500,000 kroner against about 34,000,000 in 1884.

MINING.

The old silver mines of Kongaberg, belonging to the Government, produced in 1885 7,300 kilograms of fine silver, a little more than the usual quantity. The Government will in the future probably work these mines on a larger scale. The hopeful views which mining speculators a few years ago took of the gold mines at the Bunnel Island, now worked by English capitalists, have not been realized. Copper mines have been worked in several districts, but have not been profitable.

The Norwegian mining industry is on the whole of but little importance, and coal is not found in the country.

The ice trade was very dull, as much ice had been stored abroad in countries which generally are good customers in this article.

INDUSTRY.

Wood pulp for paper manufacturing has been exported in larger quantities than in any previous year. Of the about 100,000 tons exported, 5,450 tons were shipped to New York, invoiced at the aggregate value of \$67,298. The average price of the so-called moist pulp, containing 50 per cent. water, was £3 2s. 6d delivered in England, a price which is said not to yield much profit to the manufacturers. There is no overproduction of this article, and the whole quantity produced was easily sold. Several new mills have therefore been projected and the production will be increased.

The match factories have in the past year enlarged their business, exporting 3,600,000 kilograms matches. In 1880 the exports reached only 1,500,000 kilograms.

The exportation of beer has fallen off to 1,100,000 liters from 1,515,000 liters in 1884, and 1,979,000 liters in 1883. It is attributed to several of the foreign markets being glutted with German beer. The number of breweries has gone down from 47 to 44. Among other industries may be mentioned the horseshoe-nail industry, which is relatively new in this country. The annual production of the 6 factories now existing will shortly exceed 4,000 tons, and their exportation to foreign countries, which in 1885 reached 2,650,000 kilograms, is on the increase.

RAILROADS.

The railroads, which in 1885 have not got any addition, have at present a length of 1,578 kilometers, 1,510 of which are Government roads. There are no railways now in process of construction, and notwithstanding the loud demand of new railroad facilities in several districts, the legislature is disinclined to appropriate more money for this purpose. The public debt contracted for the building of the railroads already completed had lacked the amount of 120,000,000 of kroner, the burden of which has weighed heavily on the people during the last years of depressed business.

TOURISTS.

The current of foreign tourists which of late has become of importance to Norway, was not so large in 1885 as usual, probably on account of the unfavorable weather during the summer. About 12,000 foreigners, however, are computed to have visited the country during the season, and to have spent here between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 of kroner. Numerous and commodious steamers are now carrying the tourists from Drontheim to the North Cape, which in the months of June and July is the principal attracting point for Americans and Englishmen. The American tourists visiting this part of Europe should be strongly advised to use the Norwegian steamers with destination for the North Cape instead of embarking in England on board the English steamers now competing in the tourist routes to the Nordland and the Finmark.

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants to America was in 1885* smaller than in 1884, but the total number will probably reach 11,000. The exact statistics for the whole country are not yet obtainable. As to the emigra-

tion over this port the authorities have informed me that 9,480 persons emigrated, of whom 3,689 were male, and 3,513 female adults, and 1,175 boys and 1,103 girls. Of the total number of emigrants, 1,013 individuals belonged to this city, 6,594 came from other places in Norway, 71 were Swedes, and 883 Americans or such Norwegians who had already settled in America, but had temporarily visited their native land. The emigrants had 6,105 tickets for their passage prepaid in America, and they are reported to have brought with them in money 83,040 kroner. Their passage to America, which took place partly in direct steamers and partly over England, was paid with 378,676 kroner.

GERH. GADE,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, January 22, 1886.

Report of Consul Gade on the trade and industries of Norway in 1885.

In a report on the cod fisheries in Lofoten, dated April 30, I gave the proceeds of the whole catch at 26,500,000 fish. To this quantity is now to be added 17,500,000 caught at Finmarken up to the end of May; 7,000,000 on the outer coast of Lofoten, and 7,000,000 in all the southern districts—making a total catch of codfish for the year of 58,000,000, for which is paid about 8,500,000 kroners (\$2,250,000) in the raw state to the fishing population.

PRICES.

After the heavy losses suffered by our fish merchants and exporters in 1883 and 1884, and with the new competition of the French producers in view, they at last this year behaved more prudently, and from the beginning of the season they agreed not to pay the high prices, as they did for the last three or four years.

Instead of the prices for the raw fish in 1884, being 24.4 kroners per hundred fish, and in 1883 23.70 kroners this year only 15 kroners per hundred fish was granted, and by the advantage of this great reduction the exporters could open the season under better aspects than for many years before; and the result has been that in our old markets in Spain the French competition has been beaten and almost all the very large catch of the year, as well of salted as dried fish, has been sold at moderate but satisfactory prices.

The prices of the other products of the cod fisheries, as liver-oil and roe, this year were kept much below the marks of previous years; but fortunately the large quantities made up in some degree for the less value, and for both these articles there has been a steady demand.

During the first two months of the year the regular winter herring came to the old fishing places near Stavanger, and a quantity estimated at 120,000 barrels was taken. Although the prices went down as low as 7 kroners per barrel, against 11½ kroners in 1884, the exporters in most cases lost money.

In former years the greatest part of this large-sized but inferior class of herring was shipped principally to Russia, but in consequence of the new prohibitive import duty on salted herring that market is now completely shut up, and the article is in poor demand. Some trials lately have been made to export it in the fresh state as well as in ice, and also laid in crystallized *acidum boricum*, which latter method has

proved very successful, and no doubt will be practiced on a larger scale in future. To a barrel of herring (200 pounds) is taken 2 pounds of the stuff, and this will keep the contents fresh in the winter season for four to six weeks. In the last few years there have been built in the fishing districts several establishments for smoking herring on the Scotch system, and I have reason to believe that they will succeed, and will make a new profitable export article.

The past year's fishery of summer herring commenced very late, and the first shipments fetched very high prices, even up to 35 kroners per barrel.

In October, however, enormous masses of good quality came to the northern coast and into the deep fiords, and the weather being favorable, any quantity could be taken; but the article losing nearly all value, it did not pay for the trouble of fishing.

The natural consequence was a considerable decline in prices of the large quantity of fish previously salted, and at the close of the year the quotations for good herring were as low as 8 kroners per barrel. Even at that ruinous price it was difficult to sell, every foreign market being overstocked, and the quantities in this country still very large. Induced by this year's low prices the American herring merchants have given good orders, and, as shown by the inclosed list, the export of the article from Bergen alone amounted to \$42,552 in 1885, as against \$24,330 in 1884.

The whole quantity of summer herring caught in this country during the last fall is estimated at more than 500,000 barrels, of which, unfortunately, nearly 300,000 are still unsold.

During this season some herring expeditions were fitted out from this district to Iceland, but they were still more unsuccessful than last year, the whole catch only amounting to 5,000 barrels. After these bad results, these remote and perilous fishing fields will probably be given up by our fishermen.

The quantity of mackerel fished is estimated at 1,500,000, and of lobster at 1,000,000. Both these kinds were exported principally to England, where our producers have running contracts for the whole season at pretty good prices.

Also of brisling (sprat) an average good quantity was produced, and the curing of this article for anchovies has already developed into an industry of some importance. For both these kinds of small herring the demand from the United States has been yearly increasing.

AGRICULTURE AND EMIGRATION.

The result of this year's harvest for these districts was by far not so satisfactory as the previous two or three years. The summer came late and was cold and rainy, and consequently the quantity, as well as the quality, of what the soil produced gave but a poor return to our small farmers for their hard labor. Fortunately for themselves, they are a frugal set of people, understanding how to get the ends to meet in bad times.

The emigration this year to the United States has been a little decreasing, showing—

	Persons.
For Bergen	1,768
For Stavanger	1,594
For Drontheim	2,010
In all	5,372

For 1883, the total number was 6,718; 1884 (Stavanger excluded), 4,256. After the last reports from America of improving trade and higher wages, it may happen that the emigration will increase for this present year.

NAVIGATION INTERESTS.

Our large class of ship-owners have of course suffered severely by the past year's low rates and the general slack trade all over the world. It is stated that even new and most economically built vessels have not given a profit of more than 5 per cent. By these distressing facts it is but natural that any new building is nearly out of the question, and our two steam-ship building wharves here, which in 1884 launched 6,278 tons, only produced a tonnage of 2,360 tons in 1885, with contracts on hand for only 2,000 tons, and no prospects for new orders. During the former good period nearly all the spare capital in these parts was invested in sailing and steam ships; wherefore the present hard times for all kinds of the shipping trade are felt by a great number of people as a severe calamity.

As will be seen by the inclosed statement, the direct shipping to and from the United States and this port for the year 1885 has been trifling, and that no American vessel has been employed. During the whole year not even one American vessel has come to this port.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The direct import of American products consists of 19,257 barrels of petroleum and 1,200 bales of cotton. Via Hull and Christiania there have been several shipments of leather and sirup, for which last article, I believe, America is now going to be the principal source.

I am sure that the many other American goods, as hardwares, tools, &c., are in no less demand in our markets than they have been; on the contrary, the imports are certainly increasing, but all these smaller articles being exclusively imported indirect through agents in England and Hamburg, their number and value cannot be traced.

Perhaps, in a still larger proportion as the import, the export from here to the United States has increased for the past year, and I am pleased to state that according to the statements inclosed the value of goods exported from this consular district has increased from \$130,126, in 1884, to \$175,434, in 1885.

As stated before, the prices of all our fish products this year were very reasonable and lower than for years past, which fact, I believe, has been the chief inducement to the American importers to send in their orders in larger quantities and more freely than any year before.

Our exporters, fully valuing the confidence of their good American customers, and year by year getting better acquainted with the demands of the market, they certainly will exert themselves, not alone to keep the position gained, but also, by fair and good treatment, to cultivate a yearly increasing trade to mutual advantage.

F. G. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bergen, January 25, 1886.

Shipping to and from the United States and the port of Bergen in 1885.

ENTERED.

Date.	Captain.	Name of vessel.	Tons.	Belonging to—	Where from—	Cargo.
Jan. 17	O. Andersen ..	Mande	376	Tuebstrond ..	Charlestown.	1,200 bales of cotton; 50 tons phosphate.
Apr. 12	J. Jensen	Mediator	385	Arendal	New York ..	1,384 barrels petroleum.
Mar. 30	H. Nelsen	Vega	393	Kragero	do	2,353 barrels petroleum.
June 13	J. Jacobsen ...	Agerdén	387	Lillesand	Philadelphia	2,252 barrels petroleum.
June 19	A. Asbryomsen	Erna	484	Arendal	do	2,839 barrels petroleum.
July 15	C. Jacobsen ...	Nathaniel	572	Tonsberg	do	3,288 barrels petroleum.
July 29	A. Sjoberg ...	Robert	331	Nordensberg ..	do	1,940 barrels petroleum.
Sept. 16	J. Pettersen ..	Veva	382	Lyngor	do	2,182 barrels petroleum.
Nov. 9	S. Simonsen ..	Fremad	498	Grimstad	do	3,019 barrels petroleum.

CLEARED.

Date.	Captain.	Name of vessel.	Tons.	Belonging to—	Where to—	Cargo.
Jan. 12	T. Jsefjer	Joh Rogeus	774	Christiansand.	America ..	Ballast.
Mar. 21	F. W. Clausen.	Stanley	633	Bergen	do	3,200 empty barrels.
Mar. 31	Lorentsen	Nora	371	Drammen	do	Ballast.
Mar. 2	J. Jensen	Mediator	285	Arendal	New York ..	225 barrels brisling, 2,500 kegs dried fish; 1,460 empty barrels.
Aug. 7	C. Jacobsen ...	Nathaniel	572	Tonsberg	America	Ballast.
Aug. 18	F. Lorensen ..	Gustav Adolph...	707	Bergen	do	Do.

Declared value of exports from Bergen to the United States from January 1 to December 31, 1885.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Cod-liver oil	\$3,556 56	\$7,684 07	\$15,987 90	\$17,889 72	\$45,118 25
Stockfish (dried cod)	927 73	364 20	30,151 61	5,916 22	37,359 76
Klipfish (salted cod)	638 26	190 50	507 06	1,291 45	2,627 27
Herring	13,909 73	.....	6,889 16	21,753 59	42,552 48
Brisling (sprat)	1,923 94	344 40	714 20	4,133 15	7,115 69
Anchovies	1,685 10	18 00	1,496 95	1,958 39	5,458 44
Cheese	396 09	29 21	374 44	587 38	1,387 12
Books	787 38	304 70	1,232 56	1,687 73	4,012 37
Furs .....	.....	347 85	95 55	157 90	601 30
Skins	1,883 05	.....	.....	.....	1,883 05
Empty barrels	3,472 20	1,584 20	.....	.....	5,056 40
Berries .....	.....	.....	.....	123 15	123 15
Matches .....	.....	151 90	.....	.....	151 90
Sundries	181 70	35 19	321 74	40 85	579 48

TOTAL EXPORTS 1885.

From Bergen	\$153,726 66
From Stavanger	6,698 83
From Trondhjem	15,009 30
Total for consular district	175,434 79

Value of the different articles of export from Bergen to the United States for the years 1882 to 1885, inclusive.

Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Cod-liver oil	\$23, 225	\$9, 829	\$50, 334	\$45, 118
Stockfish (dried cod)	27, 880	25, 191	35, 152	37, 359
Klipfish (salted cod)	307	3, 409	2, 055	2, 629
Herring	} 17, 791	{ 19, 682	24, 330	24, 552
Brisling (sprat)			3, 084	7, 115
Anchovies	1, 049	2, 018	3, 088	5, 458
Cheese	2, 121	775	2, 407	1, 387
Books	1, 298	4, 250	2, 915	4, 012
Furs	} 17, 520	8, 690	.....	{ 601
Skins				
Empty barrels	3, 625	2, 216	.....	5, 056
Berries .....	.....	.....	.....	123
Matches .....	.....	1, 492	.....	151
Sundries .....	.....	963	481	579
Total from Bergen	94, 816	85, 108	124, 146	153, 727
Exports from the agencies at—				
Stavanger	1, 038	2, 464	701	6, 698
Drontheim	16, 713	5, 030	5, 279	15, 009
Total from the whole consular district	112, 567	92, 602	130, 126	175, 434

PORTUGAL.

Report of Minister Lewis on the budget and tariff.

On the 7th instant Senor Hintz Ribeiro, minister of finance, presented to the Cortes a report on the actual condition of the treasury, and proposed certain specified measures to be taken in relation to the coming fiscal year. His object, of course, is to bring about, if such a result be possible, an increase of the public revenue.

These measures are of universal application, and change materially the rate and mode of collection of the direct taxes, and a thorough change of the tariff now in force. As regards the former, Senor Hintz Ribeiro proposes to substitute, in place of the complex system now employed, a single tax, to be called the "general mobiliary tax."

Into the calculation which forms the base of this sole tax will enter all the various direct contributions now levied, some of them to be calculated at the present rate, many of them considerably augmented, and a few diminished. One of the principal features of this new tax is to render it by its mobility applicable to the demands of successive and varying budgets. The object which the ministry have in view in proposing this radical change, is that the sum to be furnished for each successive budget shall be fixed at the legislative session immediately preceding the opening of the financial year, and, as an illustration of the system, the minister in the present occasion fixes the amount required for the exercise of 1886-'87, as well as the percentage of the tax which he estimates will produce the income now considered necessary. Many classes of the population will suffer severely by the proposed system as it greatly aggravates the public burdens as they now exist.

A third proposal, and a most important one in view of the gradual diminution of the receipts from direct taxes collected of late years throughout the Kingdom, is the project to create a board for the general assessment of the tax and inspection of finances, and by its pow-

ers of universal supervision and absolute control over the whole of the assessment and collection of the proposed mobiliary tax, check the system now existing by which, through local influences and official carelessness, fully 25 per cent., it is estimated, of the taxes which are fairly due never reach the treasury.

In his report Señor Hintz Ribeiro states the floating debt of the Kingdom on the 31st December last as \$13,423,869.

REVISING THE TARIFF.

The fourth, and an important, proposal is a revision of the general tariff now in vogue. While this revision is ostensibly made for the purpose of simplifying the collection of duties, rather than to augment the revenue, it still materially increases the duty on many articles, both of luxury and necessity. In the latter category all the farinaceous substances, three-fourths of which are supplied by us, are augmented by 10 to 13 reis a kilogram, bringing up, for instance, the duty on wheat to 40 cents a bushel; on petroleum it is proposed to levy 60 reis a kilogram on the present duty.

For further details of proposed charges affecting other articles of American production, I have the honor to refer the Department to Vice-Consul-General Wilbor's dispatch, dated February 9, contenting myself with especially noting the very great augmentation of duty on lumber.

On the other hand the minister proposes to admit, with the exception of iron, all raw materials free; this includes cotton, which now pays 15 reis a kilogram.

These various proposals have elicited active opposition, political and commercial, but it is almost a certainty that the Cortes, fully three-fourths of which are ministerialists, can pass the bill when they decide to do so. Nothing further of general interest is presented by Senor Hintz Ribeiro in his report, a copy of which, under separate cover, accompanies this dispatch.

E. P. LEWIS.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Lisbon, February 12, 1886.

Report of Vice-Consul-General Wilbor.

It has not been in my power to send to the Department statistics of an official character in relation to the commerce and navigation of Portugal in continuation of those sent by Consul-General Francis July 27, 1883, as the Treasury Department did not furnish the necessary material for a report until the month of January last past. I compile from the volume then sent the consulate the following tables:

Total importations during 1883	\$38,004,474
Total importations during 1884	38,213,447
Total importations during the first nine months of 1885	28,563,377

Classification and value during 1883-'84.

Class.	Articles.	1883.	1884.
1	Living animals	\$1, 078, 472	\$1, 013, 016
2	Animal productions	1, 905, 611	1, 915, 727
3	Fisheries	1, 580, 977	1, 771, 200
4	Wool and skins	2, 531, 250	2, 636, 176
5	Silk, raw and manufactured	1, 034, 297	967, 353
6	Cotton	*4, 228, 208	†4, 171, 738
7	Linen	825, 927	919, 578
8	Wool	1, 147, 414	1, 128, 299
9	Farinaceous	6, 187, 547	6, 692, 355
10	Colonial products	3, 328, 716	3, 338, 620
11	Vegetable productions and fruit	835, 709	814, 615
12	Metals, including coin	6, 608, 473	5, 767, 817
13	Minerals	2, 555, 245	2, 586, 429
14	Liquors	135, 341	152, 822
15	Glassware, china, &c	314, 581	321, 235
16	Paper and its manufactures	502, 994	469, 414
17	Chemical products	357, 980	421, 912
18	Medicines, perfumery, &c	572, 019	701, 102
19	Manufactures not enumerated	2, 276, 713	2, 424, 039

* Raw, \$979,812.

† Raw, \$891,468.

During 1884 the collections from custom-houses were as follows :

Duties, except grain and tobacco	\$7, 871, 315 55
Duties on grain	1, 533, 073 50
Duties on tobacco	3, 182, 086 00
Duties on exports	225, 573 53
Additional on exports	471, 376 02
Additional on imports	26, 131 71
Transfers	542 30
Re-exportation	47, 620 24
Board of health	44, 189 83
Tonnage dues	96, 393 42
Octroi collections	1, 652, 985 72
Tax on fisheries	78, 248 87
Tax	339, 455 74
General fees	177, 508 41
Tobacco fees	82, 556 91
Export duty on wine	226, 792 10
Export duty on salt	123, 745 22
Additional duty, 6 per cent.	573, 128 63
Additional duty, 55 per cent.	61, 213 14
Fines	10, 527 24
Miscellaneous charges	191, 583 90
Port charges	145, 407 87
	17, 161, 455 85

The total exportations from Portugal (growth and manufactures of its colonies not included) during 1883, were \$25,120,807; 1884, \$23,582,988; during 1885 (nine months), \$19,710,672, classified as follows :

Class.	1883.	1884.	Class.	1883.	1884.
1	\$3, 135, 216	\$2, 576, 788	12	722, 046	520, 676
2	523, 898	471, 458	13	1, 657, 614	1, 386, 955
3	739, 229	795, 303	14	12, 050, 083	11, 568, 462
4	284, 320	181, 267	15	17, 903	18, 479
5	31, 852	22, 346	16	56, 142	78, 330
6	75, 324	126, 486	17	476, 423	365, 322
7	28, 870	33, 543	18	38, 160	40, 670
8	2, 844, 421	3, 000, 100	19	340, 754	356, 402
9	362, 485	303, 189			
10	99, 684	103, 913			
11	1, 636, 382	1, 633, 299			
			Total	25, 120, 806	23, 582, 988

Total imports into and exports from Portugal during 1882.

Rank.	Countries.	Value.	Rank.	Countries.	Value.
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
1	Great Britain	\$16,431,317	1	Great Britain	\$13,215,880
2	United States	6,112,900	2	Brazil	5,449,715
3	France	4,410,817	3	France	2,983,920
4	Germany	2,893,376	4	Spain	2,577,834
5	Brazil	2,506,786	5	Germany	1,012,192
6	Spain	2,114,821	6	African ports	639,289
7	Belgium	1,084,593	7	Russia	409,503
8	Russia	807,892	8	Sweden and Norway	243,889
9	Sweden and Norway	801,840	9	Belgium	229,897
10	Colonial ports in Africa	743,561	10	Italy	179,688
11	Italy	709,820	11	Holland	127,455
12	Holland	275,719	12	Denmark	122,743
13	Morocco	214,100	13	Portuguese possessions in	
14	Austria	5,671		Asia	32,645
15	Portuguese possessions in		14	Austria	18,123
	Asia	2,273	15	Morocco	7,036
16	Denmark	1,949	16	Not enumerated	166,018
17	Not enumerated	892,096			

Imports from and exports to the United States in 1882.

Class.	Exports.	Imports.	Class.	Exports.	Imports.
1	\$5 40	.....	12	\$3,539 16	\$14,192 28
2	497 88	\$10,567 80	13	55,652 40	265,859 28
3	6 50	7,753 32	14	37,471 68	995 76
4	111 24	218 16	15 .....	.....	2,025 00
5 .....	.....	24 84	16	15 00	851 40
6	2,078 90	55,341 36	17	14,897 52	924 49
7 .....	.....	49 68	18	121 00	9,661 68
8	591,665 00	460,213 92	19	42,868 44	44,478 61
9	4,571 64	5,116,362 84			
10	75 60	100,146 24		754,992 16	6,113,017 68
11	1,414 80	23,351 12			

Number of vessels (sea-going), with their tonnage and nationality, entering Portuguese ports during 1882.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Steamers	2,604	2,612,546
Sail	2,558	507,216
Total	5,162	3,119,762

Nationality of above.

Nationality.	No.	Nationality.	No.
Portuguese	636	Dutch	51
German	291	British	2,371
United States	145	Italian	101
Austrian	56	Russian	46
Belgian	29	Swedish and Norwegian	378
Danish	47	Brazilian	12
French	259	Nationality not given	52
Spanish	688		

It will be seen from the preceding tables, on comparison with those of previous years, that the commerce of Portugal exhibits a gradual and

uniform increase. Our exports to this Kingdom of the greatest value, grain, petroleum, and staves are fully maintained in quantity, and for the time remain without competition.

TARIFF CHANGES.

On the 7th instant the minister of finance presented to the Cortes his annual report on the condition of the treasury, and with it the proposal of a law for the modification of the existing tariff, entirely remodeling it, and generally much increasing the duties on imports. As the proposed bill will probably become law I append a table showing, as far as I find it practicable, the augmentation of duty recommended on such articles as make up the bulk of our exports to this Kingdom.

Articles.	Present duty.		Proposed duty.	
	Reis.	Per cent.	Reis.	Per cent.
Wheat.....per kilogram..	10	.....	12	.....
Flour.....do.....	16	.....	17	.....
Indian corn.....do.....	9	.....	11	.....
Indian meal.....do.....	11	.....	13	.....
Barley.....do.....	8	.....	10	.....
Petroleum.....do.....	50	.....	60	.....
Clocks advalorem.....		20		35
Woods:				
Ship building (advalorem).....		12		3
Staves.....		$\frac{1}{2}$		3
Sawn lumber (specific).....				20

Cotton-seed oil now pays, each deciliter, 700 ; proposed, 700 reis per kilogram.

Codfish salt (present duty equivalent to 33) now pays 6 per cent. ad valorem, and $\frac{6}{10}$, additional ; proposed, 37 reis per kilogram.

The proposed new tariff relieves all raw material of the duty now levied, with the single exception of iron. Cotton now pays 15 reis a kilogram, from which it will be hereafter exempt. To the proposed augmentations much opposition is manifested, but the ministry rarely propose measures which they are not able to carry.

During the last year some little addition has been made to the mileage of railroads in Portugal. On the 31st December last there were in operation in the Kingdom 950 miles, and 320 miles in process of construction. I have made application to the proper department for cost, revenue, number of the entire system, but have not as yet been able to obtain it.

WINE INTERESTS.

The great increase in the quantity and value of wine shipped from Portugal is the source of great satisfaction. This increase is confined to the lower qualities, while the finer grades of the ports region remain at the usual standard quantity.

The total value of wine exported, being the product of the continent of Portugal and the adjacent islands, in 1883 amounted to \$12,000,000, in 1884 to \$11,509,230, and in 1885 to fully \$16,000,000.

The growth of the vine is capable of an almost indefinite extension in this Kingdom, once that confidence is felt that a market is assured for the wine produced.

This confidence appears now to be justified by the great and growing demand from France, which appears to have taken all the wines ex-

ported during 1885 to the continent of Europe of the qualities classed as "ordinary."

Nearly or quite 50 per cent. of the soil of Portugal is uncultivated, and of this fully one-half is capable of producing the vine and thus enrich the country with its products to us. This is of interest, as it will undoubtedly create an increased demand for staves, nearly two-thirds of the importation being from the United States.

J. B. WILBOR,
Vice-Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Lisbon, February 9, 1886.

RUSSIA.

WARSAW.

Report of Consul Rawicz on the trade and industries of Warsaw in 1881-'82.

I herewith transmit my annual commercial report on the commerce and industry of the Kingdom of Poland, Russia, for the years ended December 31, 1881 and 1882. However, notwithstanding my sincere desire to strictly adhere to the Consular Regulations, I am unable to prepare my reports before the expiration of the time prescribed by the said regulations, as they are to be based upon the official and reliable statistics of the country, which are generally published by the Government authorities nearly two years later.

NAVIGATION.

The average depth of water in the Vistula for each month of the year 1882 was as follows :

Month.	Depth.	Month.	Depth.
	<i>Feet. Inches.</i>		<i>Feet. Inches.</i>
January	2 11	July.....	2 2.6
February.....	2 1	August.....	7 10.16
March.....	4 9.8	September.....	5 3.7
April.....	2 7.63	October.....	4 2.8
May.....	3 3.51	November.....	3 11.6
June.....	2 7.7	December.....	4 9.5

The greatest depth recorded was 13 feet 3 inches, on August 25; the lowest, 1 foot 3 inches, on February 10, the average for the year 1882 being 3 feet and 10.7 inches.

FREIGHT.

The average charges for freight for corn or other goods on the Vistula, in sailing-boats and gabars, towed by steamboats, for the year 1882, per one last of grain, equal to 155 Russian poods, were as follows :

Routes.	Charges.
	<i>Rubles.</i>
Lawichost to Dantzic	15 to 16
Pulawy to Dantzic	13 to 14
Ivangorod to Dantzic	13 to 14
Warsaw to Dantzic	8 to 9
Plock to Dantzic	6 to 7½
Wloclawek to Dantzic	5 to 6
Nieszawa to Dantzic	5 to 5½

INSURANCE.

The insurance charged on grain and other goods on gabars or sailing-boats was as follows:

Routes.	Per cent.
Lawichost to Dantzic	1 $\frac{2}{5}$
Pulawy to Dantzic	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
Ivangorod to Dantzic	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
Warsaw to Dantzic	1
Plock to Dantzic	$\frac{2}{5}$
Wloclawek to Dantzic	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
Nieszawa to Dantzic	1

COMMERCE BY VISTULA.

The total value of goods imported and exported by the Vistula in the year 1882 amounted to 12,547,692 rubles.

The value of goods exported by the Vistula amounted to 10,201,430 rubles, of which the following were the principal articles:

Articles.	Quantity.
Mead and honey	184, 775 poods..
Corn	604, 549 chetverts..
Stones	395, 000 poods..
Timber	4, 718, 259 rubles ..

The value of goods imported the same year is estimated at 2,346,262 rubles, of which the following are the principal articles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Bricks	585, 971 pieces..	Clay	112, 892 poods..
Metals	565, 161 poods ..	Coats	70, 300 rubles..
Coal	443, 659 do	Fish	57, 459 poods..
Stones	267, 723 do	Plants	57, 112 do
Ch-micals	221, 642 do	Rosin	52, 811 do
Salt	153, 344 do	Colors and dyes	53, 144 do
Cement	133, 971 do		

AMERICAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

The total value of commerce of the United States with Russia in the year 1812 amounted to 34,976,362 rubles.

The value of goods imported from the United States to Russia was estimated at 34,529,255 rubles, of which the following were the principal articles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Cotton, raw	2, 711, 957 poods..	Hides	78, 510 poods..
Pig-iron	1, 099, 377 do	Stearine	72, 270 do
Petroleum	561, 587 do	Tallow	61, 647 do
Rosin and asphalt	482, 890 do	Agricultural implements	33, 415 do
Chemicals and drugs	205, 260 do	Oil	24, 500 do
Lead	137, 300 poods..		

The value of goods exported from Russia to the United States amounted only to 447,107 rubles, of which the following were the principal articles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Ores, various poods..	102, 355	Flax, raw poods..	58, 546
Metals, raw do....	80, 923	Articles of food do....	45, 000

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

In the year 1882 there were at Warsaw 7 active banks, namely, the Bank of Poland, the Commercial Bank, the Discount Bank, the Landed Bank, the Credit Foncier Bank of the city of Warsaw, the Mutual Credit Bank, and the Industrial Bank; 27 banking houses, 27 joint-stock companies, 1 insurance company, 17 agencies of various insurance companies, 26 administrations of sugar factories, 73 counting houses of the merchants of the first guild and 45 of the second guild, 9 commission houses, 41 changing houses, 23 counting houses of various agency business merchants, 24 traders of the first guild and 926 of the second guild. The value of guild certificates purchased in the year 1882 amounted to 21,385 rubles, and the value of trade licenses to 291,707 rubles 39 copecks.

SUGAR.

In the course of the sugar campaign of 1882-'83 the sugar factories of the Kingdom of Poland and the Empire have upon the whole manufactured 30,529,489 korzec of beet-root, about 1,824,021 korzec more than the preceding year. The total produce of sugar of this year's campaign amounted to 8,000,000 hundredweight, representing a value of 95,000,000 rubles.

In 235 sugar factories, during the campaign years of 1882-'83, there were employed 71,000 male, 13,200 female, and 1,500 children laborers, with 2,000 steam machines. In the very Kingdom of Poland there were in the year 1882-'83, 42 sugar factories, out of which 12 were share property, 5 inheritance property, 15 managed by their owners, and 10 held on lease by commercial firms or administered by separate managers.

THE WARSAW FISHERY ASSOCIATION.

On January 18, 1883, by the initiative of Mr. Charles Chrzanowski, of Warsaw, and Adam Przanowski, the owner of the landed property Polock, situated in the government of Lublin, a fishery association was formed, under the name of "The Warsaw Fishery Association," and with the circle of founders joined at once thirty-seven persons. This association has taken, on the lease of twenty years, the waters of Ztoly Potok, with the view of rearing therein trout and other domestic fishes; and, in proportion to its development, this association intends to extend its activity to other waters of the Kingdom of Poland. The technical direction of the whole enterprise rests with Mr. Michael Girdwyn, the well-known ichthyologist to the learned world.

NEW MANUFACTORIES.

During the last few months of the year 1882 the following new factories were established in the neighborhood of Warsaw, namely: 1 brew-

ery, in the village of Lomiamki; 1 starch factory, at Okupiew; 1 steam mill, at Koto; 1 ultramarine factory, at Kamionek; 1 oil mill, at Szmulowizna; 1 smelting furnace, at Grockowo; 1 tannery, at Wola; 1 earthenware factory, at Pruszkow; and 1 asphalt factory, at Szmulowizna. These factories employ about 300 laborers.

CORN STOREHOUSES AT THE SUBURB OF PRAGA.

On the grounds expressly purchased for this purpose, forming a long strip of land between the chief depots of the Petersburg and Terespol railroads, there were, in the year 1882, erected two parallel three-storied pavilions transversely united by a third one.

Not counting the vaulted cellars, which will be converted into warehouses for other merchandise, these storehouses will contain 40,000 korzec of corn. The buildings of these storehouses are connected directly, by railway tracks, with the railroads arriving to Warsaw, both on the left and right bank of the Vistula. But as the Terespol line is wide-tracked and the Warsaw-Vienna line narrow-tracked, therefore the connecting railway line, for facilitating the access of cars, is provided with four rails, of which the two inside rails serve for narrow-tracked cars and the two outside ones for the wide-tracked cars.

INDUSTRY OF THE CITY OF WARSAW.

The condition of industry at Warsaw in the year 1882 presented itself in a prosperous light. There were 311 running manufactories, which produced 30,755,987 rubles and employed 14,844 workmen. The factories manufacturing the vegetable products have shown the highest figure of production. They produced 13,260,267 rubles, but of which sum, tobacco factories produced 3,694,992 rubles; distilleries of rum and brandy, 2,906,935 rubles; breweries, 2,857,480 rubles; steam mills, 1,462,450 rubles; joiners, 714,900 rubles; carriage factories, 328,850 rubles; chocolate and gingerbread factories, 283,000 rubles; bakers, 183,000 rubles; starch factories, 121,700 rubles; artificial butter, 160,900 rubles; paper-hanging factories, 118,750 rubles; piano factories, 113,000 rubles; carpenters, 104,100 rubles.

In the group of factories manufacturing the fossil products, the value of production in the year 1882 amounted to 10,058,220 rubles, out of which sum factories of machinery and agricultural implements produced 2,735,400 rubles; plated-ware factories, 781,670 rubles; gas factories, 610,000 rubles; chemicals factories, 576,300 rubles; lamp factories, 384,000; asphalt factories, 222,190 rubles; mathematical and surgical instrument factories, 152,400 rubles; steel works, 143,300; looking-glass factories, 138,550 rubles; hydraulic works, 119,620 rubles; oil colors and varnish factories, 99,630 rubles; stove-tile factories, 97,756 rubles; fire-arms and cartridges 97,500 rubles. In the group of factories manufacturing the animal products, the total value of production amounted in the year 1882 to 6,010,220 rubles, of which tanneries produced 4,749,200 rubles; soap and candle factories, 529,460 rubles; cosmetic factories, 390,900 rubles; white-leather factories, 209,660 rubles; horn-articles factories, 120,000 rubles. The factories of woolen and mixed stuffs produced in the year 1882 1,387,380 rubles; silk and half-silken factories, 30,000 rubles; flax-stuffs and linen factories, 5,480 rubles, and cotton-stuff factories, 4,420 rubles.

In the year 1882 there were established 16 new factories at Warsaw,

namely, 3 factories of machinery and agricultural implements, 3 of metal articles, 3 tanneries, 1 of gum tape, 1 of silk ribbons, 1 of starch, 1 of stone articles, 1 of mineral colors, 1 distillery, and 1 brewery.

These new factories employed 298 laborers, and produced 292,610 rubles.

The value of raw materials purchased abroad during the reported year was estimated at 3,698,020 rubles, while the value of raw domestic materials used during the same year amounted to 12,629,290 rubles.

The following figures give an idea of the local manufacturing industries, namely: There were at Warsaw, 4,551 trade-masters, 10,298 journeymen, and 17,575 apprentices. They produced 31,258,500 rubles, expended 17,358,700 rubles on purchase of raw material, while their workshops and tools represented a value of 1,372,125 rubles.

The highest figures of production were reached by the following trades, namely:

Occupation.	Production.	Occupation.	Production.
	<i>Rubles.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>
Butchers	6,800,000	Masons	275,000
Bakers	6,250,000	Tinsmiths	260,000
Man shoemakers	2,861,000	Printers	255,000
Tailors	2,415,600	Upholsterers	164,000
Millers	1,706,000	Watchmakers	163,500
Carpenters	1,318,000	Hatmakers	150,700
Confectioners	917,000	Pavers	137,000
Furriers	926,000	Blacksmiths	119,500
Woman shoemakers	837,500	Stone-cutters	112,000
Seamstresses	620,000	Ropemakers	110,500
Milliners	595,000	Coopers	107,800
Goldsmiths	505,000	Wheelwrights	106,500
Joiners	475,400	Head-dressers	105,500
Locksmiths	413,000	Lithographers	97,000
Glovemakers	315,300		

I have here presented the industry of the town of Warsaw and its environs, while that of the other governments will be found in the annexed hereto tables under the head of industries.

BANKING.

Bank of Poland, 1881.

DR.		CR.	
	<i>Rubles.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>
Ready cash	5,669,608.83 $\frac{3}{4}$	Original capital	8,000,000.00
Government bonds	1,846,749.95	Capital belonging to various institutions	2,976,265.11
Bonds drawn out and paid, purchase of foreign and local bills ..	16,029,788.50	Various deposits	16,464,062.67 $\frac{3}{4}$
Various loans	1,694,117.79 $\frac{3}{4}$	Capital on interests	3,854,688.99 $\frac{3}{4}$
Accounts current	6,993,261.05	Sum for remittances	5,736,000.60 $\frac{1}{4}$
Advances to various institutions ..	944,474.29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Reserve funds	500,000.00
Loans on mortgages	4,611,009.09 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Loans to the branch banks	417,050.81		
Banks, buildings	332,590.86		
Total	38,538,651.21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Total	37,531,017.38 $\frac{3}{4}$

Showing a balance in favor of this bank of 1,007,633 rubles 83 copecks and giving a net profit of 20,922 rubles 55 copecks.

Bank of Poland, 1882.

DR.		CR.	
	<i>Rubles.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>
Ready cash.....	4,167,251.73	Capital belonging to various institutions.....	2,972,403.54
Debentures, property of the bank.....	968,452.55	Various deposits.....	16,528,925.85 $\frac{3}{4}$
Purchase of local and foreign bills.....	16,532,414.32	Capital on interests.....	4,086,273.14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Various loans on securities.....	1,587,433.28	Sum for remittances.....	5,205,646.21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Accounts current.....	7,392,982.40	Reserve fund.....	500,000.00
Loans to various institutions.....	853,075.60	Original capital of the bank.....	8,000,000.00
Capital on mortgages.....	6,213,179.29 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Loans to the branch banks.....	323,425.07 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Buildings and other property of the bank.....	332,590.86		
Total.....	38,370,805.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Total.....	37,293,248.76

Showing a net profit in favor of the bank of 1,077,550 rubles 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, and an increase over the previous year of 69,922 rubles 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ copecks.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

1881.

The total operations of this bank, together with its branch bank at St. Petersburg, amount to 640,872,771 rubles 54 copecks, namely, at Warsaw, 314,385,142 rubles 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, and at St. Petersburg 326,487,628 rubles 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks; total, 640,872,871 rubles 54 copecks; showing a decrease in the operations from the year 1880 at Warsaw of 21,249,550 rubles 55 copecks, and at St. Petersburg of 47,825,815 rubles 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, leaving a balance in favor of that bank of 608,171 rubles 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, and giving the shareholders a dividend 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. less than the preceding year.

1882.

The total operations of this bank, together with its branch bank at St. Petersburg, amounted to 715,492,022 rubles 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, namely, at Warsaw, 372,439,994 rubles 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, at St. Petersburg, 343,052,028 rubles 65 copecks; total, 715,492,022 rubles 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks; showing an increase in the operations over the previous year at Warsaw of 58,054,851 rubles 50 copecks, and at St. Petersburg of 16,564,399 rubles 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, leaving a balance in favor of that bank of 674,548 rubles 52 copecks, showing an increase over the preceding year of 66,377 rubles 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, and giving the shareholders a dividend of 94 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. more than the previous year.

BANK OF MUTUAL CREDIT.

1881.

The total transactions amounted to 58,752,448 rubles 59 copecks, showing an increase in the operations over the year 1880 of 4,174,452 rubles 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, leaving a balance in favor of that bank of 109,092 rubles 98 copecks, showing an increase of 7,163 rubles 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, and giving the shareholders a dividend of 9 per cent., the same as the previous year.

1882.

The total transactions of this bank in 1882 amounted to 63,715,246 rubles 3 copecks, showing an increase in the operations over the year 1881 of 4,972,797 rubles 44 copecks, leaving a balance in favor of that bank of 116,424 rubles 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, showing an increase of 7,331 rubles 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, giving the shareholders a dividend of 9 per cent., being the same as the previous year.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK.

1881.

The number of the associated members of this bank has increased to 5,299, and the amount of loans issued during the same year to 1,272,418 rubles 46 copecks, showing a net profit of 46,342 rubles 37 copecks, and giving a dividend of 9 per cent., the same as the preceding year.

1882.

The number of associated members depositing 50 rubles each since the opening of this bank in 1870 has increased from 408 to 5,368, and the amount of loans issued during the same period from 61,355 to 4,139,060 rubles 36 copecks, leaving a net profit of 45,535 rubles 40 copecks, and giving its associated members a dividend of 9 per cent.

THE DISCOUNT BANK.

1881.

The total operations of this bank during the calendar year 1881 amounted to 285,676,454 rubles, showing an increase over the preceding year of 27,071,592 rubles 78 copecks, leaving a balance in favor of this bank of 259,160 rubles 58 copecks, or 13 per cent. from the primitive shareholders' capital, and giving the shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent., $\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. less than the previous year.

1882.

The total operations of this bank in 1882 amounted to 255,088,688 rubles 74 copecks, showing a decrease from the preceding year of 3,587,765 rubles 80 copecks leaving a balance in favor of that bank of 253,674 rubles 17 copecks, showing a decrease from the previous year of 5,493 rubles 40 copecks, giving the shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent., being the same as the preceding year.

THE WARSAW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1881.

The whole amount of premiums for the year 1881 was 1,869,033 rubles 15 copecks. After deducting the reinsurance and expenses, there remains a net profit of 125,089 rubles 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, giving the shareholders a dividend of 12 rubles 50 copecks per share, being the same as the preceding year.

1882.

This company was established in 1870 with a capital of 2,000,000 rubles, of which only one-half is paid. The insurance premiums and other income amounted in the year 1882 to 984,686 rubles 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks. Deducting reinsurances and expenses of administration, there remains a balance of 116,283 rubles 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, and giving a dividend of 8 per cent.

THE LANDED BANK, OR CRÉDIT FONCIER.

1881.

The following is a statement for the period from May 13, 1881, to May 13, 1882:

DR.		CR.	
	<i>Rubles.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>
Loans on mortgages.....	77,994,633.20	Debentures in circulation.....	77,994,633.20
Arrears on properties and fines..	132,558.66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sum to be paid for bonds drawn out.....	586,763.60 $\frac{1}{2}$
In public securities.....	5,395,959.90	Various deposits.....	35,439,147.80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Value of buildings.....	721,561.83 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Office furniture.....	62,738.01	Total.....	114,020,544.61
Ready cash.....	35,931,776.58 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Total.....	120,239,228.19 $\frac{1}{2}$		

Leaving a balance in favor of this bank of 6,218,683 rubles 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks. The total number of estates on which loans were effected amounts to 6,927, and the number of landed properties exposed for sale within the above period amounts to 4,648, of which only 53 were sold.

Return for the period from May 13, 1882, to May 13, 1883:

DR.		CR.	
	<i>Rubles.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>
Loans on mortgages.....	78,840,878.71	Debentures in circulation.....	78,840,878.71
Various arrears on landed properties and fines.....	153,481.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Arrears to be paid.....	610,979.12
In public securities.....	5,336,381.05	Various deposits.....	34,349,165.49
Value of buildings and other property of the bank.....	784,922.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Total.....	113,801,023.32
Ready cash.....	34,898,316.55		
Total.....	120,013,980.41		

This statement leaves a balance in favor of the bank of 6,212,957 rubles 9 copecks, and showing a decrease from the previous year of 5,726 rubles 49½ copecks. The number of estates on which loans were effected amounted to 7,109, and the number of landed properties exposed for sale within the above period amounted to 2,529, of which only 22 were sold.

THE CRÉDIT FONCIER COMPANY OF THE CITY OF WARSAW.

1881.

The total amount of loans issued in 100-ruble debentures since the commencement of transactions by this company is returned: at first series, 7,613,000 rubles; second series, 8,378,500 rubles; third series, 11,581,500 rubles; total, 27,573,000 rubles; mortgaged on 1,845 houses, leaving in 1881 a net balance in favor of this company of 133,991 rubles 25 copecks.

1882.

The total amount of loans issued in 100-ruble debentures since the commencement of transactions by this company is returned: at first series, 5,730,000 rubles; second series, 13,025,500 rubles; third series, 14,425,800 rubles; fourth series, 461,660 rubles; total, 27,913,300 rubles; mortgaged on 2,003 houses, and leaving a net balance in favor of this bank for the year 1882 of 152,079 rubles 61 copecks.

RAILROADS.

WARSAW VIENNA LINE.

1881.

	Rubles.
Trains for Imperial family	870. 52
Passengers	1, 430, 662. 44
Military with baggage	23, 875. 22
Prisoners	1, 592. 08½
Luggage	79, 290. 30½
Animals	43, 079. 25½
Carriages	5, 115. 15
Dogs	1, 409. 60½
Goods	5, 622, 283. 45
Miscellaneous	648, 418. 73
Total	7, 856, 596. 76
Expenditure	5, 124, 184. 88
Balance	2, 732, 411. 88
Rent to Government, sinking fund, &c.	2, 084, 845. 96
Net profit for 1881	657, 565. 92

Showing a decrease from the previous year of 385,178 rubles 81½ copecks.

1882.

	Rubles.
Animals	48, 671. 36½
Trains for Imperial family	724. 60
Passengers	1, 586, 029. 43½
Military	29, 923. 16½
Luggage	81, 970. 62
Carriages	4, 066. 82
Dogs	1, 491. 55½
Goods	5, 525, 595. 23
Miscellaneous	598, 081. 90½
Total earnings	7, 876, 554. 69½
Expenditure	4, 161, 455. 52½
Balance in favor of this company	3, 715, 099. 17
Rent to Government sinking fund, &c.	2, 149, 863. 49
Net profit for 1882	1, 565, 235. 68

Showing an increase over the preceding year of 907,669 rubles 76 copecks.

WARSAW BROMBERG LINE.

1881.

	Rubles.
Trains for Imperial family	216.72
Passengers, 390,759	295,416.92
Military, with baggage	4,426.35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Luggage	20,249.60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carriages	797.66
Dogs	343.68
Animals	20,958.99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goods	620,741.82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous	131,690.31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total earnings	1,094,842.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Expenditures	1,079,223.01
Balance	15,619.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interest guaranteed by Government	279,045.00

Therefore the Government has to add 263,425.94 $\frac{1}{2}$ rubles, showing a decrease from the year 1880 in the income of 249,171 rubles 79 copecks, and in the expenditures of 239,807 rubles 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks.

1882.

	Rubles.
Trains for Imperial family	159.92
Passengers	298,862.45
Military	5,250.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Luggage	20,190.44
Carriages	618.82
Dogs	326.53
Animals	16,643.92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goods	680,957.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous	178,707.02
Total	1,201,716.90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Expenditures	1,060,357.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balance	141,359.73
Interest guaranteed by Government	279,045.00

The Government has, therefore, to add 137,685 rubles 27 copecks, or 125,840 rubles 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks less than the preceding year.

WARSAW TERESPOL LINE.

1881.

	Rubles.
Passengers	540,834.12
Military and prisoners	31,748.70
Luggage	47,608.30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Military baggage	5,650.17
Carriages	3,709.71
Dogs	680.19
Animals	202,469.40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goods	1,050,817.63
Miscellaneous	169,520.55
Total income	2,053,038.78
Expenditure	1,544,701.48
Balance	508,337.30
Paid to the Government for using its Terespol Brzesc line	12,098.84
Balance	496,238.46
Interest guaranteed by the Government	815,404.57

Therefore the Government has to add 319,166.11 rubles, showing the decrease from the year 1880 in the income of 1,825.74 rubles 75 copecks, or 8.89 per cent., and an increase over the same year in the expenditure of 58,614 rubles 99 copecks, or 3.89 per cent.

1882.

	Rubles.
Passengers	580, 249. 27
Military	36, 130. 14½
Luggage	43, 215. 84
Carriages	4, 805. 19
Dogs	674. 00
Animals	200, 613. 11
Goods	1, 012, 986. 95
Miscellaneous	228, 618. 45
Total	2, 107, 292. 95½
Expenditures	1, 491, 279. 97
Balance	616, 012. 98½
Paid to the Government for the use of its Terespol Brzesc line	15, 068. 12
Balance	600, 944. 86½

Interests guaranteed by the Government amount to 852,713.67; therefore the Government has to add 251,768 rubles 80½ copecks, or 67,397 rubles 30½ copecks less than the previous year.

LODZ LINE.

1881.

	Rubles.
Passengers	81, 611. 65
Military	676. 49½
Luggage	3, 818. 47½
Animals	3, 544. 66
Military baggage	86. 02
Carriages	232. 16
Goods	319, 316. 92
Miscellaneous	30, 947. 78
Total income	440, 234. 16
Expenditure	348, 221. 63½
Balance	92, 012. 52½

Showing an increase over the previous year of 72,069 rubles 7 copecks. The income guaranteed by the Government amounts to, paper rubles, 98,532.42, and as the net income of the company for 1881 was 92,012.52½, the Government therefore had to add 6,419.89½ rubles.

1882.

	Rubles.
Passengers	88, 249. 37
Military	909. 15½
Luggage	3, 807. 57½
Carriages	126. 02
Animals	3, 541. 33
Goods	337, 385. 28
Miscellaneous	32, 560. 32
Total	466, 579. 05
Expenditures	340, 089. 27½
Balance	126, 489. 77½
Income guaranteed by the Government amounts to	102, 830. 91
Net profit for 1882	23, 658. 86½

VISTULA LINE.

1881.

	Rubles.
Passengers	716, 894. 36
Military and prisoners	39, 768. 22
Luggage	50, 732. 38
Carriages	6, 346. 86

	Rubles.
Animals	98,680.71
Goods	1,659,690.04
Miscellaneous	377,575.19
Total income	2,949,687.76
Expenditure	2,551,662.55½
Balance in favor of this company	398,025.20½
Showing an increase over the preceding year of 357.127 rubles 55½ copecks.	

1882.

	Rubles.
Passengers	747,094.83
Military	37,303.75
Luggage	57,602.73
Carriage	91.12
Dogs	827.59
Animals	1,352.30
Goods	2,358,809.98
Miscellaneous	383,310.33½
Total	3,586,392.63½
Expenditures	2,763,828.37½
Balance ..	822,564.26

Showing an increase over the previous year of 424,539 rubles 05½ copecks.

Table of equivalents for the various weights and measures used in this report.

Korzec equal to 3.5 English bushels.
 Chetvert equal to 5.77 English bushels.
 Last of grain 11½ English quarters.
 Pood equal to 36.4 English pounds.
 Vlocka equal to 41.48 English acres.
 Viedro equal to 2.70 gallons.
 Garniec equal to 0.88 English gallons.
 Klafter equal to 216 English cubic feet.
 Arshin equal to 28 English inches.

JOSEPH RAWICZ,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
 Warsaw, March 10, 1886.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

External commerce of the Kingdom of Poland, via the Polish custom-houses, for the year 1881.

Commerce.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rubles.	Rubles.
Goods	104,769,499	112,482,105
Gold coin, foreign	694,932	100,039
Gold coin, Russian	19,219	31,331,306
Gold bullion	435,953	.....
Silver bullion	2,903,990	9,020
Silver coin, foreign	75,499	358,328
Silver coin, Russian	82,275	12,213
Total	108,981,367	144,293,011

Making a total of 253,274,378 rubles, and showing an increase over the preceding year of 7,547,620 rubles.

By excluding the custom-house of Wierzbolowo, as representing nearly the exclusive transit to Russia by railway, the following will be the external trade for Poland:

Commerce.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Goods.....	85,921,187	73,189,052
Gold coin, foreign.....	694,932	100,039
Gold coin, Russian.....	19,219	.....
Gold bullion.....	.....	.....
Silver bullion.....	156,133	9,020
Silver coin, foreign.....	75,499	12,213
Silver coin, Russian.....	28,275	18,250
Total.....	86,895,245	73,328,574

Making a total of 160,223,819 rubles, showing a decrease from the previous year of 8,802,912 rubles; namely, in the imports a decrease of 20,002,513 rubles, and in the exports an increase of 11,199,601 rubles.

The duty on goods imported via the Polish custom-houses in the year 1881, excluding Wierzbolowo, amounts to 8,813,278 metallic rubles and 477,511 bank-note rubles, and showing a decrease from the previous year of 2,030,859 metallic rubles and 66,349 bank-note rubles.

Imports for 1881.

Articles.	Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Cotton, raw.....	476,940	15,603,850
Woolen yarn.....	669,537	12,141,487
Metals.....	241,996	6,069,348
Salt.....	185,213	4,189,175
Steel and iron articles.....	1,033,091	3,654,063
Cotton yarn.....	153,750	3,447,815
Agricultural implements.....	886,106	3,361,980
Machinery.....	1,044,904	2,522,474
Herrings.....	911,678	2,358,091
Petroleum.....	213,907	1,744,941
Chemicals.....	211,741	1,742,548
Coal.....	18,147	1,618,396
Colors and dyes.....	238,592	2,146,877
Woolen stuffs.....	1,570,506	1,419,782
Fruits, dried.....	27,916	1,248,595
Cotton stuffs.....	358,246	1,135,496
Wine.....	48,475	1,123,151
Clothes.....	354,350	1,010,654
Flax and hemp textiles.....	377,383	955,060
Watches and clocks.....	3,313,709	917,728
Articles of food.....	1,250	851,043
Groceries.....	262,262	836,958
Joiners' and turners' articles.....	124,058	737,436
Yeast.....	1,702	649,939
Plants.....	.....	643,876
Oil.....	87,509	632,846
Ores, various.....	6,784	585,652
Rice.....	53,880	578,584
Hides.....	28,561	574,512
Tar.....	4,536	550,217
Tallow.....	.....	493,914
Pig-iron articles.....	177,137	469,257
Stones.....	4,134	392,635
Silk, raw.....	482,101	385,297
Paper.....	70,392	352,676
Flour.....	1,020	327,468
Silk stuffs.....	458,309	316,718
Glass.....	27,941	290,142
Timber.....	792	281,242
Tulles and laces.....	315,025	271,125
Leather.....	84,431	265,588
Corn.....	11,206	264,695
Carpenters' articles.....	17,330	258,053
Stearine.....	.....	242,406

Imports for 1881—Continued.

Articles.	Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Fancy articles	75, 217	226, 195
Flax and hemp yarn	3, 475	238, 806
Gutta-percha articles	61, 465	224, 679
Clay	14, 334	229, 136
Musical instruments	64, 985	222, 049
Hops	133, 090	220, 591
Rosin	15, 365	200, 504
Buttons	50, 725	186, 269
Draining pipes		172, 072
Paraffine		161, 744
Starch	6, 744	160, 833
Cement	16, 673	159, 141
Furs	971, 260	154, 919
Copper articles	24, 975	139, 350
Earthenware and porcelain	18, 031	136, 864
Fruits, fresh	9, 502	134, 701
Potters' articles	9, 018	133, 389
Tobacco	49, 917	131, 266
Tea	515, 864	131, 019
Books and engravings	1, 190, 520	117, 883
Papier maché	2, 662	112, 228
Grease, fish	152, 007	112, 343
Emery	2, 863	104, 678
Tanning materials	367	88, 916
Feathers	1, 248	86, 187
Bricks and tiles	670	82, 387
Beverages, gallons	7, 812	82, 152
Leather articles	23, 074	81, 794
Perfumery	24, 832	81, 527
Optician instruments	30, 936	78, 111
Beads, glass	7, 109	77, 355
Porter	8, 125	65, 676
Coral	1, 755	64, 136
Asphalt	10, 344	62, 643
Toys		60, 862
Gums, various	20, 320	56, 403
Guano	5, 476	56, 313
Zinc and tin articles	21, 950	54, 814
Rum	1, 818	54, 027
Naphtha	2, 726	52, 969
Hats and caps	156, 215	51, 175
Mathematical instruments	29, 610	48, 779
Cheese	7, 176	47, 774
Mahogany	24, 902	47, 702
Gold and silver articles	2, 317	47, 589
Cattle		46, 856
Drawing instruments	8, 984	46, 568
Railway cars	20, 543	46, 000
Brass articles		45, 666
Apparatuses for chemicals	1, 312	42, 527
Plumes	31, 775	42, 148
Plumbers' articles	2, 337	39, 987
Potash	726	38, 952
Raisins	411	38, 855
Brimstone	16, 276	36, 106
Glue	17, 240	35, 730
Baskets	1, 380	35, 943
Brandy	1, 404	35, 578
Wax		35, 565
Rags		34, 861
Butter	33	30, 237
Matches	316	30, 075
Mustard	5, 598	29, 432
Drugs	61, 810	28, 555
Ether	12, 320	28, 349
Corkwood	807	28, 401
Teasels	4, 473	29, 760
Grits		28, 126
Straw articles	35, 505	25, 772
Cod-liver oil		24, 722
Gypsum articles	4, 436	23, 911
Beddings	9, 321	17, 241
Umbrellas	66, 458	15, 780
Beer	58	14, 108
Hair	4, 436	13, 695
Carriages	2, 194	11, 808
Miscellaneous, under 10, 000	2, 041, 381	34, 126
Total	18, 848, 312	85, 921, 187
Showing a decrease from 1880	12, 218, 294	18, 355, 026

Exports for 1881.

Articles.	Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Corn.....	1,643,235	35,349,556
Timber.....	149,971	6,435,098
Flax, raw.....	17,327,682	6,241,552
Hemp, raw.....	3,898,014	5,417,569
Wool, raw.....	809,885	3,942,715
Cattle.....	284,620	2,315,285
Seed, poppy and sunflower.....	75,060	1,908,632
Furs.....	6,968,335	1,127,506
Linseed.....	1,076,424	986,505
Bristles.....	751,720	677,725
Plants.....	11,562	627,454
Spirits.....		622,619
Oil cakes.....	103,696	551,199
Hives.....	1,714,800	545,549
Mead and honey.....		632,870
Caviare.....	36,180	508,600
Silk, raw.....	34,990	451,550
Eggs.....		372,551
Poultry.....	46,278	395,655
Luggage.....	329,925	337,596
Bones.....	160,788	349,935
Groceries.....	318,330	296,723
Horses.....	240,500	284,643
Garden seeds.....	23,490	256,319
Rags.....	490,944	186,153
Hair, horse.....	62,320	178,426
Woolen stuffs.....	7,050	164,833
Turpentine.....		162,421
Butter.....	5,544	107,269
Oakum, flax.....	437,670	201,083
Books and maps.....	34,268	129,281
Leather.....	94,225	97,341
Feathers, split.....	13,420	70,259
Metals, articles.....	67,642	67,730
Pictures and engravings.....	4,730	66,752
Meat.....	122,380	64,240
Metals, raw.....	70,084	63,684
Machinery.....	9,900	59,121
Joiners' articles.....	6,280	57,634
Hemp seed.....	4,764	53,208
Flax and hemp textiles.....	142,635	46,444
Ore, iron.....		45,943
Tails, horse.....	412,432	45,315
Tallow.....	106,456	43,720
Tobacco.....	67,084	42,800
Stones.....		42,751
Guano.....		44,364
Hops.....	1,650	32,360
Lime and cement.....	12	29,181
Downs.....	4,133	24,850
Glue.....	60,288	27,960
Hair, goat.....		23,868
Glass articles.....	480	23,003
Sugar.....		19,466
Drugs.....	14,015	22,144
Tar.....		13,986
Potash.....		13,875
Naphtha.....		11,862
Anise.....	8,252	10,718
Miscellaneous, under 10,000.....	1,038,910	259,601
Total.....	39,293,053	73,189,052
Showing an increase over 1880.....	7,494,924	11,364,763

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1881.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Town of Warsaw.</i>			<i>Rubles.</i>
Tanneries	30	1, 192	4, 794, 456
Tobacco	12	3, 080	3, 973, 760
Distilleries of rum and brandy	15	201	2, 978, 915
Machinery	15	2, 405	3, 850, 681
Metal, particles of	20	1, 967	2, 809, 687
Breweries	20	388	1, 991, 345
Steam mills	5	249	1, 600, 440
Woolen stuffs	5	543	920, 770
Plated ware	9	638	813, 493
Joiners' articles	10	940	687, 565
Gas	1	307	551, 000
Chemicals	3	162	538, 350
Soap and candles	3	99	519, 690
Lamps	4	285	309, 500
Perfumery	5	70	295, 618
Carriages	14	303	289, 050
Chocolate	4	89	267, 205
Asphalt	4	85	214, 360
Looking glass	5	31	190, 717
Cheese	18	100	187, 764
Bakers	1	70	186, 000
Grease for machinery	2	34	162, 705
Steel	6	198	160, 520
Surgical instruments	5	92	150, 760
Buttons	6	93	127, 650
Pianos	2	80	113, 100
Carpenters	5	141	110, 500
Gum laces	2	52	107, 000
Hydraulic works	3	88	102, 775
Stove tiles	7	78	102, 550
Cotton	3	34	94, 457
Horn	1	110	85, 000
Starch	8	32	83, 615
Artificial mineral water	11	61	81, 568
Brushes	1	82	78, 000
Fire-arms	3	76	75, 000
Oil colors	2	26	74, 432
Mill stones	3	54	68, 500
Paper hangings	3	70	67, 555
Chicory	3	32	66, 725
Gypsum articles	7	40	65, 800
Envelopes	3	30	44, 500
Vinegar	5	11	37, 360
Lead, sheet	1	7	35, 000
Shoe-blackening	3	35	32, 030
Miscellaneous	22	224	163, 847
Total	320	14, 984	29, 261, 405
Increase over the year 1880	4		
Decrease from the year 1880		385	1, 321, 069
<i>Government of Warsaw.</i>			
Sugar	19	9, 475	8, 915, 540
Mills, wind and water	1, 159	1, 353	5, 069, 963
Steel foundries	2	1, 271	4, 654, 395
Flax and hemp textiles	1	6, 200	2, 400, 000
Distilleries of spirits	49	314	1, 746, 366
Soap and candles	20	177	931, 308
Brick-kilns	103	1, 930	852, 871
Breweries	32	210	545, 227
Paper mills	2	633	526, 985
Steam mills	11	79	441, 383
Chicory	2	112	321, 550
Earthenware	3	258	207, 000
Distilleries of rum and brandy	8	49	196, 593
Glass	2	156	191, 700
Tanneries	47	99	137, 269
Bakers	2	16	177, 800
Saw-mills	7	52	117, 160
Woolen stuffs	6	57	109, 625
Chemicals	4	39	93, 450
Tallow	2	4	74, 201
Iron foundries	2	60	64, 800
Starch	5	33	48, 050
Iron works	4	44	37, 800
Matches	5	87	36, 300

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1881—Continued.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Government of Warsaw—Continued.</i>			<i>Rubles.</i>
Agricultural implements.....	3	58	32,542
Stove tiles.....	3	28	31,250
Joiners' articles.....	1	40	30,000
Saddleries.....	1	50	23,856
Colors and dyes.....	2	13	21,000
Vinegar.....	17	20	20,839
Potters.....	1	20	15,550
Dyers.....	2	21	15,300
Glue.....	1	12	12,500
Miscellaneous, under 10,000.....	86	204	101,291
Total.....	1,614	23,174	28,141,454
Increase over the year 1880.....		812	742,135
Decrease from the year 1880.....	41		
<i>Government of Kalish.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits.....	77	486	17,561,190
Mills, wind and water.....	1,167	1,562	1,564,427
Sugar.....	5	1,260	993,000
Yarn.....	8	315	957,218
Cotton stuffs.....	5	657	818,000
Woolen stuffs.....	19	617	631,000
Cloth.....	2	483	365,360
Tanneries.....	65	246	305,845
Distilleries of rum and brandy.....	5	50	298,262
Breweries.....	26	118	250,250
Brick-kilns.....	93	354	244,550
Paper.....	5	412	210,500
Agricultural implements.....	17	220	155,988
Soap and candles.....	16	45	106,708
Oil mills.....	108	171	99,768
Teazeler.....	3	100	60,000
Saw-mills.....	6	51	56,750
Earthenware.....	3	169	56,132
Steam mills.....	7	21	55,300
Laces.....	4	93	54,700
Dyers.....	29	54	50,230
Coppersmiths.....	12	44	45,400
Potters.....	61	109	36,600
Mead and honey.....	20	37	34,070
Bones, burnt.....	2	20	22,060
Glass.....	3	164	21,700
Vinegar.....	17	24	16,180
Pianos.....	2	20	16,000
Gas.....	1	11	20,000
Miscellaneous.....	37	101	34,017
Total.....	1,825	8,014	9,335,905
Increase over the year 1880.....			574,058
Decrease from the year 1880.....	148	5	
<i>Government of Petrokow.</i>			
Cotton stuffs.....	3,857	21,175	31,119,130
Woolen stuffs.....	389	8,841	17,851,020
Ore mines.....	92	2,353	6,078,634
Coal and lead mines.....	29	5,905	3,138,487
Mills, wind and water.....	817	1,245	3,137,410
Distilleries of spirits.....	69	369	2,084,430
Bakers.....	413	562	1,953,680
Saw-mills.....	144	923	1,118,850
Flax and silk stuffs.....	6,695	7,070	1,014,510
Steam mills.....	11	94	855,580
Brick-kilns.....	95	1,309	615,820
Breweries.....	43	246	587,300
Distilleries of rum and brandy.....	8	136	529,640
Paper mills.....	13	281	445,890
Agricultural implements.....	8	436	435,010
Lime and cement.....	80	662	399,930
Sugar.....	2	885	335,576
Tanneries.....	106	273	313,230
Soap and candles.....	15	68	298,250
Ceruse.....	2	41	272,580
Oil mills.....	39	104	213,260
Bones, articles.....	1	190	160,000
Glass.....	4	243	135,800
Gas.....	1	67	85,030
Chicory.....	2	36	51,000

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1881—Continued.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Government of Petrokow—Continued.</i>			<i>Rubles.</i>
Sirup	1	50	44, 630
Vinegar	7	26	28, 020
Starch	2	30	16, 700
Peat	5	74	12, 040
Matches	1	23	10, 100
Miscellaneous	10	23	12, 770
Total	12, 961	53, 740	73, 354, 201
Increase over the year 1880	224	701	.....
Decrease from the year 1880 .....	.....	.....	1, 552, 899
<i>Government of Lublin.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits	66	364	2, 558, 033
Mills, wind and water	369	541	562, 409
Iron works	2	352	492, 682
Sugar	4	1, 070	362, 060
Breweries	44	194	349, 035
Steam mills	11	86	242, 311
Tobacco	3	217	190, 432
Brick-kilns	91	304	187, 607
Saw-mills	48	115	179, 133
Tanneries	42	111	151, 324
Agricultural implements	7	158	118, 718
Furniture	2	225	116, 500
Starch	2	43	80, 000
Soap and candles	9	32	69, 037
Glass	8	107	58, 321
Cloth	19	87	48, 930
Turpentine	11	35	46, 014
Oil mills	48	83	53, 861
Gas	1	12	26, 770
Stove tiles	3	40	23, 950
Parquets, floor	1	17	14, 100
Miscellaneous	38	203	66, 874
Total	829	4, 396	5, 978, 101
Increase over the year 1880	8	.....	.....
Decrease from the year 1880 .....	.....	187	721, 015
<i>Government of Radom.</i>			
Iron works	52	3, 011	3, 099, 328
Distilleries of spirits	29	156	940, 922
Tanneries	39	325	627, 914
Steam mills	10	48	530, 213
Sugar	3	542	459, 272
Brick-kilns	21	195	347, 483
Breweries	27	156	241, 468
Distilleries of rum and brandy	4	17	155, 050
Glass	4	64	94, 600
Saw mills	19	47	74, 677
Earthenware	2	133	72, 400
Agricultural implements	5	111	53, 963
Oil mills	6	17	30, 388
Nails	2	39	28, 687
Miscellaneous	34	162	59, 641
Total	256	5, 023	6, 816, 006
Increase over the year 1880	9	287	108, 227
<i>Government of Kielce.</i>			
Cotton stuffs	1	1, 000	1, 668, 000
Distilleries of spirits	43	252	1, 247, 989
Mills, water	30	114	990, 554
Sugar	2	373	475, 900
Paper mills	3	198	261, 000
Zinc mines	1	406	240, 885
Breweries	26	88	194, 158
Saw mills	65	164	181, 786
Iron works	13	185	158, 367
Pig-iron foundries	4	154	152, 560
Steam mills	1	17	123, 750
Glass	3	64	75, 770
Brick-kilns	58	222	73, 433
Tanneries	21	78	65, 738
Soap	4	21	46, 600
Brimstone	1	112	40, 000

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1881—Continued.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Government of Kielce—Continued.</i>			
			<i>Rubles.</i>
Oil mills	8	16	27, 839
Engineering	5	68	27, 540
Distilleries of rum and brandy	3	13	26, 020
Chicory	2	20	15, 750
Dyers	2	17	12, 500
Lime	9	18	11, 510
Agricultural implements	1	18	10, 400
Miscellaneous	46	166	45, 949
Total	352	3, 753	6, 173, 998
Increase over the year 1880		52	315, 970
Decrease from the year 1880	6		
<i>Government of Lomza.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits	27	143	1, 028, 713
Steam mills	3	38	438, 500
Saw mills	9	72	385, 079
Breweries	41	136	287, 222
Mills, wind	296	323	249, 337
Mills, water	135	220	228, 622
Sugar	2	99	144, 800
Cloth	5	48	99, 345
Brick-kilns	42	153	64, 334
Tanneries	28	72	53, 730
Amber	1	4	30, 000
Distilleries of rum and brandy	6	22	49, 456
Tobacco	1	32	23, 120
Tin ware	28	39	12, 684
Turpentine	16	48	12, 364
Glass	1	17	12, 146
Potters	41	48	12, 142
Miscellaneous	121	217	64, 204
Total	803	1, 731	3, 195, 828
Increase over the year 1880			359, 602
Decrease from the year 1880	3	150	
<i>Government of Plock.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits	20	129	1, 018, 438
Mills, water	80	159	426, 206
Sugar	2	580	391, 387
Breweries	31	132	302, 149
Pig-iron foundries	3	277	229, 300
Steam mills	3	20	197, 900
Brick-kilns	106	424	182, 378
Saw mills	21	152	126, 126
Distilleries of rum and brandy	3	16	63, 676
Soap and candles	6	17	37, 646
Iron works	5	21	31, 496
Tanneries	32	68	31, 480
Glass	2	47	28, 200
Agricultural implements	1	30	22, 900
Oil mills	19	38	10, 924
Miscellaneous	16	57	28, 370
Total	350	2, 167	3, 128, 578
Increase over the year 1880	33	121	367, 611
<i>Government of Siedlce.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits	67	330	2, 349, 545
Glass	9	430	319, 046
Breweries	51	172	243, 765
Mills, wind	96	141	183, 103
Steam mills	7	44	167, 135
Brick-kilns	64	166	116, 249
Saw mills	14	64	103, 843
Sugar	1	420	100, 000
Tanneries	47	119	75, 296
Mills, water	30	34	58, 194
Shoe pegs	2	84	55, 950
Oil mills	39	69	25, 522
Distilleries of rum and brandy	1	6	19, 500
Soap and candles	16	21	18, 921
Stove tiles	3	8	18, 840

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1881—Continued.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Government of Siedlce—Continued.</i>			
Iron foundries	1	10	<i>Rubles.</i> 18,000
Miscellaneous	83	152	75,292
Total	531	2,270	3,948,201
Increase over the year 1880	4	.....	285,603
Decrease from the year 1880 .....	.....	274	.....
<i>Government of Suwalki.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits	31	168	447,003
Mills, water	51	83	359,350
Iron foundries	9	116	93,486
Breweries	45	101	59,423
Brick-kilns	25	89	43,400
Distilleries of rum and brandy	4	14	23,950
Glass	1	16	14,500
Iron works	2	7	13,000
Miscellaneous	9	23	13,200
Total	177	617	1,067,311
Increase over the year 1880	20	66	.....
Decrease over the year 1880 .....	.....	.....	570,639

RECAPITULATION.

Name of government.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Rubles.</i>			
Town of Warsaw	320	14,984	29,261,405
Government of Warsaw	1,614	23,174	28,141,464
Government of Kalish	1,825	8,014	9,335,905
Government of Petrokow	12,961	53,740	73,354,301
Government of Lublin	829	4,396	5,978,101
Government of Radom	256	5,023	6,816,006
Government of Kielce	352	3,753	6,173,998
Government of Plock	350	2,167	3,128,575
Government of Lomza	803	1,731	3,195,828
Government of Siedlce	531	2,270	3,948,201
Government of Suwalki	177	617	1,067,311
Total	20,018	119,869	170,401,098
Increase over the year 1880	104	1,038	.....
Decrease from the year 1880 .....	.....	.....	1,412,416

Agricultural produce (in chetverts) sown and reaped in the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1881.

SOWN.

Name of government.	Winter wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buck- wheat.	Other spring grain.	Potatoes.
Warsaw	72,385	225,088	188,605	47,850	13,822	42,126	840,674
Kalish	78,163	241,514	169,746	.....	.....	310,440	655,560
Petrokow	42,565	209,698	162,807	48,300	18,228	23,546	512,084
Lublin	91,128	187,327	134,574	73,514	47,829	33,676	340,208
Radom	46,105	182,909	128,835	67,482	16,918	29,125	384,387
Plock	79,310	185,150	119,068	30,117	20,538	48,879	415,161
Kielce	53,962	120,664	103,198	78,577	3,955	21,173	265,815
Lomza	48,145	145,116	95,235	35,620	21,105	27,593	369,719
Siedlce	54,243	158,872	115,287	45,167	23,968	21,619	317,838
Suwalki	21,782	190,421	144,919	76,827	5,812	25,334	319,962
Total	587,788	1,846,759	1,362,274	503,454	172,175	585,511	4,421,408
Increase over the year 1880	13,534	.....	.....	2,761	.....	173,128	132,997
Decrease from the year 1880 .....	.....	18,725	100,734	.....	9,693	.....	.....

Agricultural produce (in chetverts) sown and reaped in the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1881—Continued.

REAPED.

Name of government.	Winter wheat	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buck-wheat.	Other spring grain.	Potatoes.
Warsaw	326, 213	1, 136, 619	896, 746	258, 921	58, 212	200, 554	5, 211, 830
Kalish	427, 269	1, 324, 285	997, 794	.....	.....	721, 167	4, 448, 534
Petrokow	208, 906	950, 691	894, 226	276, 588	83, 500	104, 675	3, 021, 111
Lublin	553, 291	980, 508	794, 839	418, 574	207, 954	184, 780	2, 401, 812
Radom	281, 431	907, 281	709, 290	441, 400	62, 764	167, 862	3, 262, 453
Plock	455, 116	1, 049, 294	794, 832	202, 525	164, 644	331, 128	3, 013, 799
Kielce	375, 761	653, 556	742, 227	470, 121	13, 857	107, 652	2, 267, 558
Lomza	249, 867	662, 480	479, 257	203, 569	87, 154	137, 291	1, 892, 619
Siedlce	296, 241	803, 251	585, 250	222, 231	116, 444	91, 882	1, 906, 151
Suvalki	97, 688	983, 628	763, 612	429, 547	22, 158	124, 676	1, 950, 659
Total	3, 271, 783	9, 451, 593	7, 658, 073	2, 923, 476	813, 687	2, 171, 667	29, 376, 526
Increase over the year 1880 ..	.....	2, 082, 272	1, 038, 893	367, 796	217, 154	333, 237	9, 244, 304
Decrease from the year 1880 ..	102, 450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing the population of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1881.

Name of government.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Births.			Deaths.			Marriages.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Warsaw	449, 289	466, 686	915, 975	17, 524	16, 508	34, 032	12, 434	11, 662	24, 096	7, 885
Kalish	371, 913	393, 490	765, 403	13, 836	13, 619	27, 455	8, 633	8, 851	17, 484	5, 847
Petrokow	410, 786	427, 142	837, 928	16, 055	16, 423	32, 478	10, 217	10, 293	20, 510	7, 795
Radom	307, 810	325, 915	633, 725	13, 633	12, 962	26, 595	8, 718	8, 419	17, 137	6, 082
Lublin	418, 135	442, 247	860, 382	17, 292	17, 228	34, 520	13, 063	12, 519	25, 582	7, 789
Plock	260, 411	277, 730	538, 141	11, 034	10, 800	21, 834	7, 782	7, 606	15, 388	4, 758
Kielce	304, 402	318, 440	622, 842	13, 439	13, 079	26, 518	9, 172	9, 215	18, 387	6, 051
Lomza .....	.....	.....	538, 588	11, 047	10, 839	21, 886	7, 451	7, 544	14, 995	4, 913
Siedlce .....	.....	.....	616, 649	9, 948	10, 282	20, 230	7, 383	8, 253	15, 636	4, 298
Suvalki	297, 831	305, 343	603, 174	8, 787	8, 725	17, 512	6, 482	6, 646	13, 128	3, 874
Town of Warsaw	185, 633	198, 957	384, 590	6, 875	6, 613	13, 488	6, 439	5, 560	11, 999	3, 689
Total .....	.....	.....	7, 317, 397	139, 470	137, 078	276, 548	97, 774	96, 568	194, 342	62, 981
Increase over 1880 .....	.....	.....	98, 220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 064	.....
Decrease from 1880 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 707	.....	.....	.....	21

Number of the different schools and scholars in the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1881.

Name of government.	University.	Imperial female institution.	Mathematical gymnasium.	Philological gymnasium.	Female gymnasium.	Male progymnasium.	Female progymnasium.	Teachers' seminary.	Commercial Sunday school.	Deaf and dumb institution.	Lutheran schools.	Drawing school.	Veterinary school.	Roman Catholic seminary.	Upper working-class school.	Sunday working-class school.	Agricultural institution.	Private schools and boarding schools.	Jewish schools.	Elementary schools.	No. of schools.	Total male.	Total female.
Warsaw (town)	1, 137	1	620	3, 335	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	258	1	1	1	13	1	195	1	1	230	17, 134	9, 037
Warsaw (government)		266	592	2	1, 386	460	206	63	543	183	102	1	69	2	12	4, 874	144	5, 508	144	102	419	15, 461	9, 562
Kalish								84			366			125	678			757	12, 859	8, 141	431	13, 887	8, 235
Petrokow								86	31		115	1			10	610		1, 056	10, 679	6, 258	548	22, 789	15, 554
Lublin		1		402	264	245	174		85		714	1			352	911		746	317	19, 017	418	13, 225	5, 222
Radom								53	20		493			2	10	376	225	1, 410	735	453	3, 826	6, 841	3, 799
Kielce								107			87				11	299		101	101	10, 674	307	12, 044	6, 617
Plock								105	14		6				19	705		278	8, 765	4, 889	185	10, 893	6, 027
Lomza																	7	742	10	5, 572		6, 732	2, 350
Siedlce								96			9						273	858	127	1, 833	281	8, 190	4, 180
Suwalki											82				5	245		47	241	3, 611	202	10, 112	2, 389
Total																					3, 610	137, 308	72, 972
Showing increase over year 1880																					39	4, 943	5, 569

Average prices of the different articles of food, &c., in the Warsaw market for the year 1881.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Rubles.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>
Wheat..... per chetvert..	15 75	Calf..... per head..	8 00
Rye..... do.....	12 41½	Sheep..... do.....	4 62½
Barley..... do.....	8 95	Pig, fat..... do.....	56 50
Oats..... do.....	6 45½	Pig, medium..... do.....	32 50
Buckwheat..... do.....	9 40	Pig, lean..... do.....	20 00
Peas..... do.....	13 25	Horse, carriage..... do.....	150 00
Beans..... do.....	15 00	Horse, cart..... do.....	100 00
Potatoes..... do.....	3 35	Ox-hide..... per piece..	12 00
Salt..... per pound..	2½	Horse-hide..... do.....	5 00
Beet-roots..... per chetvert..	3 00	Calf-hide..... do.....	1 80
Beef..... per pound..	16½	Sheep-skin..... do.....	80
Pork..... do.....	17	Wood, hard..... per klafter..	18 00
Veal..... do.....	15½	Wood, soft..... do.....	16 00
Mutton..... do.....	14½	Flour, wheat..... per poood..	2 57½
Lard..... do.....	25	Flour, rye..... do.....	1 95
Butter..... do.....	38	Tallow..... do.....	6 60
Candles, stearine..... do.....	26	Naphtha..... per vedro..	1 80
Candles, tallow..... do.....	20	Spirits, 78 per cent..... do.....	8 20
Candles, wax..... do.....	75	Spirits, 46 per cent..... do.....	5 17½
Bread, white..... do.....	5½	Vinegar..... do.....	80
Bread, black..... do.....	3½	Coal..... per chetvert..	1 55
Soap, common..... do.....	12	Bricks..... per 1,000 pieces..	16 00
Ox, fat..... per head..	119 50	Lime..... per poood..	22½
Ox, medium..... do.....	101 50	A day laborer..... per diem..	60
Ox, lean..... do.....	91 75		

External commerce of the Kingdom of Poland, via the Polish custom-houses, for the year 1882.

Description.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Goods.....	126, 825, 424	138, 997, 582
Gold coin, foreign.....	905, 974	3, 537, 886
Gold coin, Russian.....		27, 460, 241
Gold bullion.....	453, 516	
Silver bullion.....	1, 888, 250	23, 500
Silver coin, foreign.....	6, 794	6, 572
Silver coin, Russian.....	19, 775	30, 855
Total.....	130, 099, 733	170, 056, 636

Making a total of 300,156,369 rubles, and showing an increase over the preceding year of 46,881,991 rubles.

By excluding the custom-house of Wierzbolowo as representing nearly the exclusive transit to Russia by railway, the following will be the external trade for Poland:

Description.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Goods.....	108, 220, 756	93, 752, 416
Gold coin, foreign.....	905, 974	108, 186
Gold coin, Russian.....		
Gold bullion.....		
Silver bullion.....		23, 500
Silver coin, Russian.....	19, 775	6, 572
Silver coin, foreign.....	6, 794	30, 855
Total.....	109, 153, 299	93, 921, 529

Making a total of 203,074,828 rubles, and showing an increase over the previous year of 42,851,009 rubles, namely, in the imports an increase of 22,258,054, and in the exports an increase of 20,592,955 rubles. The duty on goods imported and exported via the Polish custom-houses, excluding Wierzbolowo, amounts in the year 1882 to 15,897,417 paper rubles.

Imports for 1882.

Name of articles.	Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
Artificial manure.....	poods.. 15, 168	40, 507
Asphalt.....	do.....	69, 376
Articles of food.....	do..... 2, 067	160, 143
Agricultural implements.....	do..... 20, 864	223, 075
Brimstone.....	do..... 1, 233	63, 694
Bricks.....	pieces.. 3, 971	1, 545, 538
Bricks.....	poods..	110, 056
Baskets.....	do..... 123	13, 648
Buttons.....	do..... 1, 823	12, 205
Bead.....	do..... 549	14, 704
Boats.....	rubles..	82, 686
Books, pictures, and engravings.....	do..... 1, 555, 740	749, 939
Corn.....	poods.. 3, 784	91, 624
Cheese.....	do..... 191	4, 265
Colonial products.....	do..... 10, 207	119, 644
Cotton, raw.....	do..... 152	1, 287, 313
Cotton, spun.....	do..... 3, 489	90, 320
Cotton, stuffs.....	do..... 7, 819	26, 536
Clay.....	do..... 5, 274	381, 325
Cement.....	do..... 21, 625	361, 456
Coal.....	do..... 96, 082	20, 101, 503
Cattle and horses.....	rubles.. 600	55, 001
Carpenters' and joiners' articles.....	poods.. 7, 218	191, 658
Carpenter articles.....	arshines.. 890	7, 550
Clothes.....	rubles.. 263, 477	891, 303
Carriages.....	poods.. 56	161
Carriages.....	pieces.. 10	100
Chemical apparatus.....	poods.. 51	9, 038
Clocks and watches.....	pieces.. 26, 918	30, 257
Clocks and watches.....	poods.. 120	482
Caps and hats.....	rubles.. 108, 480	101, 313
Colors and dyes.....	poods.. 15, 838	363, 875
Chemicals and drugs.....	do..... 51, 039	882, 242
Draining pipes.....	pieces..	128, 380
Draining pipes.....	poods.. 1, 842	1, 763
Emery.....	do.....	37, 552
Earthenware and porcelain.....	do..... 410	9, 575
Flour.....	do..... 720	131, 864
Fruits.....	do..... 16, 562	605, 320
Fish.....	do..... 380, 283	904, 757
Fish.....	barrels.. 17, 226	64, 841
Flax and hemp.....	poods.. 121	12, 365
Furs.....	rubles.. 1, 022, 646	1, 443, 700
Feathers, split.....	poods.. 64	4, 409
Flax and hemp, spun.....	do..... 79	18, 574
Fish grease.....	do..... 1, 234	5, 542
Flax and hemp, stuffs.....	do..... 3, 270	154, 646
Grits.....	do..... 1, 764	2, 785
Gas and mineral water.....	bottles.. 46, 608	450, 741
Guano.....	poods.. 787	7, 311
Gypsum.....	do..... 13, 246	280, 438
Gum.....	do..... 716	12, 474
Glue.....	do..... 653	9, 167
Glass.....	do..... 1, 128	24, 594
Glass.....	vershoks.. 16, 207	736, 835
Gold, silver, and plating articles.....	poods.. 3	23
Gutta-percha articles.....	do..... 982	6, 592
Hides and leather.....	do..... 10, 494	196, 104
Horns and hoofs.....	do..... 5	4, 194
Hair.....	do..... 527	2, 087
Hops.....	do..... 7, 062	14, 152
Laurel leaves.....	do..... 396	3, 886
Linen.....	rubles.. 222, 059	773, 833
Mead and honey.....	poods.. 459	3, 653
Mahogany.....	do..... 810	22, 769
Metals.....	do..... 102, 368	6, 833, 496
Machinery.....	do..... 40, 234	459, 656
Musical instruments.....	do..... 656	2, 921
Musical instruments.....	pieces.. 111	539
Mathematical instruments.....	poods.. 752	3, 355
Naphtha.....	do..... 32, 544	459, 260
Oysters.....	do..... 4	554
Olive oil.....	do..... 5, 351	63, 678
Oils.....	do..... 9, 601	59, 504
Objects for museums.....	rubles.. 11, 600	28, 373
Plants.....	poods.. 20, 203	292, 770
Paper.....	do.....	147, 782
Pitch and tar.....	do..... 331	228, 417
Potters' articles.....	do..... 896	36, 010

Imports for 1882.—Continued.

Name of articles.		Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
Pig-iron articles	poods..	16,574	83,743
Paper articles	do..	14,651	106,497
Rice	do..	19,315	149,091
Rags	do..		53,586
Rosin	do..	8,026	146,257
Railway cars	pieces..	1	31
Stones, precious	rubles..		17,520
Stones, common	poods..	12,081	987,188
Starch	do..	2,718	40,088
Salt	do..	250,913	4,679,207
Spirituuous liquors	do..	4,189	132,430
Silk	do..	3,071	3,155
Stearine	do..	27	77,288
Spermaceti	do..	6,133	14,053
Tannin	do..	94	85,274
Spirituuous liquors	bottles..	9,971	155,188
Steel and iron articles	poods..	54,938	485,262
Tin and lead articles	do..	903	9,587
Tules and laces	do..	1,431	3,562
Tobacco	do..	630	4,489
Tea	do..	22,380	10,280
Timber	rubles..	273	90,901
Teasels	poods..		20,846
Tallow	do..	1,873	118,473
Umbrellas	pieces..	23,977	7,013
Woolen stuffs	poods..	17,056	20,729
Wool, raw and spun	do..	15,109	454,534
Wax	do..		76,274
Vermicelli	do..	38	1,946
Yeast	do..	26	57,605
Total in poods		1,572,044	45,057,666
Showing the value in rubles		18,604,668	108,220,756

Exports for 1882.

Butter	poods..	222	20,358
Barley	chetverts..	42,676	162,803
Buckwheat	do..	2,011	12,861
Bran	do..	3,994	163,968
Bark	poods..		23,243
Bones	do..	55,278	465,180
Bristles	do..	35,759	19,798
Bricks	pieces..		15,086
Books	poods..	1,912	4,188
Caviare	do..	1,349	13,032
Cement and lime	do..		111,387
Coal	do..	1,300	22,816
Carpenter articles	do..	2,468	20,053
Clothing	do..	104,850	5,285
Dross metal	do..		203,172
Eggs	pieces..		53,114,589
Food articles	poods..		19,524
Fruits	do..	4,345	767,159
Fish	do..	4,158	20,784
Flour	chetverts..	209	13,042
Flax	poods..	3,764,122	1,436,537
Furs	do..	20,550	13,452
Fowls and game	head..	37,516	1,035
Flax and hemp articles	poods..	34,746	8,167
Grits	chetverts..	300	9,774
Grocery	poods..		27,904
Glass articles	do..	156	26,895
Hops	do..	355	20,394
Hides and leather	do..	134,761	145,862
Hemp	do..	1,081,272	689,875
Horns and hoofs	do..	1,294	21,617
Horse tails	do..	26,071	3
Horses	head..	3,114	3,725
Iron ore	poods..		26,168
Linseed cakes	do..	62,272	634,701
Mead and honey	do..	5	226,255
Meat	do..	1,417	9,951
Maize	chetverts..		19,362
Manure, artificial	poods..		174,54

Exports for 1882—Continued.

Name of articles.	Via Wierzbolowo.	Not including Wierzbolowo.
Metals, raw.....poods..	77	32,439
Metal articles.....do....	731	17,890
Machinery.....do....	564	10,876
Mats.....pieces.....	46,515	96,550
Peas.....chetverts..	48,913	171,262
Oats.....do.....	135,639	568,235
Precious stones.....rubles.....		10,000
Paper shreddings.....poods..		45,855
Plants and seeds.....do....	10,642	231,936
Peat.....do.....		41,868
Paper.....do.....	50	10,314
Poultry.....head....	76,981	463,318
Passengers' goods.....poods..	4,944	15,748
Rye.....chetverts..	59,804	2,160,372
Rags.....poods..	492,271	202,576
Seeds, oil.....chetverts..	80,611	175,437
Spirits.....poods..	1,416	748,243
Straw.....do.....	20,864	42,388
Swine.....head....	77,330	124,314
Silk.....poods..	16,980	7,520
Stones, common.....do.....		535,200
Tobacco in leaves.....do....	1	10,371
Tobacco in cigars.....pieces..	484,218	62,000
Tobacco in cigarettes.....do....	5,070,260	741,100
Tar.....poods..		10,980
Timber.....rubles.....	74,901	6,916,152
Turpentine.....poods..	11,494	104,040
Tallow.....do.....	12,272	20,550
Woolen refuse.....do.....		976
Wool.....do.....	25,245	219,715
Wheat.....chetverts..	41,107	1,992,039
Naphtha.....poods..		17,690
Total in poods.....	10,515,000	82,308,356
Showing the value in rubles.....	45,245,166	93,752,416

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1882.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Town of Warsaw.</i>			<i>Rubles.</i>
Tanneries.....	27	1,278	4,749,200
Tobacco.....	10	2,417	3,694,992
Metal.....	22	2,177	3,507,210
Distilleries of rum and brandy.....	16	234	2,906,935
Breweries.....	19	422	2,857,480
Agricultural implements.....	18	2,323	2,735,400
Steam mills and cakers.....	5	235	1,462,450
Wool.....	8	778	1,387,380
Plated wares.....	7	692	781,670
Joiners.....	8	867	714,900
Gas.....	1	325	610,000
Chemicals.....	3	178	576,300
Soap and candles.....	3	70	529,460
Lamps.....	4	388	384,000
Carriages.....	14	320	323,850
Cosmetics.....	5	72	318,900
Chocolate.....	4	98	283,000
Asphalt.....	4	95	222,190
Cheese.....	18	94	209,660
Bakers.....	1	72	183,000
Grease for machinery.....	2	24	160,700
Chirurgical and mathematical instruments.....	5	79	162,400
Steel.....	6	158	143,300
Looking-glasses.....	4	27	138,500
Starch.....	9	47	121,700
Horn combs.....	1	160	120,000
Hydraulic works.....	4	90	119,620
Paper hangings.....	3	79	118,750
Pianos.....	2	79	113,000
Carpenters.....	5	109	104,100

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1882—Continued.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Town of Warsaw—Continued.</i>			<i>Rubles.</i>
Colors and varnishes.....	3	42	99,630
Fire-arms and cartridges.....	3	72	97,500
Stove tiles.....	7	77	97,750
Buttons.....	6	80	90,860
Artificial mineral waters.....	10	60	72,680
Mill-stones.....	3	55	66,000
Brushes.....	1	62	62,000
Gypsum.....	6	40	55,000
Chicory.....	3	40	51,600
Vinegar and mustard.....	5	10	46,030
Decimal weights.....	1	65	43,460
Envelopes.....	3	28	37,000
Silk ribbons.....	1	77	30,000
Colored paper.....	1	30	30,000
Mead and honey.....	2	3	24,400
Glue.....	1	22	21,000
Miscellaneous.....	14	84	91,030
Total.....	311	94,844	30,755,987
Increase over the year 1881.....			1,494,582
Decrease from the year 1881.....	9	140	
<i>Government of Warsaw.</i>			
Sugar.....	19	9,781	11,451,544
Steel foundries.....	2	1,421	4,723,317
Mills: wind, water, and horse.....	1,155	1,299	4,265,170
Flax and hemp textiles.....	1	7,300	3,000,000
Distilleries of spirits.....	48	315	2,282,620
Soap and candles.....	19	170	1,001,825
Steam-mills.....	20	166	917,280
Brick-kilns.....	93	1,435	684,870
Breweries.....	33	219	611,995
Paper.....	2	653	598,845
Distilleries of rum and brandy.....	7	43	224,210
Chicory.....	2	97	217,480
Tanneries.....	43	88	143,315
Glass.....	2	204	216,200
Woolen stuffs.....	7	120	138,020
Starch.....	6	110	135,250
Iron works.....	8	122	98,000
Chemicals.....	6	68	128,950
Tallow.....	2	6	90,420
Earthenware.....	3	109	82,500
Agricultural implements.....	4	91	59,990
Saw-mills.....	7	39	70,600
Iron foundries.....	1	34	56,150
Oil-mills.....	74	128	54,970
Matches.....	4	75	30,050
Stove tiles.....	6	25	24,525
Joiners.....	2	42	21,800
Vinegar.....	16	19	21,615
Salteries.....	1	50	17,200
Glue.....	1	12	16,500
Potters.....	1	17	14,000
Miscellaneous.....	15	87	44,330
Total.....	1,610	24,345	31,443,541
Increase over the year 1881.....		1,171	3,302,077
Decrease from the year 1881.....	4		
<i>Government of Kalish.</i>			
Mills, water and wind.....	1,253	1,820	1,668,550
Distilleries of spirits.....	73	426	1,349,782
Sugar.....	5	1,290	840,000
Cotton stuffs.....	22	540	833,000
Spinning-mills.....	7	266	674,000
Cloth.....	21	650	570,000
Fulling-mills.....	3	485	365,860
Tanneries.....	58	243	352,730
Glass.....	3	164	317,000
Paper.....	4	405	252,000
Brick-kilns.....	97	372	241,860
Breweries.....	20	122	219,550
Teazeler.....	4	276	210,700
Agricultural implements.....	18	255	180,100

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1882—Continued.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Government of Kalish—Continued.</i>			<i>Rubles.</i>
Distilleries of rum and brandy	4	29	117, 206
Soap and candles	12	29	99, 750
Earthenware	3	165	73, 246
Oil-mills	124	194	72, 985
Tapes	3	96	62, 000
Dyers	36	71	56, 270
Steam-mills	8	29	51, 220
Copper articles	9	40	37, 300
Mead and honey	13	34	36, 150
Potters	66	124	35, 750
Saw-mills	6	40	48, 640
Gas	1	11	15, 000
Pianos	2	21	16, 000
Vinegar	17	22	15, 360
Miscellaneous	32	133	41, 150
Total	1, 924	8, 352	8, 853, 078
Increase over the year 1881	99	338	.....
Decrease from the year 1881 .....	.....	.....	482, 827
<i>Government of Petrokow.</i>			
Cotton stuffs	3, 863	22, 714	36, 500, 020
Woolen stuffs	358	9, 096	19, 112, 170
Iron mines and works	76	2, 026	4, 259, 824
Collieries	29	6, 695	3, 210, 506
Mills, wind and water	821	1, 273	3, 131, 760
Distilleries of spirits	63	437	2, 745, 230
Bakers	518	818	2, 281, 970
Saw-mills	146	1, 116	1, 333, 300
Breweries	46	328	703, 820
Brick-kilns	90	1, 279	577, 150
Weavers	6, 700	7, 036	672, 170
Distilleries of rum and brandy	7	141	485, 540
Agricultural implements	8	440	405, 550
Sugar	2	819	360, 900
Paper	13	331	319, 950
Steam-mills	7	72	408, 700
Tanneries	98	269	318, 660
Soap and candles	13	67	318, 140
Oil-mills	38	110	251, 560
Glass	4	278	244, 700
Ceruse	2	55	231, 000
Gas	1	77	104, 000
Lime	1	266	189, 000
Matches	2	70	30, 000
Bones, burnt	2	39	69, 150
Honey and mead	1	24	45, 000
Vinegar	6	25	31, 240
Chicory	2	32	27, 600
Starch	2	22	15, 090
Peat	6	73	13, 800
Miscellaneous	10	24	12, 300
Total	12, 935	56, 052	78, 409, 800
Increase over the year 1881 .....	.....	2, 312	5, 055, 499
Decrease from the year 1881	26	.....	.....
<i>Government of Radam.</i>			
Iron works	50	2, 929	3, 283, 113
Sugar	3	709	1, 090, 000
Distilleries of spirits	33	177	1, 044, 217
Tanneries	39	312	612, 744
Steam-mills	9	52	558, 053
Breweries	30	153	217, 381
Distilleries of rum and brandy	4	20	137, 520
Glass	3	43	89, 800
Brick-kilns	23	174	65, 753
Saw-mills	18	51	53, 660
Agricultural implements	5	110	48, 695
Nails	2	30	43, 812
Earthenware	2	120	48, 000
Oil-mills	7	23	37, 357
Miscellaneous	31	169	56, 969
Total	261	5, 072	7, 387, 074
Increase over the year 1881	5	49	571, 068
Decrease from the year 1881 .....	.....	.....	.....

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1882—Continued.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Government of Kielce.</i>			<i>Rubles.</i>
Paper-mills	1	934	3,000,000
Distilleries of spirits	41	279	1,305,744
Mills, water	30	122	990,098
Sugar	2	471	600,000
Paper articles	3	146	251,000
Saw-mills	57	149	207,832
Zinc	1	776	195,523
Breweries	24	89	195,500
Foundries	4	150	160,560
Iron works	12	147	141,270
Mills, steam	1	17	130,000
Sirup	3	59	90,920
Brick-kilns	56	165	72,232
Tanneries	20	70	65,158
Soap	4	23	46,600
Brimstone	1	112	40,000
Oil-mills	9	17	30,518
Dyers	5	21	33,380
Engineering	5	30	27,540
Agricultural implements	1	19	26,400
Distilleries of rum and brandy	2	8	19,020
Chicory	2	15	10,700
Cloth	6	34	11,071
Lime	11	24	12,477
Miscellaneous	41	127	50,082
Total	342	4,004	7,713,625
Increase over the year 1881		251	1,539,627
Decrease from the year 1881	10		
<i>Government of Lublin.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits	55	390	3,027,855
Mills, wind and water	363	587	1,005,250
Agricultural implements	11	661	1,004,601
Sugar	4	1,143	960,525
Breweries	40	220	430,514
Iron works	1	348	369,420
Steam-mills	5	58	259,192
Tobacco	3	251	217,679
Brick-kilns	101	453	184,490
Furniture	3	334	165,940
Tanneries	36	103	154,168
Saw-mills	46	124	122,311
Cloth	15	75	55,908
Soap and candles	8	21	55,091
Glass	5	86	53,596
Turpentine	12	41	29,081
Paper	4	46	47,685
Oil-mills	40	68	34,306
Parquets	1	23	24,700
Gas	1	12	19,131
Stove tiles	3	25	18,950
Flour, potato	1	36	15,000
Starch	2	60	14,000
Shingles	2	26	12,000
Lime	10	15	11,250
Miscellaneous	34	176	29,038
Total	806	5,382	8,321,681
Increase over the year 1881		986	2,343,580
Decrease from the year 1881	23		
<i>Government of Plock.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits	17	95	910,891
Sugar	2	556	416,312
Mills, water	50	123	360,639
Iron works	3	270	288,625
Breweries	20	117	252,161
Saw-mills	17	117	138,997
Brick-kilns	106	443	171,684
Mills, steam	2	6	84,500
Soap and candles	8	15	37,396
Distilleries of rum and brandy	3	12	51,380
Glass	2	39	35,000

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1882—Continued.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
<i>Government of Plock—Continued.</i>			
			<i>Rubles.</i>
Tanneries.....	30	55	34, 390
Agricultural implements.....	1	28	27, 790
Oil-mills.....	30	72	24, 922
Iron foundries.....	3	6	14, 000
Miscellaneous.....	16	43	30, 100
Total.....	319	1, 997	2, 878, 787
Increase over the year 1881.....			
Decrease from the year 1881.....	31	170	249, 791
<i>Government of Lomza.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits.....	28	177	1, 171, 803
Mills, wind.....	336	375	342, 338
Mills, water.....	135	208	252, 431
Breweries.....	40	157	244, 670
Sugar.....	2	178	127, 330
Brick-kilns.....	43	128	59, 112
Distilleries of rum and brandy.....	5	34	62, 794
Tanneries.....	38	113	54, 590
Cloth.....	6	49	52, 880
Saw-mills.....	6	45	55, 037
Tobacco.....	1	40	33, 800
Mills, steam.....	2	33	23, 400
Oil-mills.....	20	29	12, 850
Pitch.....	6	28	12, 765
Potters.....	41	54	11, 440
Tinwares.....	21	29	11, 390
Tapes.....	4	15	11, 000
Glass.....	1	30	10, 580
Turpentine.....	14	42	10, 380
Amber.....	1	4	10, 000
Miscellaneous.....	90	140	88, 579
Total.....	840	1, 911	2, 659, 169
Increase over the year 1881.....	37	180	
Decrease from the year 1881.....			536, 659
<i>Government of Siedlce.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits.....	65	355	2, 413, 534
Glass.....	9	502	281, 196
Breweries.....	58	200	311, 484
Sugar.....	1	400	158, 300
Mills: water and wind.....	145	195	270, 387
Mills, steam.....	7	34	156, 192
Saw-mills.....	11	65	130, 338
Tanneries.....	62	143	90, 249
Brick-kilns.....	56	165	70, 368
Oil-mills.....	43	74	27, 092
Foundries.....	1	25	22, 500
Distilleries of rum and brandy.....	1	6	21, 000
Soap and candles.....	8	12	14, 500
Shoe-pegs.....	1	52	13, 000
Miscellaneous.....	80	158	78, 795
Total.....	548	2, 386	4, 058, 935
Increase over the year 1881.....	17	116	110, 734
Decrease from the year 1881.....			
<i>Government of Suwalki.</i>			
Distilleries of spirits.....	28	157	601, 661
Mills, water.....	50	78	336, 100
Pig-iron.....	11	111	98, 836
Brick-kilns.....	27	82	81, 695
Breweries.....	45	113	71, 247
Glass.....	1	16	14, 500
Distilleries of rum and brandy.....	4	13	14, 390
Saw-mills.....	1	7	10, 000
Miscellaneous.....	12	29	11, 800
Total.....	179	606	1, 240, 229
Increase over the year 1881.....	2		172, 918
Decrease from the year 1881.....		11	

Industry of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1882—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Number of factories.	Number of workmen.	Value of produce.
			<i>Rubles.</i>
Town of Warsaw.....	311	14, 844	30, 755, 987
Government of Warsaw.....	1, 610	24, 345	31, 443, 541
Government of Kalish.....	1, 924	8, 352	8, 853, 078
Government of Petrokow.....	12, 935	56, 052	78, 409, 800
Government of Lublin.....	806	5, 382	8, 321, 681
Government of Radom.....	261	5, 072	7, 387, 074
Government of Kielce.....	342	4, 004	7, 713, 625
Government of Plock.....	319	1, 997	2, 878, 787
Government of Lomza.....	840	1, 911	2, 659, 169
Government of Siedlce.....	548	2, 386	4, 058, 935
Government of Suvalki.....	179	606	1, 240, 229
Total.....	20, 075	124, 951	183, 721, 906
Increase over the year 1881.....	57	5, 082	13, 320, 808

Agricultural produce (in chetverts) sown and reaped in the Kingdom of Poland for 1882.

SOWN.

Name of government.	Winter wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buck- wheat.	Various spring corn.	Potatoes.
Warsaw.....	74, 219	234, 448	201, 234	49, 515	14, 283	39, 706	906, 550
Kalish.....	63, 014	238, 010	177, 827	.....	.....	153, 794	600, 184
Petrokow.....	42, 813	217, 142	170, 575	57, 440	18, 545	23, 147	541, 596
Lublin.....	93, 739	181, 679	139, 791	78, 969	57, 243	42, 479	307, 878
Radom.....	44, 124	189, 346	147, 325	68, 616	18, 747	29, 287	432, 384
Kielce.....	55, 641	123, 279	110, 894	80, 089	4, 048	23, 487	289, 807
Plock.....	76, 131	186, 135	129, 742	29, 728	18, 371	38, 676	415, 474
Lomza.....	14, 523	51, 692	96, 518	39, 571	21, 547	25, 155	357, 881
Siedlce.....	174, 345	57, 493	112, 780	46, 371	25, 415	22, 921	325, 743
Suvalki.....	22, 783	202, 671	157, 167	80, 965	5, 498	28, 292	322, 291
Total.....	661, 332	1, 681, 895	1, 443, 853	531, 268	183, 697	426, 944	4, 499, 788
Increase over the year 1881.....	73, 544	.....	81, 579	27, 814	11, 522	.....	78, 380
Decrease from the year 1881.....	.....	164, 864	.....	.....	.....	156, 567	.....

REAPED.

Warsaw.....	535, 863	1, 434, 794	977, 292	311, 034	65, 269	166, 010	4, 409, 276
Kalish.....	577, 478	1, 409, 799	965, 384	.....	.....	797, 972	3, 417, 271
Petrokow.....	191, 041	911, 530	770, 975	247, 010	69, 552	86, 413	2, 391, 571
Lublin.....	584, 515	1, 111, 536	778, 315	444, 166	217, 368	197, 765	2, 242, 764
Radom.....	294, 125	1, 105, 250	684, 683	483, 611	72, 899	155, 412	2, 423, 802
Kielce.....	395, 452	729, 857	856, 549	540, 641	14, 081	120, 320	1, 506, 860
Plock.....	557, 995	1, 337, 158	946, 311	208, 810	112, 075	292, 711	1, 905, 878
Lomza.....	269, 581	785, 677	475, 269	194, 613	97, 842	117, 102	1, 704, 711
Siedlce.....	410, 436	765, 126	608, 717	223, 657	120, 721	100, 050	1, 813, 049
Suvalki.....	129, 381	1, 139, 207	855, 360	455, 058	22, 963	120, 402	1, 798, 035
Total.....	3, 945, 867	10, 729, 934	7, 918, 855	.....	.....	2, 154, 157	23, 613, 217
Increase over the year 1881.....	674, 084	1, 278, 341	260, 782	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease from the year 1881.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17, 510	5, 763, 309

Population of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1882.

Name of government.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Births.			Deaths.			Marriages.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Warsaw (town of).....	187, 818	203, 673	391, 491	7, 265	7, 034	14, 299	6, 251	5, 732	11, 983	3, 650
Warsaw (government).....	455, 236	471, 850	927, 086	19, 679	18, 317	37, 996	13, 732	13, 153	26, 885	8, 982
Kalish	376, 743	398, 016	774, 759	13, 908	14, 059	27, 967	9, 089	9, 522	18, 611	6, 302
Petrokow.....	417, 533	432, 915	850, 448	17, 568	17, 767	35, 335	11, 854	11, 909	23, 763	8, 323
Radom	316, 990	327, 837	644, 827	14, 563	13, 894	28, 457	8, 903	8, 661	17, 564	6, 674
Lublin.....	422, 004	446, 540	868, 544	16, 614	16, 095	32, 709	11, 745	11, 629	23, 374	7, 997
Plock.....	267, 353	282, 038	549, 391	11, 722	11, 457	23, 179	7, 232	7, 165	14, 397	4, 786
Kielce	310, 115	322, 404	633, 519	13, 914	13, 884	27, 798	9, 379	9, 579	18, 958	6, 365
Lomza.....	.....	.....	541, 828	11, 101	11, 019	22, 120	9, 300	9, 280	18, 580	5, 320
Siedlce .....	.....	.....	622, 465	11, 284	10, 913	22, 197	8, 130	8, 695	16, 825	4, 122
Suwalki.....	299, 592	306, 981	606, 573	9, 279	9, 241	18, 520	7, 509	7, 613	15, 122	4, 158
Total .....	.....	.....	7, 410, 931	146, 897	143, 680	290, 577	103, 124	103, 138	206, 262	66, 679
Increase over 1881 .....	.....	.....	93, 534	7, 427	6, 602	14, 029	5, 350	6, 570	11, 920	3, 698

Number of the different schools and scholars in the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1882.

Name of government.	University.	Imperial female in- stitution.	Mathematical gymnasium.	Philological gym- nasium.	Female gymna- sium.	Male gymna- sium.	Female progym- nasium.	Teachers' semin- ary.	Commercial Sun- day school.	Deaf and dumb in- stitution.	Lutheran schools.	Drawing schools.	Veterinary school.	Roman Catholic seminary.	Upper working- class schools.	Sunday working- class schools.	Agronomical insti- tution.	Private school and boarding- schools.	Jewish schools.	Elementary schools.	Number of schools.	Total male.	Total female.
Warsaw (town).....	1 1,112	1 265	1 632	6 3,327	4 1,540	2 497	1 1	1 64	1 488	1 135	112 507	1 255	1 76	1 1	1 1	44 5,003	153 2,327	12 161	12 161	229	14,077	7,219	
Warsaw (government).....	1	1	2	599	1,540	497	1	2	1	85	112 507	1	1	1	1	12 609	37 886	218 365	218 365	532	16,486	10,201	
Kalish (government).....	1	1	701	1	1	278	84	2	1	1,066	115 406	1	1	1	1	11 716	28 562	8,614 10,605	8,614 10,605	433	14,264	8,146	
Petrokow (government).....	1	1	445	1	1	310	150	2	1	527	403	120	1	1	1	10 380	240 232	20,388 13,405	20,388 13,405	557	22,971	15,425	
Lublin (government).....	1	1	841	2	1	392	91	7	23	929	734	1	1	89	1	13 392	263 246	10,265 3,706	10,265 3,706	431	13,607	5,215	
Radom (government).....	1	178	607	1	1	227	49	102	1	189	21	1	1	1	1	13 392	3 4	5,787 3,490	5,787 3,490	176	7,308	4,068	
Kielce (government).....	1	1	581	1	1	204	121	2	15	62	70	5	1	1	1	11 249	100 15	11,268 6,487	11,268 6,487	318	12,616	6,996	
Plock (government).....	1	1	634	1	1	247	1	134	1	1	10	66	1	1	1	10 675	768 883	8,663 5,028	8,663 5,028	307	10,889	6,158	
Lomza (government).....	1	1	487	1	1	229	178	1	15	8	131	2	1	1	1	7 282	2 6	19 172	19 172	189	7,080	2,648	
Siedlce (government).....	1	1	933	2	1	177	89	1	1	73	680	31	1	1	1	6 307	41 31	6,502 4,408	6,502 4,408	281	8,204	4,860	
Suwalki (government).....	1	1	1,012	2	1	236	1	1	1	17	395	3	1	1	1	5 284	3 56	158 8	158 8	200	10,345	2,716	
Total.....																					3,653	137,847	73,652
Increase over 1881.....																					43	539	680

Average prices of the different articles of food, &c., in the Warsaw market for the year 1882.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Rubles.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>
Calf.....per head..	7. 75	Wheat.....per chetvert..	14. 82
Sheep.....do.....	4. 75	Rye.....do.....	9. 91
Pig, fat.....do.....	54. 00	Barley.....do.....	7. 50
Pig, medium.....do.....	30. 00	Oats.....do.....	5. 58
Pig, lean.....do.....	15. 00	Buckwheat.....do.....	7. 62
Horse, carriage.....do.....	150. 00	Peas.....do.....	9. 90
Horse, cart.....do.....	100. 00	Beans.....do.....	14. 00
Ox hide.....per piece..	13. 00	Potatoes.....do.....	2. 04
Horse hide.....do.....	5. 00	Beet roots.....do.....	2. 40
Calf hide.....do.....	1. 50	Salt.....per pound..	. 02
Sheep skin.....do.....	. 75	Beef.....do.....	. 14
Wood, hard.....per klafter..	17. 00	Pork.....do.....	. 16
Wood, soft.....do.....	15. 00	Veal.....do.....	. 15
Flour, wheat.....per pood..	2. 57	Mutton.....do.....	. 13
Flour, rye.....do.....	1. 51	Lard.....per pood..	9. 50
Tallow.....do.....	3. 80	Butter.....do.....	13. 87
Naphtha.....per viedro (American)..	1. 80	Candles, stearine.....do.....	. 26
Spirits, 78 per cent.....per viedro..	8. 31	Candles, tallow.....do.....	. 20
Spirits, 46 per cent.....do.....	5. 22	Candles, wax.....do.....	. 75
Vinegar.....do.....	1. 40	Bread, white.....do.....	. 04½
Coal.....per chetvert..	1. 50	Bread, black.....do.....	. 03
Bricks.....per 1,000 pieces..	17. 00	Soap, common.....do.....	. 12
Lime.....per pood..	. 22½	Ox, fat.....per head..	111. 00
A day laborer.....per diem..	. 60	Ox, medium.....do.....	100. 00
		Ox, lean.....do.....	89. 00

REVAL.

Report of Consular Agent Glehn on the commerce of Reval in 1885.

The trade of this port has been gradually declining since 1880, up to which year it had rapidly increased, since the opening of the Baltic Railway in 1870, connecting this port with the capitals of Russia.

The constant decline in the imports since 1880 is no doubt principally owing to the protective duties imposed by the minister of finance (with the object to protect Russian industry against foreign competition), as well as to the depreciation of the Russian paper currency, a natural consequence of which was continually rising prices of all imported goods and a decline in the demand. Besides these causes, which affected the general trade of Russia, the trade of Reval has suffered by the competition of the port of Libau, which draws off the trade from its used channels over this port, on account of the railway lines connected with that port having considerably reduced their rates.

IMPORTS.

The following figures of the total value of imports of Reval show that these have decreased to almost one-half of what they were six years ago:

Years.	Total value of imports.	Years.	Total value of imports.
	<i>Rubles.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>
1885.....	59, 589, 114	1882.....	88, 062, 848
1884.....	69, 725, 683	1881.....	92, 529, 366
1883.....	85, 974, 551	1880.....	107, 313, 240

The principal article imported is cotton, of which the quantity imported was increasing up to 1883, since when it has fallen off, owing to the competition of Königsberg, Odessa, and Sevastopol. The greatest decrease is, however, to be noticed in manufactured goods, which show a decrease of about 51 per cent. on those of 1881.

The following table gives the quantities of the principal articles imported during the last six years:

Goods.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>
Cotton.....	2,411,872	2,653,442	3,931,523	3,139,587	3,153,281	1,824,422
Olive oil.....	398,471	394,269	383,452	364,148	408,431	245,196
Salt.....	48,578	328,571	525,487	570,652	602,483	212,396
Herrings.....	242,631	284,447	222,362	253,100	350,560	249,589
Wine in casks.....	11,946	128,607	161,588	147,295	131,057	170,815
Fruits.....	18,057	22,521	7,862	45,015	19,620	.....
Coffee.....	38,645	41,353	27,714	33,595	28,304	35,245
Rice.....	50,519	41,822	28,035	21,605	21,591	56,789
Maize.....	137,697	201,303	399,162	299	352,260	819,960
Drugs.....	466,694	720,125	1,030,451	1,061,810	1,138,738	1,089,701
Metals.....	488,628	589,580	440,050	563,663	745,574	1,937,236
Coals.....	2,915,806	2,868,393	2,653,427	3,218,551	3,202,632	3,331,341
Machinery.....	302,830	400,971	395,389	710,992	617,312	1,660,731
Iron and steel goods.....	144,531	171,484	224,571	198,071	209,847	329,683
Tea.....	15,865	20,849	35,441	39,019	53,105	80,728

Countries whence the imports came.

From—	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Great Britain.....	22,953,694	25,416,550	25,274,487	32,550,011	35,815,324
United States.....	12,016,930	15,006,240	33,605,059	23,844,348	29,180,204
Germany.....	13,737,172	17,278,680	14,512,789	16,771,449	14,593,558
Netherlands.....	3,283,304	3,986,090	4,387,617	4,380,208	3,857,061
Italy.....	1,484,690	1,953,396	2,770,465	4,123,993	2,707,969
France.....	290,810	1,369,960	2,285,175	3,187,563	2,219,244
Spain.....	2,621,470	1,289,174	991,113	536,013	1,802,434
Portugal.....	665	331,597	255,277	343,040	196,531
Brazil.....	613,706	685,201	557,468	546,761	191,462
Norway.....	297,565	414,572	302,687	580,910	659,506
Sweden.....	121,729	28,246	52,663	282,316	171,294
Denmark.....	378,145	982,988	207,460	828,183	11,671
Belgium.....	163,110	84,806	38,053	88,053	35,357
Turkey.....	239,914	611,094	734,238	.....	.....
Africa (Egypt).....	1,386,210	287,089	.....	.....	1,087,750
Total.....	59,589,114	69,725,683	85,974,551	88,062,848	92,529,366

At first glance it appears strange that, cotton being the principal article imported and of the total quantity of which (2,411,872 poods) 2,232,641 poods came from the United States, the total value of imports from Great Britain should surpass those from the United States. This is, however, explained by taking into consideration the fact that of the total quantity imported from the United States, viz, 2,232,641 poods, only 1,092,432 poods arrived in direct ships, whilst the rest, 1,140,209 poods, arrived via Great Britain; also via Germany, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands, the cotton being transhipped at through rates. Thus a large part of the imports given in the table under the head of Great Britain actually belongs to the imports from the United States.

All ships arrived during the two last years from the United States were either British or Norwegian, no American vessels having found their way to this port since 1883.

EXPORTS.

Last year's exports, which amounted to 13,083,328 rubles, show a decline against those of 1884 of 6,402,196 rubles, and a decline against those of 1880 of 10,913,506, *i. e.*, only about one-half what they were in 1880, the year of the highest development of our trade. The general depression of trade is no doubt also weighing on this branch of same, but the competition of Libau, already alluded to, has no doubt also tended towards the reduction against former years, especially of all kinds of grain, as also the abundant crops everywhere abroad.

The following table gives the principal articles exported:

Goods.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Oats	312, 836	867, 407	996, 416	1, 042, 623	697, 649	1, 029, 790
Rye	83, 365	207, 709	238, 196	158, 360	209, 908	464, 467
Wheat	422, 121	411, 088	236, 630	169, 316	47, 290	13, 792
Buckwheat, groat	7, 438	75, 498	87, 907	55, 525	77, 078	31, 256
Barley	22, 695	66, 860	46, 158	4, 623	5, 752	2, 719
Linseed	17, 753	10, 613	70, 025	82, 470	130, 422	.....
Oilcakes	233, 792	319, 760	168, 275	115, 270	150, 295	.....
Flax	440, 509	666, 150	343, 173	458, 841	616, 699	.....
Spirit	978, 824	497, 389	674, 280	773, 579	155, 027	430, 099
Tow	88, 744	93, 752	24, 026	89, 642	52, 536	.....
Mineral oils	127, 498	40, 206	33, 593	23, 157	5, 232	.....

In comparing the foregoing figures it will be seen that almost all articles show a marked decrease in the last year's exports, with the exception of wheat and mineral oil, which show a constant increase, as well as spirit. The two former articles originate from the interior of Russia, whilst spirit is entirely a product of this consular district (Estonia), being distilled on almost all large estates of potatoes. The potato crops were exceptionally abundant last year, and consequently very low in price. The distilleries would have had a very favorable year to note, if not, on the other hand, the crops of barley (in this district), also required in the distilling process, had entirely failed last year, and of which large supplies (about 125,000 poods) had to be imported from abroad at high prices. The large quantity of spirit exported, being almost double the quantity exported in 1880, will help to make up for the deficiency of the general trade and benefit this district.

SHIPPING.

As a natural consequence of the foregoing, there was a considerable falling off in the number of ships arrived and sailed at this port, during the last year, as will be seen from the following table:

Years.	Arrived.		Sailed.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1885	604	284, 213	611	292, 946
1884	781	376, 224	771	373, 214
1883	757	370, 126	749	361, 761
1882	813	352, 753	809	355, 573
1881	770	330, 207	779	333, 967

There was no export from this to the United States, nor did any ships sail from this to the States.

Direct from the United States arrived at this port in all 18 ships, of a burden of 18,456 tons register, with 1,092,432 poods of cotton, being mostly British and Norwegian ships.

E. VON GLEHN,
UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY, *Consular Agent.*
Reval, 3 (15) April, 1886.

RIGA.

Report of Consular Agent Bornholdt on the foreign trade of Riga in 1884.

I transmit herewith a report on the trade of Riga during the preceding year.

The value of imports in 1884 was \$16,493,484, and of exports \$29,765,985. In 1883 the imports were \$13,372,054, and the exports \$29,219,290. There has thus been an increase of \$3,121,430 in the value of imports, and of \$546,695 in the exports.

These figures speak favorably for this port, notwithstanding the general stagnation felt in most other markets, and Riga holds the third rank, after St. Petersburg and Odessa, as exporting sea-port in the Russian Empire.

This city has to a very great extent been laboring under the disadvantage of not having had sufficient railway connection with some flax and grain producing parts of this province and the interior, but this will now be remedied, as the Government has sanctioned the building of a railway through Livonia to Pleskau, and the opening of same in about a year's time hence is sure to give a new impulse to the enlargement of commerce in all its branches in this consular district.

The trade between this and the United States is of a prominent character, and the principal articles imported thence consist of rosin, leather, lard, tools, agricultural implements, and machines. There is no doubt that, however, the list of imports from the United States could be greatly increased both in variety and quantity by a careful study of the Russian market, and by the establishing of show rooms or stores here, where the American goods could be offered at such prices as to admit of a general sale. Riga is the staple place for supplying the province of Livonia with her 1,000 to 7,000 inhabitants, and besides part of Lithuania, &c.

The value of declared exports for the year up to September 30, 1885, was \$94,356.21, compared with \$80,326.83 in 1884, or an increase of \$14,029.38.

The exports mostly comprise hemp, hairs (horse and cattle), skins (calf, goat, and kid), liquors, &c.

The winter was mild and the navigation of the river Düna from the sea up to the town was not interrupted. The gradual rise of the exchange was against the exporters here in effecting satisfactory sales abroad, but then, again, they had the benefit of the exceedingly low freights ruling. The grain crop this year has suffered much by the wet summer in this district.

From the 10th January up to this date there have arrived in this port 991 steamers and 749 sailing vessels, mostly of the English, German, and Scandinavian flags. I cannot report the arrival of any vessel belonging to the United States.

PETER BORNHOLDT,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Riga, October 1, 1885.

Flag.	Germany.						Holland.					
	Entered.			Cleared.			Entered.			Cleared.		
	Steamers.		Sailers.		Steamers.		Steamers.		Sailers.		Steamers.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish.....	28	19,298	7	772	17	9,456	7	626	.....	.....	12	10,428
Dutch.....	4	2,372	4	498	.....	.....	7	1,434	.....	.....	9	6,138
English.....	130	85,830	.....	.....	1	424	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,194
German.....	188	95,246	73	12,936	116	50,410	77	12,340	3	716	46	26,554
Norwegian.....	6	2,288	5	1,086	2	570	13	2,428	2	488	3	1,034
Russian.....	1	278	38	8,484	5	1,214	41	8,128	27	8,740	3	2,002
Swedish.....	9	1,796	5	908	7	2,422	2	294	2	1,022	1	252
Total.....	366	207,108	132	24,734	148	64,496	147	25,250	68	22,512	80	49,602
											129	36,032
Flag.	Norway.						Russia.					
	Entered.			Cleared.			Entered.			Cleared.		
	Steamers.		Sailers.		Steamers.		Steamers.		Sailers.		Steamers.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish.....	.....	.....	2	154	1	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,454
Dutch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3,902	.....	.....	1	672
English.....	3	2,234	4	342	.....	.....	74	61,936	.....	.....	7	5,242
French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	506	.....	.....
German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,916	3	482	4	1,978
Norwegian.....	23	6,452	31	5,080	13	3,382	2	526	3	352	7	1,854
Russian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	71,012	13	2,630	8	3,264
Swedish.....	1	190	.....	.....	2	388	4	1,208	.....	.....	8	2,116
Total.....	27	8,876	37	5,576	16	4,148	341	141,500	20	3,970	37	16,580
											35	6,176

Navigation at the port of Riga for the year ending December, 1885—Continued.

Flag.	Sweden.						Spain.					
	Entered.			Cleared.			Entered.			Cleared.		
	Steamers.		Sailers.		Steamers.		Steamers.		Sailers.		Steamers.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish	8	2,858	9	910	1	236	5	438				
Dutch	1	438	3	232								
English	12	6,878			3	2,110						
German	20	7,126	7	898	4	616	5	520	2	568		
Italian							2	1,084				
Norwegian	3	708	12	1,262	4	738	6	548	2	592	1	118
Russian	4	1,038	8	1,918	2	272	1	154	24	7,624	1	276
Swedish	99	24,778	7	1,246	91	23,470	5	456				
Total	147	43,824	46	6,466	105	27,442	24	3,200	28	8,784	2	394

Flag.	Sailing vessels entered.						Sailing vessels cleared.					
	Algiers.		United States.		West Indies.		Portugal.		Brazil.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish							1	156				
English					1	586						
French					3	1,370						
German			1	322								
Italian					4	2,210						
Norwegian			3	1,348	8	3,640					1	300
Russian	2	640			1	436	3	714				
Swedish					1	324						
Total	2	640	4	1,670	18	8,566	4	870	1			300

RECAPITULATION.

Danish vessels entered	192
Dutch vessels entered	93
English vessels entered	465
French vessels entered	9
German vessels entered	537
Italian vessels entered	4
Norwegian vessels entered	182
Russian vessels entered	503
Swedish vessels entered	138
Total entered	2,123
Steamers entered	1,280
Sailing vessels entered	843
With cargo.....	2,123
Without cargo	1,184
	939
Total vessels cleared (including Russian vessels trading regularly to coast ports in the Baltic)	2,123
	2,144

Specification of the chief articles exported and imported from and to Finland.

Articles.	Jan. to Dec., 1885.	Jan. to Dec., 1884.	Jan. to Dec., 1883.
<i>Exported.</i>			
Bark.....tons..	3, 050	3, 035	1, 516
Fish:			
live, fresh, dried, and smoked.....do...	1, 570	1, 550	1, 630
salted.....barrels..	19, 493	23, 329	17, 210
Pork and meat.....tons..	670	950	800
Worsted.....do...	150	42	74
Glass and cut glass of all sorts.....do...	1, 200	1, 080	1, 835
Hides and skins.....do...	450	285	330
Iron and steel, all sorts; also manufactured articles of the same, tons.....	22, 900	18, 000	22, 700
Animals, live:			
horses.....prices..	\$4, 875	\$4, 960	\$4, 582
horned and other cattle.....do...	\$34, 909	\$43, 911	\$37, 735
Candles, all sorts.....tons..	1	1½	4
Paper, all sorts.....do...	13, 233	13, 100	13, 000
Rubber.....do...	\$4, 497	\$4, 400	\$4, 650
Grain, unsound.....barrels..	203, 405	301, 824	234, 705
Flour and grains.....tons..	300	370	380
Tar.....barrels..	117, 047	128, 304	122, 706
Wood, deals, battens, and boards ptg. standard.....	303, 216	318, 070	311, 582
Timber, round.....loads..	74, 010	54, 560	64, 640
Firewood.....fathoms..	200, 636	195, 081	198, 011
Matches.....in cases of 1,000 boxes..	4, 384	216	263
Woven goods.....tons..	1, 105	960	950
<i>Imported.</i>			
Cotton, raw.....tons..	2, 308	3, 227	2, 937
Spirits:			
arrack, rum, brandy, and French gin.....tons..	388	496	542
in bottles.....pieces..	16, 041	21, 649	18, 321
Wines:			
all sorts, in casks.....tons..	1, 000	1, 096	1, 152
in bottles.....pieces..	90, 091	67, 427	59, 989
Fish:			
live, fresh, dried, and smoked.....tons..	605	558	500
salted.....do...	2, 962	2, 880	3, 260
Hides and skins.....do...	1, 600	1, 450	1, 200
Iron and steel, all sorts; also, manufactured articles of the same, tons.....	25, 916	22, 875	17, 091
Coffee.....tons..	4, 753	5, 666	4, 807
Machinery and models, value in Finnish marks.....	1, 651, 790	1, 185, 091	1, 524, 048
Petroleum and other oils.....tons..	6, 747	5, 171	5, 972
Salt.....barrels..	330, 608	376, 762	321, 653
Sugar.....tons..	8, 250	10, 905	9, 780
Grain, unground.....barrels..	426, 259	267, 422	202, 852
Flour and grains.....tons..	83, 233	77, 500	57, 950
Pig-iron, unwrought.....do...	15, 442	21, 283	19, 681
Tobacco, manufactured and raw.....do...	2, 394	2, 283	1, 800
Woven goods.....do...	739	750	900

HERMAN DORMER,
Vice-Consul.

HELSINGFORS, January 31, 1886.

*Export of grain of all kinds shipped from St. Petersburg and Cronstadt during the years
1884 and 1885.*

Articles.	1884.	1885.	Articles.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Wheat.....	370, 213	332, 493	Buckwheat.....	34, 196	16, 493
Rye.....	99, 607	183, 927	Rye flour.....	5, 748	16, 782
Linseed.....	39, 894	10, 224	Wheat flour.....	1, 863	7, 070
Oats.....	378, 211	225, 980			
Barley.....	1, 759	161	Total.....	931, 491	793, 130

P. M. B. YOUNG,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, May 5, 1886.

SPAIN.

Report of Consul Scheuch on the commerce and navigation of Barcelona in 1884.

I submit my annual report on commerce and navigation at this port and district for the year 1884 with statistical tables marked Nos. I to XV.

The Barcelona consular district comprises the ancient principality of Catalonia, which, in modern times, has been divided into four subordinate provinces, viz, Barcelona, Tarragona, Gerona, and Lerida. Each of these provinces has for its capital a city of the same name, while the city of Barcelona is the capital of the four provinces or the whole of Catalonia.

The distinctive characteristics of Catalonia from the rest of Spain are the industry and frugality of its inhabitants. The country is mountainous and the climate dry, but the soil is nevertheless remarkable for its fertility. The productions of Tarragona, Gerona, and Lerida are agricultural, while the industries of Barcelona are principally in manufactures.

The province of Tarragona, with a population in 1880 of (last census) 365,306, is noted for its important wine production. The Tarragona wines are highly esteemed everywhere. The principal exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, almonds, and nuts (filberts) to the Spanish Antilles, South America, Mexico, Russia, England, and the United States.

The manufacturing industries of the province of Gerona are varied and important. Cotton spinning and weaving, the manufacture of paper, cork stoppers; the agricultural products are olives, olive oil, almonds, and wine, but, most important, "cork wood," which is very abundant and of superior quality, and more than thirty thousand persons are engaged in cork-stopper cutting (all done by hand). Population of the province, 305,002.

The province of Lerida is mainly noted for its production of grain and wine. There are some smaller cotton and linen factories.

The province of Barcelona, unquestionably the most important in whole Spain, has, notwithstanding its dry soil, important agricultural products, and the manufactures are very numerous and highly important. The population is over 900,000, of which nearly 400,000 form the city of Barcelona, which latter is justly called the "Manchester" of Spain. Its manufactories supply all Spain and its colonies with cotton, woolen, linen, and silk fabrics, while the manufacture of machinery and iron is carried on to a large extent, several establishments employing 600 to 1,000 hands. As a consumer of American cotton it stands second on the list in the world, and as an importer third, viz, next to Liverpool and Havre. There are about 1,500 cotton mills in the province, running some 1,500,000 spindles, consuming 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 kilos of raw cotton. There are some 62,000 looms, producing over 300,000,000 meters of cotton fabrics of all kinds.

The year 1884 has been an uneventful one in a commercial point of view. Trade has been stagnant, yes, discouraging; industry, with the exception of the cotton factories, dull; agriculture disappointing; and in finances business has been done with distrust and timidity, so that with falling prices in general and no great improvement in shipping the year closed similar like its predecessor, unsatisfactorily.

As so often stated in my former reports, I repeat, it is most difficult to make a full, complete, and strictly reliable report on the commerce of this consular district, for the lack of trustworthy data and of regularly published statistics by the custom-house and other official departments, as is the case in other European countries.

NAVIGATION.

By Tables I, II, and III will be seen that although the arrivals in number of vessels and their tonnage were somewhat in excess over the preceding year 1883, the values of cargoes were considerably less. The "Spanish shipping exclusively" (Table III) shows 1,363 arrivals, with 707,160 tonnage, against—in 1883—1,318 arrivals, with 717,554 tonnage, while the value of the cargoes in 1884 fall short by \$5,000,000. As to tonnage, the Spanish vessels equal fully that of all other nations together. Among the other flags England leads, with France, Italy, Norway and Sweden, Germany next (see Table II). The foreign navigation touching this port includes large and influential steam navigation companies under French, German, and Italian flags. A fortnightly line (German) runs between Hamburg and Barcelona, calling at Lisbon, Cadiz, Valencia Tarragona, with cargoes of potatoes, spirits, drugs, chemicals, groceries, &c. Two weekly lines (French flag) run between Cette, Marseilles, and Barcelona; one line, under same flag, between Marseilles, Barcelona, and Genoa; a third French line, the "Messageries," employing boats of 3,500 to 4,000 tons, between Marseilles, Barcelona, Rio Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres, running monthly, the cargoes consisting chiefly of wine for the River Plate, and passengers, which latter are numerous.

A monthly line of steamers (Italian) takes Barcelona on its way from Genoa to the River Plate. Another Italian line runs between Barcelona and Genoa every fortnight. Since 1883 an Austrian line of steamers (monthly) calls at Barcelona from Trieste to Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco, while Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish steamers are also constant visitors.

With regret I refer to Table I, showing but three arrivals of American vessels; the more so, because the value of the importations from the States reached the respectable sum of \$13,000,000, all brought in foreign bottoms, mostly Spanish, German, English, and Swedish.

TRADE.

The year 1884 has been no more satisfactory than its predecessor. The crops were no better, and with the prevalence of cholera epidemic in Southern France, and later in Italy, and eventually in some of the southeastern provinces in Spain, the foreign trade as well as domestic suffered very materially, especially with France, as the importations of many necessary articles were prohibited to enter, and steamship connection between Barcelona and all French and Italian Mediterranean ports was closed entirely.

During the spring of the year the continuous heavy rains caused severe damage to vineyards and fruit trees and agriculture in general.

The importation of coal, however, shows an increase of some 120,000 tons over 1883 (see Table XIII), as also petroleum (all coming from the United States).

The total number of bales of cotton imported in 1884 was 223,662, against 236,902 in 1883. Although the bales imported in 1883 exceed the number of those in 1884, those imported in the latter year were,

however, larger, and when reduced to weight the result is, in 1883, 43,845,600 kilograms, against 44,730,480 kilograms in 1884.

On the 1st of January, 1885, remained in stock about 51,000 bales, and during the year 1884 the consumption has been 216,652 bales, against 213,228 in the previous year. (See Table IX.)

Table IX shows a steady increase in the importation of cotton in Barcelona of 1,000,000 kilograms per annum for the past ten years, viz: total imports in 1876, 34,110,247 kilograms; 1884, 44,730,480 kilograms.

Wine, one of the most important articles of commerce (export) here, has not been so profitable to farmers as in previous years. Prices have ruled lower, and while the harvest was not abundant the quality was good. Three-fourths of the wine made went to France, where it is manipulated and sent out into the world as "French wines," labeled from the ordinary "Medoc" to "Chateau Lafitte" or "Chateau la Rose."

Agricultural machines are imported (rather limited) from England and Germany, while cotton, woolen, and other machines with motive-power come mostly from Belgium and France. Hardware is supplied by England, Belgium, and Germany. The latter country makes rapid progress in this industry, as also in many others. The German manufacturers have efficient agents here, like in other countries, since the last years, carrying complete sample stocks, sell on time, say from three to six months, and offer at lower prices than others can deliver; and I here repeat, as long as our manufacturers and exporters are not willing to do the same, viz, appoint a resident agent, supply him with a fair sample stock, and allow him to sell on reasonable time, there is little chance for them to command that share of the commerce that really is due them.

Timber for building continues to come from Russia, Norway and Sweden, and the United States, cabinet wood from France and Italy, and staves from the United States. Leather from France and Germany, with an occasional small lot from the United States. Raw hides continue to come from South America. Alcohol, the consumption of which is enormous for fortifying Catalonia wines for exportation, comes from Germany and Austria, and a small quantity from the United States. Wool, in grease, comes from South America, with occasional lots from Australia. Silks, raw and manufactured, mostly from France, balance from Germany and Switzerland. Also in silks Germany is visibly progressing and breaking into foreign markets. Refined sugar arrives in small quantities from France and Germany, while the raw sugar used by the two refineries in late years established here comes from Cuba, Porto Rico, and Philippine Islands. Coffee, tea, and cocoa, the consumption of the latter being considerable, are brought from Arabia, India, Venezuela, and China. Superior wines, liquors, and spirits are furnished by France, while the importation of English and German beers has tripled. Corn and grain comes from Russia and the United States, with few cargoes from Turkey and Morocco. (See Tables V and VI.) Manufactures remain the same. The foremost industries are cotton, woolen, linen, and silk.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal products of Catalonia are wine (forming two-thirds of the total), almonds, filberts, olives, olive oil, and corkwood, and, in a small way, wheat and barley. The harvest of grapes has, as regards quantity, been only a half one, great quantities having been destroyed by the unseasonable rains, but the quality was better than the vintage of

1883. The new crop was indifferent, both in class and extent, and deficient in alcoholic strength and color. The vines also showed suffering from a new disease known as "mildew," due no doubt to the exceptionally wet spring. Values of fine qualities advanced owing to extreme prices. Serious trouble has also arisen from adulteration of wines, the using of artificial coloring, &c., several parcels having been discovered in France and the South American markets.

Prices of hazelnuts and almonds were varying, being above the average; but as crops were large and growers in need of money, they were low. The crop of olives was very poor in quantity as well as in quality, so that the oil is of a much inferior quality than for years. The harvest of wheat and barley was medium in quality, inferior to that of 1883.

FINANCE.

In spite of certain circumstances which favored the public credit, the year 1884, after two years of incessant struggle, passed in the midst of constant uneasiness and dread by almost all those who took part in financial affairs, it being always present to their minds that their capital was considerably going to waste, and that at the end of the year it might represent in value less than one-half it did two years ago. The excess of speculation in former years, especially 1880 and 1881, which drained the forces of capital, causing frauds to be committed and exposed on all sides, and brought about a reaction of fear, is the reason why the year 1884 has been a poor one. Timidity and fear prevailed among speculators, and no important transactions came forward, nor were there any special reverses. Everybody acted with distrust, and so all local capital depreciated through the insignificance of the gains and from the abstention from financial business.

PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAYS, AND HARBOR.

The year 1884 has been a dull one, no new public buildings having been undertaken. The "Museum" in the Grand Park, two quays, and a new water-works (the fourth in Barcelona) have been finished. The railway traffic on nearly all lines running through Catalonia has been flourishing on account of the wine trade with France. During the last month of 1884 the imports and exports on the Tarragona, Barcelona and Francia Railroad alone reached 30,541,197 kilograms, consisting of the imports of coal, drugs, provisions, machinery, and sundries, 11,218,329 kilograms, and the exports of fruits, vegetables, oranges, wine, and sundries, 19,322,868 kilograms.

The total traffic over the same line during the years 1883 and 1884 shows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1884	123, 802, 272	152, 510, 606	276, 312, 878
1883	117, 037, 497	135, 145, 608	252, 183, 165

The other lines, viz, Zaragoza-Barcelona, Valencia-Barcelona, Barcelona-Villamera-Madrid, and the short line, San Juan de las Abadessas, have also enjoyed good receipts.

The works on the harbor are progressing most satisfactorily. The

port being the most important in the whole of Spain, the Government, and the city and province of Barcelona, have expended since its commencement, some fifteen years ago, over \$12,000,000, and, while not yet completed, its present state plainly shows that once finished it will be second to none in the Mediterranean for security, commodiousness, and convenience to vessels and commerce.

The population of Barcelona has increased and still is increasing rapidly. The census of 1880 showed a population of 251,000, while now (1885) it is estimated on good authority to be 300,000. The total number of deaths in 1884 was 15,995, with 15,425 births.

FRED. H. SCHEUCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, October 31, 1885.

TABLE I.—Return of American shipping at the port of Barcelona during the year 1884.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

	Number.	Crew.	Tonnage.
Arrived	3	37	2,370
Departed	3	37	2,370

CARGOES INWARD.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Guano from Lobos Islands	2,625 tons..	\$168,000
Cotton from United States	1,700 bales..	85,000
Total value .....	.....	253,000

TABLE II.—Return of foreign shipping (American and Spanish not included) at the port of Barcelona during the year 1884.

Flags.	Arrived.			Departed.*		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value cargo.†	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value cargo.
English	322	211,178	\$6,755,430	312	210,667	\$275,000
French	194	165,650	3,550,000	199	166,021	(‡)
Italian	203	74,376	800,000	192	72,306	(‡)
Norwegian and Swedish	115	56,963	1,750,000	114	58,378	(‡)
German	64	51,740	2,500,000	64	50,687	(‡)
Russian	32	16,643	650,000	29	15,321	(‡)
Greek	23	8,837	150,000	23	8,230	(‡)
Danish	20	3,287	56,000	21	3,378	(‡)
Austrian	22	16,187	350,000	22	16,539	(‡)
Holland	1	153	3,200	1	153	(‡)
Total	996	605,014	16,564,630	977	601,680	(‡)
Total in 1883	869	491,453	15,582,900	869	491,453	(‡)

*Almost all vessels clear Barcelona in ballast. †Estimated. ‡Unknown.

TABLE III.—*Return of Spanish shipping exclusively at the port of Barcelona during the year 1884.*

Description.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Coasting.....	645	280,400	678	270,500
Foreign.....	621	330,760	631	292,700
Colonial.....	97	96,000	135	105,000
Total.....	1,363	707,160	1,444	668,200
Total 1883.....	2,318	717,554	1,186	598,356

Estimated value of cargoes.	1884.	1883.
Inward.....	\$17,000,000	\$22,000,000
Outward.....	12,000,000	17,000,000

NOTE.—Coasting vessels under 20 tons are not figured in the foregoing statement; of this class, some 2,000 entered the port during the year. Value of cargoes unknown.

TABLE IV.—*Arrival of American vessels at the port of Barcelona during the eleven years 1874–1884, their tonnage, cargoes, and value of cargoes.*

Years.	No. of vessels.	Crew.	Tonnage.	Cargoes.	Where from.	Value.	Total value.
1874.....	15	153	7,499	Petroleum.....	United States.....	\$14,200	\$602,365
				Staves.....	do.....	65,000	
				Cotton.....	do.....	510,000	
				Timber.....	do.....	13,165	
1875.....	10	94	5,315	Staves.....	do.....	143,200	217,200
				Cotton.....	do.....	49,000	
				Timber.....	do.....	25,000	
1876.....	12	112	5,592	Cotton.....	do.....	542,500	643,500
				Timber.....	do.....	29,000	
				Petroleum.....	do.....	25,000	
				Staves.....	do.....	12,000	
				Guano.....	Peru.....	35,000	
1877.....	10	83	3,691	Cotton.....	United States.....	507,000	531,000
				Staves.....	do.....	2,000	
				Timber.....	do.....	22,000	
1878.....	2	17	755	Cotton.....	do.....	90,000	90,000
1879.....	5	85	3,477	Cotton.....	do.....	520,000	
				Staves.....	do.....	7,000	627,000
				Guano.....	Peru.....	100,000	
1880.....	3	34	1,685	Cotton.....	United States.....	115,000	
				Petroleum.....	do.....	45,000	160,000
1881.....	5	85	4,919	Cotton.....	do.....	110,000	
				Petroleum.....	do.....	27,000	294,000
				Timber.....	Philippines.....	67,000	
				Jute.....	India.....	90,000	
1882.....							65,000
1883.....	2	26	1,845	Staves.....	United States.....	25,000	
				Timber.....	do.....	40,000	253,000
1884.....	3	37	2,370	Guano.....	Peru.....	168,000	
				Cotton.....	United States.....	85,000	
Total.....	67	726	37,148				3,483,065

TABLE V.—Imports at the port of Barcelona during the year 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Marbles, stone tons..	2, 573	\$44, 650	Woolen manufactured goods, tons	990	\$49, 950
Coal do	342, 858	1, 063, 575	Raw silks tons..	133	1, 622, 600
Charcoal do	14, 485	272, 275	Stationery do	4, 680	117, 000
Petroleum, tar, pitch, &c. . do	6, 680	494, 400	Timber, staves, &c do	66, 811	473, 175
Glass, crystal, and porcelain, tons	956	35, 790	Furniture, cabinet work, pianos tons..	1, 444	492, 830
Pig-iron, plates, &c tons..	17, 584	213, 440	Jute bales..	9, 637	459, 160
Machinery, motive power and agricultural tons..	21, 479	(†)	Hides, skins cwt.s..	61, 500	668, 305
Hardware do	3, 830	(†)	Guano and other manure, tons	3, 500	51, 200
Haberdashery do	77	7, 935	Codfish, &c cwt.s..	364, 200	2, 086, 505
Drugs, chemical products . do	18, 125	453, 100	Preserved provisions . . tons..	4, 180	(†)
Cattle, fresh meat do	5, 155	1, 554, 210	Raw sugar do	8, 572	239, 205
Raw cotton bales..	223, 652	12, 143, 825	Refined sugar do	970	35, 000
Hemp, linen tons..	3, 880	51, 830	Wines, spirits, liquors, &c., imperial gallons	1, 987, 561	1, 890, 555
Cotton manufactured goods, tons	2, 507	125, 350	Cereals, rice, wheat, maize, &c tons..	81, 000	1, 975, 200
Linen and hemp manufactured goods tons..	1, 555	77, 750	Sundries		1, 148, 150
Raw wool:					
Grease do	1, 756	561, 720			
Cleaned do	881	781, 000			

† Unknown.

TABLE VI.—Exports from the port of Barcelona during the year 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine pipes..	200, 654	\$7, 588, 700	Sandals bales..	5, 000	\$125, 000
Soda tons..	300	13, 600	Dried provisions . . tons..	1, 700	17, 000
Cotton manufactured goods bales..	57, 800	2, 890, 000	Saffron do	750	18, 750
Cloth do	39, 777	3, 988, 850	Sundries		207, 075

TABLE VII.—Importation of cotton at Barcelona during the year 1884.

1884.	New Orleans and Mobile.	Charleston and Savannah.	Per-nam-buco.	Sou-bou-jeac.	Levan-tes.	India.	Jumel.	Total.	
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
January	9, 250	4, 186		2, 654	1, 416	1, 278	3, 486	22, 270	4, 625, 920
February	2, 900	11, 472	1, 850	1, 911	1, 159	493	3, 299	23, 084	4, 587, 460
March	6, 712	7, 057		2, 878	1, 515	1, 100	2, 251	21, 513	4, 372, 820
April	7, 466	12, 981		3, 224	1, 413	2, 002	917	28, 003	5, 541, 180
May	6, 401	3, 717		2, 700	688	5, 735	592	19, 833	3, 831, 500
June	3, 959	316		2, 012	1, 031	2, 292	551	10, 161	1, 969, 580
July	1, 700	13, 300		970	884	1, 341	300	18, 495	3, 659, 100
August				1, 062		241		1, 303	234, 540
September	1, 258	4, 370	400	1, 028	290			7, 346	1, 394, 840
October		207	70			457		734	129, 260
November	6, 780	22, 756	103	1, 500	500	1, 290	2, 014	34, 943	7, 388, 600
December	8, 263	20, 403	800	1, 191	517	2, 003	2, 800	35, 977	7, 555, 400
Total, 1884	54, 689	100, 765	3, 223	21, 130	9, 413	18, 232	16, 210	223, 662	45, 290, 200
Total, 1883	43, 670	117, 599	17, 472	10, 172	9, 866	35, 050	3, 281	236, 902	43, 845, 600

TABLE VIII.—*Prices of cotton at Barcelona, December 31, 1884.*

[Spanish classification.] *

Kind.	Class.	Per 50 kilograms.
		<i>Pesetas.</i>
New Orleans.....	Superior.	77.50 to 78
Do.....	Good.....	.....
Charleston and Savannah.....	Superior.	74 to 75
Do.....	Good.....	72 to 73.50
Pernambuco.....	Superior.	73 to 73.50
Souboujeac.....	do.....	65 to 66
Levantes.....	.....	61 to 62.50
Broach.....	Superior.....	.....
Madras.....	.....	64 to 64.50

NOTE.—One peseta equals 19.3 cents. From January 1, 1885, the American classification is adopted by the "Cotton Broker College": Middling, good middling, middling fair, fair.

TABLE IX.—*Importation and consumption of cotton at Barcelona during the years 1876 to 1884.*

* Years.	Arrivals January 1 to Decem- ber 31.	On hand Janu- ary 1.	Total.	Consump- tion.	On hand Decem- ber 31.	Total re- duced to kilograms.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	
1884.....	223,652	44,000	267,652	216,652	51,000	44,730,480
1883.....	219,228	38,000	257,228	213,228	44,000	43,845,600
1882.....	211,926	35,000	246,926	208,926	38,000	42,385,360
1881.....	200,222	24,000	224,222	189,222	35,000	40,044,440
1880.....	199,786	14,000	213,786	189,786	24,000	39,757,240
1879.....	182,822	12,000	194,822	180,822	14,000	36,564,545
1878.....	152,038	15,000	167,038	155,038	12,000	30,437,752
1877.....	159,167	21,869	181,036	166,036	15,000	31,831,420
1876.....	170,550	40,000	210,550	188,681	21,869	34,110,247

TABLE X.—*Value of declared exports from the consular district of Barcelona to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.*

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	Decem- ber 31, 1884.	March 30, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Septem- ber 30, 1885.	
Wine.....	\$989 55	\$1,354 88	\$3,027 92	\$3,085 40	\$8,457 75
Corks.....	5,402 00	6,751 45	4,745 00	4,352 30	21,250 75
Laces.....	829 00	.....	.....	.....	829 00
Playing-cards.....	.....	127 55	130 50	582 60	840 65
Oil paintings.....	.....	601 20	.....	.....	601 20
Carpets.....	.....	4,152 62	.....	.....	4,152 62
Cigarette paper.....	.....	419 10	365 60	901 05	1,685 75
Jacks.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	443 00	138 35	.....	887 95	1,469 30
Total.....	7,663 55	13,545 15	8,269 02	11,809 30	41,287 87
Total preceding year.....	15,898 28	28,271 02	9,243 85	10,880 58	64,293 73
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	928 72	.....
Decrease.....	8,234 73	14,725 87	974 83	.....	23,005 86

TABLE XI.—*Value of declared exports from the consular agency, district of Grao, to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.*

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1884.	March 30, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	
Oranges.....	\$76,376 51	\$72,824 36	.....	.....	\$149,200 87
Raisins.....	17,425 15	20,301 38	\$2,766 93	.....	40,493 46
Saffron.....	2,102 09	3,364 50	3,624 43	.....	9,091 02
Capers.....	284 80	.....	.....	.....	284 80
Tiles.....	137 30	.....	.....	.....	137 30
Wine.....	482 50	.....	6,091 92	\$1,816 70	8,391 12
Miscellaneous.....	408 44	200 85	679 44	717 59	2,006 32
Total.....	97,216 79	96,891 09	13,162 72	2,534 29	209,604 89
Total preceding year.....	298,831 37	463,808 21	201,899 91	8,538 62	973,078 11
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	201,614 58	367,117 12	188,737 19	6,004 62	763,473 22

TABLE XII.—*Value of declared exports from the consular agency, district of Tarragona, to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.*

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1884.	March 30, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	
Wine.....	\$25,739 05	\$16,536 07	\$27,115 82	\$28,144 94	\$97,505 88
Almonds.....	81,629 79	21,994 72	57,004 43	26,892 60	197,521 54
Licorice root.....	.....	.....	.....	9,590 31	9,590 31
Total.....	107,368 84	48,500 79	84,120 25	64,627 85	304,617 73
Total preceding year.....	55,357 78	57,661 06	61,730 04	39,926 94	214,675 82
Increase.....	52,011 06	.....	22,390 21	24,700 91	89,941 91
Decrease.....	.....	9,160 27	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIII.—*Importation of coal at Barcelona during the year 1884.*

1884.	Cardiff.	Newport.	Swansea.	Grimsby.	New Castle.	Glasgow.	Gijon.	Total.
Months.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January.....	8,827	7,695	.....	677	10,907	1,431	.....	29,537
February.....	11,939	7,615	.....	1,582	12,406	400	.....	33,942
March.....	9,951	7,439	.....	1,229	11,011	950	.....	30,580
April.....	10,752	721	.....	.....	9,197	2,137	.....	22,807
May.....	18,749	7,795	650	.....	7,758	.....	.....	34,952
June.....	8,313	8,921	892	977	1,410	1,489	300	22,302
July.....	10,552	4,764	.....	3,577	11,788	.....	.....	30,681
August.....	7,050	4,502	801	.....	5,269	.....	.....	17,622
September.....	10,648	4,491	973	2,890	11,329	1,200	.....	31,531
October.....	7,990	6,542	1,253	.....	5,902	1,761	.....	23,448
November.....	11,762	5,103	.....	.....	7,160	100	.....	24,125
December.....	15,843	4,526	.....	4,055	15,010	897	.....	40,331
Total, 1884.....	132,376	70,114	4,569	14,987	109,147	10,365	300	341,858
Total, 1883.....	84,846	75,493	14,095	14,038	94,810	20,344	2,800	306,425

TABLE XIV.—*Importation of coal at Barcelona during the first three quarters 1885.*

1885.	Cardif.	Newport.	Swansea.	Grimsby.	New Castle.	Glasgow.	Gijon.	Total.
Months.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January	8,545	4,609	1,010	924	7,418	993	.....	23,499
February	12,770	5,356	.....	.....	6,915	1,918	.....	26,959
March	9,287	3,382	2,476	454	14,163	1,710	.....	31,472
April	11,298	6,620	2,710	1,338	11,335	.....	147	33,448
May	11,817	6,015	.....	.....	12,492	2,493	.....	32,817
June	12,885	9,955	.....	4,268	7,675	1,514	760	37,057
July	3,887	1,914	.....	.....	9,186	2,203	.....	17,190
August	10,950	1,247	.....	1,180	7,223	.....	.....	20,600
September	5,681	4,344	.....	1,236	3,541	250	.....	15,052
Total	87,120	43,442	6,190	9,400	79,948	11,081	907	238,094

TABLE XV.—*Meteorological observations taken at Barcelona during the year ending September 30, 1885.*

Year and month.	Thermometer.				Barometer (Aneroid).		Hygrometer (Saussure).		Pluvimeter (Babinet).
	Reaumer.		Centigrade.						
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Rain.
1884.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	m. m.
October	5. 1	22. 3	6. 2	27. 9	755	774	57. 5	86. 26	48. 3
November	1. 4	18	1. 7	22. 5	755	772	60	87	71
December	0. 3	12	0. 4	15	747	772	63	87	63. 2
1885.									
January	3. 6	11	4. 6	14	745	768	63	98	15. 2
February	5	16	6	20	751	769	70	97	9. 2
March	1. 8	15	2. 2	18. 8	749	768	64	90	65
April	5	15	6. 3	18. 8	742	770	62	89	63
May	8. 3	21. 3	10. 4	26. 6	748	771	60	88	15
June	13. 5	24. 3	16. 8	30. 5	753	767	60	92	116. 2
July	17. 5	27. 2	21. 4	34	759	769	56	85	19. 2
August	17	27	21. 4	33. 8	746	766	60	85	22
September	10	23	12. 5	28. 8	752	770	64	88	214. 2
Total									721. 5

CADIZ.

Annual report of Consul Ingraham on trade and commerce of Cadiz in 1884.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

It will be seen that the principal exports from Cadiz to the United States are wines, salt, olive oil, canary seed, olives, corks and corkwood, licorice, preserves, rags, vinegar, and sulphur ores; while the principal imports from the United States are refined petroleum, spirits and gin, rosin, tar, pitch, salted meats, hams, machinery, leaf-tobacco, and barrels.

General imports are chiefly from England, France, and Germany, but Sweden and Norway nearly monopolize the importation of salted cod. Potatoes are imported from France and England, Germany and Holland. England's chief imports are coal, rice, salted meats, hams, drugs, and oil, iron in various forms, lard, machinery, soap, lumber and building material, writing paper, fresh and smoked fish, manufactured tobacco, wheat, barrels, beer, and a great variety of other articles.

Germany's principal imports are spirits and gin, iron, rice, sugar, glassware, barrels, printing paper, and sewing machines. The use of the latter article is popular and is increasing. The Germans are unsuccessfully competing with the Americans, who have heretofore imported into Cadiz from sixteen hundred to two thousand machines yearly. The Germans also now import into Spain 90 per cent. of all the alcohol introduced, representing a value of nearly \$2,000,000. It is claimed that the American spirit is imperfectly rectified, thus being nearly valueless for fortifying wines, and that the double rectification required is too costly. It is also said that American spirits go to Hamburg, where they undergo the necessary rectification and are reshipped to Spain. I am told that alcohol from the potato or beet blends better with Spanish wines. Experiments on a large scale are now in progress to test the question of obtaining spirits from the grape of Andalusia.

The following were the imports of alcohol in 1884:

	Liters.
Cadiz.....	4,500,000
Seville.....	3,000,000
Huelva.....	780,582
Spain.....	65,765,000

of which 90 per cent., valued at 49,112,636 pesos, came from Germany. The duty on spirits when imported from a treaty nation is 21.10 pesos per 100 liters; from other nations, 23.75 pesos.

I have heard Cadiz merchants complain of the refusal of extended credit by the American exporter, while by German and other shippers they are given what they ask for.

The imports from France consist chiefly of sulphur and artificial manures, wheat, flour, iron manufactures, hoop iron, machinery, building material, potatoes, and textiles of all kinds.

Rice and starch come chiefly from Belgium. Newfoundland cod seems to be preferred here.

AGRICULTURAL DATA.

The yield of cereals in the province of Cadiz in 1883 and 1884 were—

Description.	1883.	1884.
	<i>Hectol.</i>	<i>Hectol.</i>
Wheat.....	988,011	889,888
Barley.....	320,242	223,800
Indian corn.....	27,104	22,121
Canary seed.....	10,427	9,073

It is believed that the crops of 1885 have been smaller than those of 1884. Wheat suffered from excessive rainfall in the lowlands and river bottoms. Beans and cow peas seem, however, to have done exceptionally well.

DUTIES.

In response to inquiries I give the Spanish customs duties on canned goods, lumber, salt cod, and staves:

Articles.	Treaty nations.	Others.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Canned goods.....kilos..	90	1.00
Lumber.....cubic meter..	2.00	2.75
Salt cod.....100 kilos..	12.70	17.50
Staves.....1,000 pieces..	Free.	2.00

NAVIGATION.

In the year ending December 31, 1884, 517 steamers and 630 sailing vessels, in all 1,147, representing 735,605 tons, entered this port. Of these, 139 steamers and 208 sailing vessels, representing 137,000 tons, carried the British flag, while only 11 sailing vessels, representing about 5,000 tons, carried the United States flag, and 4 of these came from other countries. Up to this date (December, 1885) only 6 sailing vessels carrying the United States flag, and representing 3,276 tons, have entered and cleared.

The transportation facilities from this fine harbor to the interior of Andalusia and beyond, reaching a population of 5,000,000 in a few hours, are excellent. Seville, Cordova, and Granada can be reached in a few hours daily by rail, and Seville also by steamers of 1,200 tons. A new railroad is projected from a point on the line near Cadiz along the coast to Algebras.

DARIUS H. INGRAHAM,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cadiz, December 10, 1885.

—
Statement of Mr. Lacave, of Cadiz, banker, on the wine and salt crops of 1884 and 1883, and on the importation of staves.

EXPORTS OF WINES.

Year.	Cadiz.	Seville.	Huelva.
	<i>Liters.</i>	<i>Liters.</i>	<i>Liters.</i>
1883	37, 536, 597	3, 603, 907	3, 995, 000
1884	30, 586, 219	3, 702, 440	5, 512, 465

The exports of 1885 will not be known exactly until the year is ended. The crop has this year been very abundant and of good quality, as the vintage was favored in all this region with very good weather.

SALT.

An abundant crop is about 150,000 lasts, and a medium crop 120,000 lasts. On account of the variable weather in the early part of last summer only 95,000 lasts fit for export have been gathered. The exports in 1883 were 96,178½ lasts; 1884, 124,036 lasts.

About the end of this month all the old salt will have been shipped, and then that of the new crop will be shipped. The quality of the crop is good in general, although the last salt gathered from the pits was somewhat weak, and for this reason the salt growers have put it apart in order to sell it at a very low price for the consumption of the country. The price still continues at 27.50 pesetas per last=2½ English tons.

STAVES.

The imports in 1883 were 3,065,215 pieces; 1884, 3,226,649 pieces.

Prices are very low on account of the strong competition made by a new firm who want to monopolize the market.

Q. Is the tendency of Spanish opinion towards protection or free trade?—A. Towards free trade.

Q. Do you think reduction of duties will be effected by the new Government?—A. There is an inclination to do it, but when it comes to the question, it is quite different. About all Spain except Catalonia favors reduction. They want duties reduced on alcohol, cotton, silks, iron, and machinery and other articles. Andalusia is all free

trade. Three cabinet ministers strongly favor action. Moret is a strong free trader, and so also are Beranger and Camacho.

Q. Why has the importation of alcohol fallen off in favor of Germany?—A. The discriminating duty is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in favor of Germany, and there is much greater leakage in American barrels, and German alcohol is preferred for fortifying wines.

Q. What is the prospect of a civil war?—A. Spain is all quiet now. I cannot see any prospect of it at present.

Statement of Hon. Antonio J. Bensusan, consul for Honduras, and president of the Association of Salt Growers, respecting salt crops of 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Q. What is the amount of the salt crop for 1885?—A. One hundred and one thousand lasts ($2\frac{1}{2}$ English tons to a last). The average is from 100,000 to 115,000 lasts, and the quantity shipped in 1883 was 96,178 $\frac{1}{4}$ lasts, while the amount in 1884 was 124,036 lasts.

Q. What are the principal markets for Cadiz salt?—A. The Baltic, Brazil, United States, and particularly the Rio de la Plata and Newfoundland, where Cadiz salt is preferred.

Q. Any recent changes in prices?—A. No; they are generally kept in due proportion with other competing markets. Trapani is pressing us hard, where labor costs only 40 cents a day.

Q. State the prices and freight for 1883 and 1884.—A. Six dollars (120 reals) per last alongside, \$5.50 till July 1, 1883; 110 reals since. The cost of putting on board, not over 150 lasts, 20 cents per last; over, 25 cents. Freights to chief markets last year were: Rio de la Plata, from 20s. to 26s.; Rio Santo and Bahia, at 20s.; Rio Grande, 40s. to 45s.; Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me., 6s. to 8s.; Newfoundland, 10s. The amount exported from Cadiz in November last was 4,777 $\frac{3}{4}$ lasts.

In regard to action upon duties on imports, Mr. Bensusan is of opinion that the Government will succeed in reducing them, as nearly all Spain favors free trade, except Catalonia, which is the Pennsylvania of this country. In Andalusia the sentiment is practically unanimous for free trade.

Mr. Bensusan does not apprehend civil war. If any, of very little importance.

Interview with Mr. Ramon de Florez, a prominent merchant of Cadiz, on general trade and effect on business of recent political changes.

Q. What information can you give as to the general trade of the city and province of Cadiz for 1885?—A. It has been very much reduced on account of the cholera.

Q. What about the wheat crops, wines, salt, and other products?—A. The wheat crop has been very good, that of canary seed scanty, and therefore the prices at present are very high. The salt crop has been very good, with prices ruling the same as last year. The wine crop has been the best for many years past, and prices have come down to a point never known. The exportation to America must increase much, because a great deal of the wines shipped to the United States are of very cheap prices. Barrels are very much cheaper, because of the competition of two houses at Jerez. They buy staves at twenty months' date from the invoice, and for wines they allow generally nine to twelve months.

Q. Can you suggest any particular articles of merchandise that can be profitably imported into Cadiz from the United States?—A. Yes; hams, lard, bacon, and manufactures.

Q. How as to lumber?—A. They import a great deal from Sweden, Norway, and Russia. Sometimes they bring pitch-pine from the United States. The importation of staves has decreased this year. Instead of coming from New York they have been brought from Philadelphia, Norfolk, and a considerable lot from New Orleans.

Q. Do you think that canned goods could be profitably imported from the United States?—A. As per price list shown by you we think they can be imported from the United States, but the custom-house duties make them too dear and fruits cannot compete with the Spanish productions. Lobster, salmon, and oysters can be imported. Small lots only come into Cadiz, the most through pursers and stewards of English steamers. Codfish is imported during lent in small quantities by steamers from Ireland.

Q. What will be the effect on business here and throughout Spain in consequence of the recent change of political relations?—A. Spain must improve in some way, because the ministers at present in power are known as very clever men, and everybody expects they will introduce the necessary reforms in the custom-house laws that

make the increasing of trade with Spain so difficult. All this, of course, is in case we have not civil war, because in that probable case change in anything will not be possible.

Statement of Mr. Julius Schmidt, an American citizen residing at Seville, formerly of New York, on the staple products of that section.

Olives.—Although the season for new olives has opened, there are no packers who have been able to gather enough of Queen olives to make shipments of any amount to the United States, on account of the unprecedented scarcity of the fruit. As the crop this year has been exceedingly small, it has caused the prices of olives on the trees to rise to the triple of those of last. Packers are asking from \$16 to \$20 the fanega (16 gallons) for Queen olives. The remaining stock from last year is more than usual, thus affording room for misrepresentation in selling olives from last year for new olives.

Olive oil.—The crop being so small, there will hardly be any new olive oil this season. Price is now 9.50 to 9.75 pesetas the arroba (16 liters), and will go up later on.

Castile soaps.—As these oils are extensively required in their manufacture, the small crop will exercise an influence on their prices, which are now for common white 8 pesetas per arroba (25 pounds) and 13 for superior quality. These prices are on an average half a peseta more than during the summer, in consequence of a rise in prices of the raw materials.

Licorice root is being gathered now. Prices paid per cwt., 4.50 pesetas, green.

Corkwood.—This product was formerly more extensively exported to the United States from this district, three-fourths of which trade has dropped off on account of the Portuguese market, which now offers better advantages to American manufacturers in price and freight. Price of corkwood here has slightly decreased on account of the diminishing demand.

Hand-made corks vary very little in price, as the demands are steady and a ready outlet for all that are manufactured. Shipments to the United States continue to the same extent as before.

Navigation at the port of Cadiz, Spain, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	United States			7	2,947	7	2,947
	Spain.....			3	1,376	3	1,376
	Portugal			1	644	1	644
Austrian	United States			1	791	1	791
	Other countries	5	4,211	5	2,273	10	6,484
Belgian.....	Belgium.....	2	1,587			2	1,587
British.....	United States	3	3,271	6	2,827	9	6,098
	England.....	109	81,199	123	19,216	232	100,415
	Other countries	27	15,930	79	14,522	106	30,452
Dutch	Holland	15	10,907	7	828	22	11,735
	Other countries	12	8,562	7	1,133	19	9,695
Danish	Denmark.....	1	777			1	777
	Other countries	10	7,493	10	1,662	20	9,155
French	United States	1	1,858			1	1,858
	France	28	15,168	91	18,914	119	34,082
	Other countries	16	19,668	30	6,767	46	26,435
German.....	United States			1	153	1	153
	Germany.....	1	651	2	294	3	945
	Other countries	4	3,323	12	2,092	16	5,415
Italian.....	United States			15	7,049	15	7,049
	Italy	9	15,244	59	29,060	68	44,304
	Other countries	5	4,071	84	42,696	89	46,767
Mexican	All countries.....	2	5,625			2	5,625
Portuguese	United States			1	249	1	249
	Portugal			2	681	2	681
	Other countries			4	329	4	329
Russian.....	Russia			15	7,320	15	7,320
	Other countries			8	4,320	8	4,320
Swedish and Norwegian	United States			2	547	2	547
	Sweden and Norway			9	2,441	9	2,441
	Other countries	23	11,132	41	13,626	64	24,758
Spanish.....	United States	4	8,558	1	441	5	8,999
	Spanish colonies.....	55	176,985			55	176,985
	France	57	38,512			57	38,512
	England.....	80	79,992	1	180	81	80,172
	Other countries	48	34,487	3	1,016	51	35,503
Total		517	549,211	630	186,394	1,147	735,605

Merchandise imported into the port of Cadiz, &c.—Continued.

Commodities.	Africa (Morocco).	Asia.	United States.	Other countries in North America and Antilles.	South America.	America.	Belgium.	Denmark.
Iron, in bars, plates, or rivets.....kilos.....							273,348	
Iron manufactures.....do.....		6	894	85		312	164,953	
Eggs.....do.....	255,549							
Stoneware and china.....do.....		1,924	61	33		100	750	
Lumber:								
Common, for building use, cubic meters.....			8				40	
Fine, for other uses, cubic meters.....		39,030		236,021				
Wood manufactures.....kilos.....		2,418	362			3,544	20,431	
Butter.....do.....							5	546
Machinery.....do.....			38,791	95			900,710	
Building material of wood or iron.....kilos.....							1,102,852	
Other building material, lime, brick, cement, &c.....kilos.....	900						325,455	
Material of war.....do.....		3		13			100,758	
Indian corn.....do.....	491,979							
Printing paper.....do.....							1,826	
Writing paper.....do.....							3,086	
Potatoes.....do.....							1,914	
Fish, fresh and smoked.....do.....	200							
Cheese.....do.....							860	
Neat cattle.....number.....	510							
Leaf tobacco.....kilos.....		2,782,943	2,956,398	715,849				
Manufactured tobacco.....do.....		958		73,957				
Textiles of all kinds.....do.....	114	1,334	20	591		89	1,408	10
Barrels.....do.....	724		3,120	7,328			984	
Spanish barrels returned.....do.....		240	2,210	10,500			96	
Stearine candles.....do.....							2,821	
Wines.....liters.....				83				
Spanish wines returned.....do.....		1,337	2,285				250	
Miscellaneous.....do.....	64,248	29,514	4,131	5,780	10,776	194	10,345	1,123

Commodities.	England.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Portugal.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.
Chicory.....kilos.....		7,752						
Spirits and gins.....liters.....	36,999	17,927	4,947,831	55,978				
Brandies and cordials.....do.....	5,649	10,028	18,654	329			16	11,583
Rice starch.....kilos.....	4,155	6,770	4,657					
Rosin, tar, pitch, &c.....do.....	60,999	808	56,453	17,766				16,150
Rice, hulled.....do.....	208,662		335,946	10,404	112			
Sugar.....do.....	31,812	49,203	1,138,000					
Sulphur and artificial manures.....kilos.....	7,188	235,480			54,900			
Salt cod.....do.....	8,404		2,035		378			91,515
Coffee.....do.....	32	167						
Salted meats, hams, &c.....do.....	188,381		4,293					
Coal and charcoal.....do.....	70,239,533	128	98		338,056			
Barley.....do.....		812	17,360					
Beer.....liters.....	47,977	63	12,283	3,475				
Corkwood.....kilos.....						33,500		
Preserves, pastes, and alimentary preparations.....kilos.....	15,859	25,395	3,005		929	10		4,800
Raw skins.....do.....	12,099							
Glassware.....do.....	62,168	63,672	116,998	10,998	334	114		117
Dates.....do.....	10,128							
Staves.....M.....	14,840	1,350			8,600			
Drugs and oils.....kilos.....	346,087	58,476	51,075		464	73		
Esparto, rattans, and aloes fiber.....kilos.....	1,027							
Chick-peas.....do.....	12,508	27,083			38,396			
French beans.....do.....		9,696	315,099	12,495	178	86		

Merchandise imported into the port of Cadiz, &c.—Continued.

Commodities.	England.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Portugal.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.
Wheat flour kilos..	2, 495	195, 598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay and other fodders ..do..	17, 891	.....	12, 182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarns and hemp ..do..	47, 547	103	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron in pipes and ingots..do..	83, 692	14, 241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron in bars, plates, or rivets ..do..	298, 577	61, 863	3, 384, 178	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Hoop-iron ..do..	858, 758	2, 652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron manufactures ..do..	139, 684	125, 189	17, 475	821	2, 009	1, 695	.....	742
Tinned plates ..do..	30, 533	6, 961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs ..do..	8, 191	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 000	.....	.....
Soap ..do..	48, 152	504	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoneware and china ..do..	6, 463	19, 067	9, 067	.....	.....	244	.....	157
Lumber:								
Common, for building use, cubic meters ..do..	5, 788	5, 746	16	6	11	1	10, 066	4, 122
Fine, for other uses, cubic meters ..do..	32, 049	32, 851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood manufactures .. kilos..	15, 462	26, 790	20, 323	240	.....	305	.....	607
Lard ..do..	220, 224	160	10, 036	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Butter ..do..	104	734	26, 367	672	30	63	.....	.....
Marble ..do..	1, 228	139	321	.....	394, 792	40	.....	.....
Machinery ..do..	763, 061	342, 418	53, 850	65	.....	.....	.....	180
Building material of wood or iron .. kilos..	124, 042	66, 370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other building material, lime, brick, cement, &c .. kilos..	690, 882	419, 566	2, 122	.....	800	.....	.....	.....
Material of war ..do..	15, 152	21, 211	5, 893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian corn ..do..	45, 320	49, 955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marjoram ..do..	1, 360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing paper ..do..	.....	1, 543	58, 551	2, 898	.....	.....	.....	.....
Writing paper ..do..	2, 977	9, 669	7, 601	.....	.....	159	.....	.....
Potatoes ..do..	179, 028	2, 544, 585	40, 562	291, 247	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish, fresh and smoked ..do..	29, 144	1, 756	.....	.....	136	16, 545	.....	.....
Cheese ..do..	45, 437	3, 181	821	37, 809	267	14	.....	.....
Neat cattle ..number..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured tobacco .. kilos..	42	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles of all kinds ..do..	46, 041	54, 231	22, 754	.....	407	6	.....	2, 829
Wheat ..do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	84, 727	.....	.....	.....
Barrels ..do..	16, 764	2, 674	649, 970	4, 538	2, 225	478	.....	25
Spanish barrels returned ..do..	19, 128	91, 425	532	2, 868	.....	36	.....	.....
Stearine candles ..do..	3, 801	1, 584	3, 821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines ..liters..	5, 359	15, 761	16	.....	492	414	.....	.....
Spanish wines returned ..do..	83, 631	8, 033	3, 047	15, 900	.....	130	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ..do..	145, 923	81, 612	65, 117	18, 928	4, 526	14, 497	142	1, 516

RECAPITULATION.

Commodities.	Total, 1884.	Total, 1883.	Increase, 1884.	Decrease, 1884.
Refined petroleum .. kilos..	436, 342	321, 791	114, 551	.....
Chicory ..do..	7, 752	9, 664	.....	1, 912
Spirits and gins ..liters..	5, 152, 271	4, 291, 761	860, 510	.....
Brandies and cordials ..do..	47, 828	13, 886	33, 942	.....
Rice starch .. kilos..	35, 221	36, 147	.....	926
Rosin, tar, pitch, &c ..do..	176, 380	1, 874, 431	.....	1, 698, 051
Rice, hulled ..do..	555, 124	414, 422	140, 702	.....
Sugar ..do..	4, 824, 464	4, 079, 365	745, 099	.....
Sulphur and artificial manures ..do..	297, 568	76, 542	221, 026	.....
Salt cod ..do..	102, 332	96, 818	5, 514	.....
Coffee ..do..	930, 736	888, 070	42, 666	.....
Cacao ..do..	81, 519	8, 068	73, 451	.....
Salted meats, hams, &c ..do..	195, 746	199, 056	.....	3, 310
Coal and charcoal ..do..	70, 578, 612	60, 574, 543	10, 004, 069	.....
Barley ..do..	17, 872	531, 766	.....	513, 894
Beer ..liters..	63, 823	68, 828	.....	5, 005
Cocoa-nuts .. kilos..	106, 391	54, 550	51, 841	.....
Corkwood ..do..	33, 500	220	33, 280	.....
Preserves, pastes, and alimentary preparations ..do..	74, 751	74, 883	.....	132
Raw skins ..do..	143, 745	148, 475	.....	4, 730

Merchandise imported into the port of Cadiz, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Commodities.		Total, 1884.	Total, 1883.	Increase, 1884.	Decrease, 1884.
Glassware	kilos..	299, 254	250, 771	48, 483	.....
Dates	do ..	48, 702	64, 524	.....	15, 822
Staves	M ..	3, 226, 649	3, 065, 214	161, 435	.....
Drugs and oils	kilos..	494, 055	558, 112	.....	64, 057
Esparto, rattans, and aloes fiber	do ..	1, 132	175, 300	.....	174, 168
Chick-peas	do ..	103, 308	181, 610	.....	78, 302
Vetches	do ..	8, 382	217, 721	.....	209, 339
French beans	do ..	347, 554	262, 970	84, 584	.....
Wheat flour	do ..	198, 093	3, 972, 521	.....	3, 774, 428
Hay and other fodders	do ..	47, 748	894, 579	.....	846, 831
Yarns and hemp	do ..	48, 254	282, 726	.....	234, 472
Iron in pipes and ingots	do ..	132, 410	599, 753	.....	467, 343
Iron in bars, plates, or rivets	do ..	4, 017, 966	4, 154, 105	.....	136, 139
Hoop-iron	do ..	861, 410	840, 010	21, 400	.....
Iron manufactures	do ..	483, 865	489, 529	.....	5, 664
Tinned plates	do ..	37, 494	34, 914	2, 580	.....
Eggs	do ..	264, 740	106, 125	158, 615	.....
Soap	do ..	48, 656	76, 756	.....	28, 100
Stoneware and china	do ..	37, 866	29, 988	7, 878	.....
Lumber:					
Common, for building use	cubic meters..	25, 804	30, 154	.....	4, 350
Fine, for other uses	do ..	339, 951	24, 873	315, 078	.....
Wood manufactures	kilos..	90, 482	105, 665	.....	15, 183
Lard	do ..	230, 446	217, 528	12, 918	.....
Butter	do ..	28, 521	26, 082	2, 439	.....
Marble	do ..	396, 520	519, 688	.....	123, 168
Machinery	do ..	2, 099, 170	810, 107	1, 289, 063	.....
Building material of wood or iron	do ..	1, 293, 264	1, 356, 373	.....	63, 109
Other building material, lime, brick, cement, &c.	do ..	1, 439, 725	1, 385, 315	54, 410	.....
Material of war	do ..	143, 030	91, 908	51, 122	.....
Indian corn	do ..	587, 254	1, 025, 337	.....	438, 083
Marjoram	do ..	1, 360	15, 750	.....	14, 390
Printing paper	do ..	64, 818	68, 667	.....	3, 849
Writing paper	do ..	23, 492	17, 219	6, 273	.....
Potatoes	do ..	3, 057, 336	1, 434, 601	1, 622, 735	.....
Fish, fresh and smoked	do ..	47, 781	21, 058	26, 723	.....
Cheese	do ..	88, 389	89, 038	.....	649
Neat cattle	number..	511	463	48	.....
Leaf tobacco	kilos..	6, 455, 190	3, 810, 237	2, 644, 953	.....
Manufactured tobacco	do ..	75, 071	83, 954	.....	8, 883
Textiles of all kinds	do ..	129, 834	151, 681	.....	21, 847
Wheat	do ..	84, 727	9, 422, 790	.....	9, 338, 063
Barrels	do ..	688, 830	665, 246	23, 584	.....
Spanish barrels returned	do ..	127, 035	106, 234	20, 801	.....
Stearine candles	do ..	12, 027	14, 257	.....	2, 230
Wines	liters..	22, 125	35, 582	.....	13, 457
Spanish wines returned	do ..	114, 613	167, 903	.....	53, 290
Miscellaneous		458, 372	379, 327	79, 045	.....

Merchandise exported from the port of Cadiz for the calendar year 1884.

Commodities.	Africa (Morocco).	Asia.	United States.	Other coun- tries in North Amer- ica and Antilles.	Argentine Republic.	Mexico.
Olive oil	330	88, 216	5, 003	2, 987, 263	13, 829	104, 175
Olives and capers		16, 164	50, 905	775, 480	73, 777	53, 588
Spirits and cordials		970	.....	5, 615	3, 342	11, 687
Garlic				165, 352	.....	.....
Canary-seed			65, 058	63, 125	.....	.....
Almonds				9, 441	.....	530
Anise-seed		200	.....	1, 798	.....	.....
Rice, hulled		3, 914	.....	47, 886	.....	.....
Tunny, salted and fresh						264
Oats and oat bran				358, 584	.....	.....
Chestnuts				68, 289	.....	80
Onions				5, 888	.....	.....
Cummin		122	.....	14, 714	.....	.....
Preserves		50, 882	3, 820	30, 734	2, 383	3, 946
Corkwood			6, 740	.....	.....	.....
Corks		168	525	57	662	2, 512

Merchandise exported from the port of Cadiz, &c.—Continued.

Commodities.	Africa (Morroco).	Asia.	United States.	Other coun- tries in North Amer- ica and Antilles.	Argentine Republic.	Mexico.
Smoked pork and sausages.....kilos.....		8,064	198	8,441	374	1,546
Chocolate and confectionery.....do.....		4,737	30	1,977	222	30
Dates.....do.....		391		3,534		554
Vermicelli.....do.....		12,166		1,009,071		16,628
Chick-peas.....do.....		68,197	919	746,365	20,348	5,304
Pomegranates.....do.....				30		
Fish-oil.....do.....		275				
Vetches.....do.....				2,442		
French beans.....do.....		6,279		121,023		
Wheat-flour.....do.....				213,726		
Figs.....do.....		157		127,790	1,210	1,100
Old iron.....do.....	13,800					
Books and pamphlets.....do.....		324	211	13,667	2,857	3,668
Soap.....do.....				4,829		
Fire-brick and tiles.....do.....	2,974					2,509
Stone china ware.....do.....		3,745	1,384	3,890	1,726	1,689
Playing cards.....dozens.....		35,841		6,303	200	2,978
Marjoram.....kilos.....		124		11,929		
Raisins.....do.....		3,189		19,482	37,243	5,669
Ground pepper.....do.....		575		33,332	4,620	66
Plants.....do.....						112,860
Shot.....do.....		2,266		94,810		
Wine-lees.....do.....			30			60
Licorice.....do.....		210	1,640	735		
Preserved sardines.....do.....		4,760		61,910	10,120	
Sea salt.....do.....		678,400	5,461,350	1,386,651	31,168,400	
Rags and paper stock.....do.....			43,999			
Wheat.....do.....				26,508		90
Grapes.....do.....				2,504		1,320
Wines.....liters.....	5,210	320,088	2,648,141	374,441	306,590	1,044,805
Vinegar.....do.....		14,177		6,051		13,298
Miscellaneous.....do.....	3,458	5,856	4,231	38,271	3,517	14,119

Commodities.	New Grenada.	Uruguay.	Other coun- tries in South America.	Belgium.	Den- mark.	England.
Olive oil.....kilos.....	3,812	9,790			785	4,876
Olives and capers.....do.....	31,853	81,582	1,584			74,666
Spirits and cordials.....liters.....	400	267		43		458
Garlic.....kilos.....		153				
Canary-seed.....do.....						510,677
Almonds.....do.....	753	3,476				539
Chestnuts.....do.....	20					
Cummin.....do.....	1,301					
Preserves.....do.....	1,686	568				2,786
Corkwood.....do.....					3,399	8,099
Corks.....M.....	16		77		3	22,622
Smoked pork and sausages.....kilos.....	473	55				420
Chocolate and confectionery.....do.....	200					14
Dates.....do.....	154					
Vermicelli.....do.....						3,784
Chick-peas.....do.....		66,342				3,525
Pomegranates.....do.....						17,600
Fish-oil.....do.....						3,300
Guano.....do.....						19,810
Figs.....do.....		533		24	7,700	13,488
Old iron.....do.....				106,364		25,190
Tinned ware.....do.....						10,152
Bones.....do.....						5,687
Books and pamphlets.....do.....	3,158	5,772				278,713
Soap.....do.....		5,060				418
Stone china ware.....do.....		249		40		
Ores.....do.....				270		200,000
Playing cards.....dozens.....	2,373			1,430		4,700
Oranges.....kilos.....						204,720
Raisins.....do.....	888	162,426				140
Potatoes.....do.....						3,843
Ground pepper.....do.....	148	4,840				866
Lead, in pigs.....do.....						304,139
Wine-lees.....do.....						6,211
Licorice.....do.....						20,421
Preserved sardines.....do.....		32,945				
Sea salt.....do.....		99,164,250	29,277,783		4,398,550	44,574,380
Tobacco.....do.....						514,817

Merchandise exported from the port of Cadiz, &c.—Continued.

Commodities.	New Granada.	Uruguay.	Other countries in South America.	Belgium.	Denmark.	England.
Rags and paper stockkilos.						21,457
Wheatdo.						1,000
Grapesdo.						71,465
Winesliters.	249,876	319,473	125,022	253,204	126,021	15,412,199
Vinegardo.	240		1,280			
Miscellaneous	5,263	2,400	655	1,564	1,546	43,611

Commodities.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Portugal.	Russia.	Sweden and Norway.
Olive oilkilos.	1,964			7,956			
Olives and capersdo.	3,683	1,783	2,138	198	1,476		
Spirits and cordialsliters.	6,120				1,144		
Garlicdo.					52		
Canary-seedkilos.	12,773	13,407			53,331		
Anise-seeddo.					4,545		
Tunny, salted and freshdo.				680,270			
Preservesdo.	14,284			24,200			
Corkwooddo.	5,500	849	27,452			444	590
CorksM.	238	126	100				122
Smoked pork and sausages .kilos.	34						
Datesdo.	16						
Fish-oildo.		152		274,657			
Guanodo.				94,210			
Vetchesdo.	22,624						
Figsdo.	1,014	220,765	5,500			454	7,154
Old irondo.	16,100			799,200			
Tinned waredo.				42,144			
Books and pamphletsdo.	220	36	70				
Oresdo.	200						
Playing cardsdozens.	2,023	264			120		
Orangeskilos.	120,000						
Aloes fiberdo.					62,700		
Raisinsdo.	1,437						
Ground pepperdo.					1,260		
Wine-leesdo.	248,844	1,263	2,672		10,180		
Preserved sardinesdo.	52,109						
Sea saltdo.	24,740,653		668,150			4,368,160	9,365,100
Rags and paper stockdo.		2,292					
Grapesdo.	100	2,035					
Winesliters.	6,452,168	850,115	496,253	22,882	51,274	562,690	865,767
Vinegardo.					190		1,200
Miscellaneous	10,651	3,270	72	30	4,309	400	682

RECAPITULATION.

Commodities.	Total, 1884.	Total, 1883.	Increase, 1884.	Decrease, 1884.
Olive oilkilos.	3,227,369	3,404,498		177,129
Olives and capersdo.	1,168,877	1,088,018	80,859	
Spirits and cordialsliters.	30,046	48,394		18,348
Garlickilos.	165,557	58,999	106,558	
Canary-seeddo.	718,371	458,475	259,896	
Almondsdo.	14,739	16,625		1,886
Anise-seeddo.	6,543	14,608		8,065
Rice, hulleddo.	51,800	12,529	39,271	
Tunny, salted and freshdo.	680,534	425,256	255,278	
Oats and oat brando.	358,584	145,337	213,247	
Chestnutsdo.	68,389	91,229		22,840
Onionsdo.	5,888	87,231		81,343
Cummindo.	16,137	21,249		5,812
Preservesdo.	137,289	43,887	93,402	
Corkwooddo.	53,073	25,426	27,647	
CorksM.	27,228	64,200		36,972
Smoked pork and sausages .kilos.	19,605	29,458		9,853
Chocolate and confectionery .do.	7,210	12,763		5,553
Datesdo.	4,649	3,379	1,270	
Vermicellido.	1,041,649	874,818	166,831	
Chick-peasdo.	911,000	1,287,295		376,295

Merchandise exported from the port of Cadiz, &c.—Continued.

Commodities.	Total, 1884.	Total, 1883.	Increase, 1884.	Decrease, 1884.
Pomegranates.....kilos..	17,630	7,528	10,102	.....
Fish-oil.....do.....	278,384	48,700	229,680	.....
Guano.....do.....	114,020	66,000	48,020	.....
Vetches.....do.....	25,066	8,185	16,881	.....
French beans.....do.....	127,302	74,466	52,836	.....
Wheat flour.....do.....	213,726	60,035	153,691	.....
Figs.....do.....	386,889	798,916	.....	412,027
Old iron.....do.....	960,654	1,026,616	.....	65,962
Tinned ware.....do.....	52,296	10,807	41,489	.....
Bones.....do.....	5,687	322,630	.....	316,953
Books and pamphlets.....do.....	58,696	28,547	30,149	.....
Soap.....do.....	10,307	19,016	.....	8,709
Fire-brick and tiles.....do.....	5,474	7,750	.....	2,276
Stone china ware.....do.....	12,723	4,732	7,991	.....
Ores.....do.....	200,470	732,710	.....	532,240
Playing cards.....dozens.....	56,232	88,306	.....	32,074
Oranges.....kilos.....	324,720	355,200	.....	30,480
Marjoram.....do.....	12,053	7,878	4,175	.....
Aloes fiber.....do.....	62,700	30,000	32,700	.....
Raisins.....do.....	230,474	286,299	.....	55,825
Potatoes.....do.....	3,843	76,322	.....	72,479
Ground pepper.....do.....	45,707	24,586	21,121	.....
Plants.....do.....	112,860	97,417	15,443	.....
Lead, in pigs.....do.....	304,139	276,736	27,403	.....
Shot.....do.....	97,076	18,611	78,465	.....
Wine-lees.....do.....	269,320	131,057	138,263	.....
Licorice.....do.....	2,585	36,427	.....	33,842
Preserved sardines.....do.....	182,865	147,742	35,123	.....
Sea salt.....do.....	255,251,827	187,881,629	67,370,198	.....
Tobacco.....do.....	514,817	1,241,243	.....	726,626
Rags and paper stock.....do.....	67,728	141,805	.....	74,077
Wheat.....do.....	27,598	874,721	.....	847,123
Grapes.....do.....	77,424	19,591	57,833	.....
Wines.....liters.....	30,361,197	31,535,315	.....	1,192,118
Vinegar.....do.....	36,436	34,716	1,720	.....
Miscellaneous.....	143,905	198,815	.....	54,910

Quantities (in gross kilograms) of imports into the port of Cadiz in 1885.

Commodities.	United States.*	Germany.†	Other countries in America.	Asia.	Austria.†	Belgium.†	Denmark.*	France.†	Holland.*
Refined petroleum.....	26,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,793	.....
Spirits and gins.....liters..	32,788	4,208,899	94,342	.....	508,243	78,891	.....	13,774	35,070
Rice starch.....	.....	6,493	.....	.....	.....	25,344	.....	4,400	.....
Rosin, pitch, tar, &c.....	39,912	53,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	.....
Rice, hulled.....	.....	529,341	.....	243	.....	.....	.....	13,362	.....
Sugar.....	.....	249,694	1,806,337	2,295,559	48,277	.....	.....	19,019	.....
Sulphur and artificial ma- nures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273,466	.....
Salt cod.....	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,452	.....
Coffee.....	.....	4	156,502	691,409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cacao.....	.....	.....	33,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salted meats, hams, &c.....	16,422	12	.....	.....	.....	2,053	.....	.....	.....
Coal and charcoal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....
Barley.....	.....	15,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516,642	.....
Beer.....liters.....	.....	11,491	.....	.....	.....	8,840	.....	648	950
Cocoanuts.....	.....	.....	36,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preserves.....	452	315	40,214	128	.....	168	.....	10,279	.....
Raw skins.....	.....	.....	2,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,662	.....
Glassware.....	34	131,160	2,956	.....	9,018	85,036	195	81,750	6,160
Staves.....pieces.....	1,436,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and oils.....	4,224	50,410	504	287	.....	41,532	.....	36,750	.....
Esparto, rattan, and aloes fibre.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,100	.....
Chic-peas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,323	.....
Beans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French beans.....	.....	181,567	.....	.....	.....	46,556	.....	39,935	.....

* Has no commercial treaty with Spain

† Has a commercial treaty with Spain.

Quantities (in gross kilograms) of imports into the port of Cadiz in 1885—Continued.

Commodities.	United States.*	Germany.†	Other countries in America.	Asia.	Austria.†	Belgium.†	Denmark.*	France.†	Holland.*
Wheat flour								71, 180	
Hay and other fodders						1, 010			132
Yarn and hemp		1, 802						3, 033	
Iron:									
Pipes and ingots		4, 804		480		337, 071		11, 686	
In bars, plates, and rivets		8, 783			22	317, 818		2, 248, 992	
Iron manufactures†	403	15, 462				449, 439		65, 984	80
Tinned plates								435	
Soap		841						515	
Liquors		24		3		198		3, 833	70
Stoneware and china	147	6, 856		2, 538	88	402		23, 790	
Lumber:									
Common	836	15				10		8, 004	
Fine	817		14, 190	78, 654				20, 850	
Wood manufactures	290	23, 046		1, 802	3, 723	30, 037		19, 480	40
Lard	2, 918	6							
Butter		26, 021					657	20	812
Marble		54	20			48		1, 073	
Machinery	1, 317	20, 622	48			349, 554	86	40, 034	
Building materials:									
Iron, wood						265, 435			
Lime, bricks, &c.		817				659, 358		370, 623	
Material of war		134				706, 870		36, 300	241, 727
Indian corn								24, 998	
Printing paper		48, 138				1, 793			
Writing paper		1, 336				957		10, 071	
Potatoes								1, 904, 844	127
Fish, fresh and smoked						836		2, 213	
Cheese	68	729				4, 587		15, 978	32, 143
Neat cattle						17			
Tobacco:									
Leaf	2, 496, 385		1, 660, 994	561, 784					
Manufactured		90	60, 765	15, 278					
Textiles of all kinds	20	24, 696	1, 785	568	695	4, 921		62, 062	30
Barrels	5, 980	843, 840	18, 860		80, 400	10, 400		2, 210	5, 626
Spanish barrels returned	14, 222	632	19, 517			510		184, 530	
Stearine candles		4, 062				5, 251		1, 559	71
Wines, common and frothy, liters		15					1	22, 662	
Spanish wines returned, liters	8, 000	4, 159	100					5, 048	
Miscellaneous	2, 940	258, 630	21, 992	17, 268	230	34, 244		128, 188	4, 767

* Has no commercial treaty with Spain.

† Has a commercial treaty with Spain.

‡ The increase in this item is owing to two iron vessels constructed abroad and imported.

Quantities (in gross kilograms) of imports into the port of Cadiz in 1885.

Commodities.	England.*	Italy.†	Morocco.†	New Grenada.	Norway.†	Portugal.†	Argentine Re- public.*	Uruguay Re- public.*	Russia.†	Sweden.†	Venezuela.*
Spirits and gins. .liters..	46, 552	3, 120								84, 505	
Rice starch	2, 191										
Rosin, pitch, tar, &c.	56, 209		760						4, 550		
Rice, hulled	78, 871	107, 849									
Sugar	31, 065	301									
Sulphur and artificial manures	1, 040	142, 420									
Salt-cod	951	383			117, 450	2, 750					
Coffee	929	118		963							
Cacao				144, 496							28, 936
Salted meats, hams, &c. .	224, 652	335	10								

* Has no commercial treaty with Spain.

† Has a commercial treaty with Spain.

Quantities (in gross kilograms) of imports into the port of Cadiz in 1885—Continued.

Commodities.	England.*	Italy.†	Morocco.†	New Granada.	Norway.†	Portugal.†	Argentine Re- public.*	Uruguay Repub- lic.*	Russia.†	Sweden.†	Venezuela.*
Coal and charcoal	55,183,488	680,000									
Beer liters	50,229										
Preserves	18,384	1,789	33	15						20,117	
Raw skins	8,066		10,097				74,505				
Glassware	101,748	435	75			522					
Dates	3,396		42,325								
Staves pieces	99,528	4,322									
Drugs and oils	369,908	200	5,746			412					
Esparto, rattan, and aloes fiber	1,035										
Chick-pease	15,889	27,754	91,311								
Beans		130	60,680								
French beans	9,898	10,298									
Wheat flour	8,000								5		
Hay and other fodders	5,326					66,627	3,038				
Yarn and hemp	35,673										
Iron:											
Pipes and ingots	400,281								377		
In bars, plates, and rivets	393,441										
Hoop-iron	766,970										
Iron manufactures†	8,428,190	2,404									
Tinned plates	54,088										
Eggs			292,647								
Soap	32,303	312									
Liquors	7,156	148	50								
Stoneware and china	9,661										
Lumber:											
Common	174	7							7,917	6,094	
Fine	10,786										
Wood, for dyeing		194,749									
Wood manufactures	8,587	3,037				1,118					
Lard	230,096	184									
Butter	649										
Marble	1,511	136,327	27,050								
Machinery	667,428	427									
Building materials:											
Lime, bricks, &c.	1,303,855	3,850				412					
Material of war	194,134										
Indian corn			493,745				72,198	75,096			
Marjoram			18,135								
Potatoes	230,201	66,657									
Fish, fresh and smoked	53,355	110	1,200			5,053				2	
Cheese	79,324	1,515								955	
Neat cattle number	17		582								
Manufactured tobacco	100										
Textiles of all kinds	87,063	365	200							7,400	
Wheat			21,210						470		
Barrels	13,182	571				350				8,015	
Spanish barrels returned	13,859										
Stearine candles	5,415	378									
Wines, common and frothy, liters	4,812	584		7		1,942					
Spanish wines returned, liters	101,300										
Miscellaneous	182,642	5,368	20,730	50		997				781	20

* Has no commercial treaty with Spain.

† Has a commercial treaty with Spain.

‡ The increase in this item is owing to two iron vessels constructed abroad and imported.

Quantities (in gross kilograms) of imports into the port of Cadiz in 1885—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Commodities.	Totals, 1885.	1885 as compared with 1884: + in-crease, — decrease.	Commodities.	Total, 1885.	1885 as compared with 1884: + in-crease, — decrease.
Refined petroleum.....	26,791	-409,551	Eggs.....	292,667	+27,907
Chicory.....	10,793	+3,041	Soap.....	33,971	-14,685
Spirits and gins...liters..	5,106,384	-46,887	Liquors.....	11,482	-36,346
Rice starch.....	38,428	+3,207	Stoneware and china....	43,482	+5,616
Rosin, pitch, tar, &c.....	154,628	-21,752	Lumber:		
Rice, hulled.....	729,666	+174,542	Common.....	23,057	-2,747
Sugar.....	4,450,252	-374,212	Fine.....	125,297	-214,654
Sulphur and artificial manures.....	416,926	+119,358	Wood, for dyeing.....	194,749	+194,655
Salt cod.....	262,201	+159,869	Wood manufactures.....	91,160	+678
Coffee.....	849,925	-80,811	Lard.....	233,204	+2,758
Cacao.....	206,902	+125,383	Butter.....	28,159	-362
Salted meats, hams, &c....	243,484	+47,738	Marble.....	166,083	-230,437
Coal and charcoal.....	55,872,632	-14,705,980	Machinery.....	1,079,516	-1,019,654
Barley.....	532,212	+514,340	Building materials:		
Beer.....liters..	72,158	+8,335	Iron, wood.....	265,435	-1,027,829
Cocoanuts.....	36,369	-70,022	Lime, bricks, &c.....	2,338,915	+899,190
Preserves.....	91,894	+17,143	Material of war.....	1,179,165	+1,036,135
Raw skins.....	97,805	-45,940	Indian corn.....	666,037	+78,783
Glassware.....	419,089	+119,835	Marjoram.....	18,135	+16,775
Dates.....	45,721	-2,981	Printing paper.....	49,391	-14,887
Staves.....pieces..	1,540,165	-1,686,484	Writing paper.....	14,195	-9,297
Drugs and oils.....	509,973	+15,918	Potatoes.....	2,201,809	-855,527
Esparto, rattan, and aloes fibre.....	150,135	+149,003	Fish, fresh and smoked..	62,769	+14,988
Chic-peas.....	136,277	+32,969	Cheese.....	135,299	+46,910
Beans.....	60,810	+52,428	Neat cattle....number..	616	+105
French beans.....	288,254	-59,300	Tobacco:		
Wheat flour.....	79,185	-118,908	Leaf.....	4,719,163	-1,736,027
Hay and other fodders....	76,133	+28,385	Manufactured.....	76,233	+1,162
Yarn and hemp.....	40,508	-7,746	Textiles of all kinds....	189,805	+59,971
Iron:			Wheat.....	21,680	-63,047
Pipes and ingots.....	754,699	+622,289	Barrels.....	989,434	+200,604
In bars, plates, and rivets.....	2,969,051	-1,048,910	Spanish barrels returned	233,230	+106,185
Hoop-iron.....	716,970	-144,440	Stearine candles.....	16,736	+4,909
Iron manufactures.....	8,961,962	+8,478,097	Wines, common and frothy, liters.....	30,023	+7,898
Tinned plates.....	54,523	+17,029	Spanish wines returned, liters.....	118,607	+3,994
			Miscellaneous.....	678,847	+220,475

Quantities (in gross kilograms) of exports from the port of Cadiz.

Commodities.	United States.	Germany.	Other countries in America.	Asia.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Chili.
Olive oil.....	25,372	44	3,765,148	76,172			
Olives and capers.....	16,083	682	940,162	28,539			
Spirits and liquors.....liters..	17		14,457	4,466	72		
Garlic.....			212,700				
Canary seed.....	99,759	8,760	90,480	3,946			
Almonds.....			9,055	190			
Anise seed.....			1,060				
Rice, hulled.....			39,762	5,557			
Tauny, salted and fresh.....			68				
Oats and bran.....			152,813				
Chestnuts.....			103,584				
Onions.....			1,620				
Cummin.....			16,160				
Preserves.....	10		10,223	16,314			
Corkwood.....	11,574	2,020					
Corks.....thousands..	781	433	146	405			
Pork and sausages.....	66	176	3,561	3,920			
Chocolate and confectionery.....		25	5,374	2,665			
Dates.....			2,120	142			
Vermicelli.....			933,846	2,733			
Chick-peas.....			724,375	92,121			
Fish oil.....		49,080					
Beans.....			5,928	100			
French beans.....			30,294	4,956			
Figs.....		27,500	91,235		15		

Quantities (in gross kilograms) of exports from the port of Cadiz—Continued.

Commodities.	United States.	Germany.	Other countries in America.	Asia.	Belgium.	Brazil.	Chili.
Books and pamphlets	352		4,961	311	257		
Soap			71,441				
Bricks and tiles	90		14,780				
Stone china ware	145		903	3,954			
Playing cards		299	6,681	20,987			
Marjoram			21,950				
Raisins			29,257	997			
Potatoes			4,735				
Red pepper			36,754	266			
Plants			58				
Lead, in pigs			9,800				
Small shot			30,797				
Wine lees	8,151		872				
Licorice	2,476						
Preserved sardines			19,936				
Salt	1,714,600		1,366,410	325,300		20,327,581	
Tobacco		21,102			39,619		
Rags and paper stock	153,291	8,155					
Grapes				5,666			
Wines	liters 3,204,467	783,784	373,279	326,343	164,319	8,496	1,750
Vinegar	do		5,048	13,718			
Miscellaneous	3,651	1,363	53,007	68,253	80		

Commodities.	Denmark.	France.	Holland.	England.	Italy.	Morocco.	Mexico.
Olive oil	110	847		62,988	2,720	1,689	185,423
Olives and capers		17,086	354	191,086			44,940
Spirits and liquors	liters	1,220		1,346			39,990
Canary seed		142,781		332,855			
Almonds							1,416
Rice, hulled		720					
Tauny, salted and fresh		10,917		7,260	818,340		154
Chestnuts							70
Cummin			1,900				
Preserves		3,190		1,424	4,235		1,864
Corkwood	10,030	1,162		21,829			
Corks	thousands 523	619	334	29,381			2,227
Pork and sausages		30		3,665			969
Chocolate and confectionery		60		18			
Dates							64
Vermicelli				253			2,354
Chick-pease		161		5,341			
Fish oil		1,966		330	60,017		473
Guano					54,921		
Beans		21,573					
French beans				90			
Wheat flour				920			
Figs	15,400	16,445		30,576			
Old iron				9,630			
Tinned ware					56,524		
Bones				150,979			
Books and pamphlets	15	495		280	30		1,733
Bricks and tiles		250				500	
Stone china ware		60					
Ores		9,380					
Playing cards		821	220	31	66		2,892
Oranges				192,484			
Marjoram							2,570
Raisins		30		91			7,909
Potatoes		39		16,756			
Red pepper		38		45			30
Plants							104
Lead, in pigs				990,111			
Wine lees	30	184,947	256	29,567			50
Licorice	70						
Preserved sardines		45,303					
Salt		20,904,850	595,700	35,232,700		12,600	
Tobacco	4,907,450	1,592		15,673			
Rags and paper stock				20,020			
Grapes				4,073			880
Wines	liters 184,209	6,480,343	412,610	12,813,588	73,242	12,042	1,126,366
Vinegar	do						6,050
Miscellaneous		6,715	774	20,610	54		6,741

Quantity (in kilograms) of exports from the port of Cadiz—Continued.

Commodities.	Norway.	New Grenada.	Portugal.	Argentine Re- public.	Uruguay Re- public.	Russia.	Sweden.	Venezuela.
Olive oil		3,786	88	5,834	1,012			4,029
Olives and capers		13,877		28,619	11,715			809
Spirits and liquors		3,310	410	440	32			40
Canary seed		600			3,437			500
Almonds		784	33		2,024			657
Anise seed		10						
Cummin								500
Preserves		2,052		602				
Corkwood							528	
Corks		28		16			380	3
Pork and sausages		47						
Chocolate and confectionery		40	110					
Chick-peas		592		18,258	11,640			590
Figs	1,694			2,200	7,291			
Books and pamphlets		1,124		1,485	1,584			641
Soap					7,986			
Playing cards		2,357		220	220			64
Raisins		1,804			26,434			1,150
Red pepper				1,304				
Wine lees				100			40	
Preserved sardines				1,320				
Salt	7,352,950		617,592	21,692,350	42,972,550	3,991,650	115,000	
Wines	liters.. 28,460	76,258	8,436	74,876	48,019	310,498	696,396	22,490
Vinegar	do. 64			128				
Miscellaneous		1,285	912	872	104			225

RECAPITULATION.

Commodities.	Totals, 1885.	1885 as compared with 1884: + in- crease, — de- crease.	Commodities.	Totals, 1885.	1885 as compared with 1884: + in- crease, — de- crease.
Olive oil	4,135,262	+907,983	Figs	192,356	—194,533
Olives and capers	1,293,982	+125,105	Old iron	9,630	—951,024
Spirits and liquors, liters	65,800	+35,754	Tinned ware	56,524	+4,228
Garlic	212,700	+47,143	Bones	150,979	+145,292
Canary seed	683,118	—35,253	Books and pamphlets	13,268	—45,428
Almonds	14,159	—580	Soap	79,427	+69,120
Anise seed	1,070	—5,473	Bricks and tiles	15,620	+10,146
Rice, hulled	46,039	—5,761	Stone-china ware	5,062	—7,661
Tauny, salted and fresh	836,739	+156,205	Ores	9,380	—191,090
Oats and bran	152,813	—205,771	Playing cards	34,859	—21,373
Chestnuts	103,654	+35,265	Oranges	192,484	—132,236
Onions	1,620	—4,268	Marjoram	24,700	+12,647
Cummin	18,560	+2,423	Raisins	67,672	—162,802
Preserves	39,914	—97,375	Potatoes	21,530	+17,687
Corkwood	38,143	—14,930	Red pepper	38,437	—7,270
Corks	thousands. 35,276	+8,048	Plants	162	—112,698
Pork and sausages	12,434	—7,171	Lead, in pigs	999,911	+695,772
Chocolate and confec- tionery	8,292	+1,082	Small shot	30,797	—66,279
Dates	2,326	—2,323	Wine lees	224,013	—45,307
Vermicelli	939,186	—102,463	Licorice	2,546	—39
Chick-peas	853,078	—57,922	Preserved sardines	66,559	—116,306
Pomegranates		—17,630	Salt	162,129,283	—93,122,544
Fish oil	111,866	—166,518	Tobacco	77,986	—436,831
Guano	54,921	—59,099	Rags and paper stock	186,466	+118,738
Beans	27,601	+2,535	Grapes	10,619	—66,805
French beans	35,340	—91,962	Wines	liters.. 27,210,209	—3,150,988
Wheat flour	920	—212,806	Vinegar	do.. 25,008	—11,428
			Miscellaneous	164,646	+20,741

According to the customs laws of July 1, 1869, still in force, no dues are imposed on export of commodities, with the exception of the following:

	Duty when exported to—	
	Countries having no treaty with Spain.	Countries having a treaty with Spain.
	<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Pesetas.</i>
Corkwood, the product of the province of Gerona.....per 100 kilos..	5. 00	4. 90
Rags of cotton, linen, hemp, and old clothing, made of these materials..per 100 kilos	4. 00	4. 00
Galena	1. 25	1. 25
Whilst the convention with France is in force, when exported to countries having a commercial treaty with Spain		Free.
Argentiferous lead	1. 00	0. 98
Whilst the convention with France is in force, when exported to countries having a commercial treaty with Spain		Free.
Argentiferous litharge	1. 50	1. 45
Whilst the convention with France is in force, when exported to countries having a commercial treaty with Spain		Free.

NOTE.—Argentiferous lead and argentiferous litharge are only subject to above duties if they contain more than thirty grains of silver in every hundred kilograms; otherwise they are free.

Navigation at the port of Cadiz, Spain, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	United States.....			4	2, 050	4	2, 050
	Spain			1	628	1	628
	Portugal.....			1	589	1	589
Austrian	Other countries.....	9	7, 651	6	3, 188	15	10, 839
Belgian	Belgium	1	717			1	717
	Other countries.....	1	1, 003	1	349	2	1, 352
British	England	93	77, 614	99	16, 064	192	93, 678
	Other countries.....	21	11, 681	61	14, 131	82	25, 812
	United States.....	4	4, 035	8	3, 149	12	7, 184
Dutch	Holland	9	6, 628	1	140	10	6, 768
	Other countries.....	4	2, 948	8	1, 427	12	4, 375
Danish	Denmark	4	2, 856			4	2, 856
	Other countries.....	11	10, 727	7	1, 565	18	12, 292
French	France	31	14, 699	105	19, 925	136	34, 624
	Other countries.....	13	9, 561	13	2, 000	26	11, 561
Grecian.....	Other countries.....			2	422	2	422
German	Germany	2	663	5	875	7	1, 538
	Other countries.....	6	3, 440	13	3, 938	19	7, 378
Italian	Italy	12	14, 726	50	36, 279	62	51, 005
	Other countries.....			30	8, 225	30	8, 225
	United States.....			5	2, 624	5	2, 624
Persian	Other countries.....	1	578			1	578
Portuguese	Portugal.....	2	2, 707	2	274	4	2, 981
	Other countries.....			9	746	9	746
Russian	Russia			4	1, 481	4	1, 481
	Other countries.....			16	7, 052	16	7, 052
Swedish and Norwegian	Sweden and Norway.....	4	1, 817	10	5, 196	14	7, 013
	Other countries	18	9, 466	66	22, 057	84	31, 523
	United States.....			3	1, 403	3	1, 403
Spanish.....	Spanish colonies.....	40	150, 974	3	781	43	151, 728
	England	83	104, 850	1	149	84	104, 999
	France.....	90	67, 273	1	387	91	67, 680
	Other countries.....	48	32, 566	7	875	55	33, 441
	United States	6	12, 285	3	865	9	13, 150
Total		513	551, 458	545	158, 834	1, 058	710, 292

Navigation at the port of Cadiz, Spain, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	United States.....			6	3,267	6	3,267
Austrian.....	Other countries.....	10	8,318	4	1,986	14	10,304
Belgian.....	Other countries.....	2	1,720	1	349	3	2,069
British.....	England.....	77	59,491	127	21,531	204	81,022
	Other countries.....	29	17,034	33	9,622	62	26,656
	United States.....	9	12,440	3	1,604	12	14,044
Dutch.....	Holland.....	10	7,412	2	270	12	7,682
	Other countries.....	3	2,184	7	1,300	10	3,484
Danish.....	Denmark.....	10	9,451			10	9,451
	Other countries.....	5	4,362	6	1,130	11	5,492
French.....	France.....	31	13,308	104	19,565	135	32,873
	Other countries.....	10	7,004	6	1,132	16	8,136
Grecian.....	Other countries.....			2	422	2	422
German.....	Germany.....	3	1,103	2	603	5	1,706
	Other countries.....	5	3,000	12	2,999	17	5,999
	United States.....			1	170	1	170
Italian.....	Italy.....	4	935	4	1,923	8	2,858
	Other countries.....	8	13,791	81	44,858	89	58,649
	United States.....			3	2,143	3	2,143
Persian.....	Other countries.....	1	578			1	578
Portuguese.....	Portugal.....	2	2,707	4	196	6	2,903
	Other countries.....			6	656	6	656
Russian.....	Russia.....			7	2,475	7	2,475
	Other countries.....			11	4,961	11	4,961
	United States.....			2	842	2	842
Swedish and Norwegian	Sweden and Norway.....	15	8,132	9	2,238	24	10,370
	Other countries.....	7	3,546	67	25,170	74	28,716
	United States.....			3	1,113	3	1,113
Spanish.....	Spanish colonies.....	40	150,947	3	781	43	151,728
	England.....	83	104,850	1	149	84	104,999
	France.....	90	67,293	1	387	91	67,680
	Other countries.....	48	32,566	7	875	55	33,441
Total.....		502	532,172	525	154,717	1,027	686,889

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Cadiz to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	December 31, 1885.	
Wines.....	\$128,701 38	\$243,970 42	\$170,095 53	\$143,197 32	\$685,964 65
Sulphur iron-ore.....	4,588 65		32,423 00		37,011 65
Cupreous sulphur ore.....		22,191 50			22,191 50
Mineral ores.....				33,979 00	33,979 00
Rags.....	10,354 51	16,960 41			27,314 92
Salt.....	2,806 00	5,799 16	9,465 00		18,070 16
Olive oil.....	1,256 27	1,653 94	4,043 50	4,105 15	11,058 86
Olives.....	675 00	33,053 27	17,880 59	41,775 07	93,383 93
Licorice root and paste.....		35,360 00	33,217 00	8,820 88	77,397 88
Corks and corkwood.....		111,331 19	16,340 00	16,085 18	143,756 37
Lead.....		27,250 00	15,000 00	18,000 00	60,250 00
Soap.....		4,361 96		3,270 68	7,632 64
Canary seed.....			3,005 60	3,304 20	6,309 80
Sundries.....	469 99	4,338 69	13,515 06		18,323 74
Total.....	148,851 80	506,270 54	314,985 28	272,537 48	1,242,645 10

DARIUS H. INGRAHAM,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cadiz, May 31, 1886.

Report of Consular Agent Hall on the wine trade of Spain with the United States in 1885.

The shipments of this year have considerably decreased, compared with those of last year, in quantity as well as in the average price, the decrease being due to the falling off of orders from the States, as well as the non-shipment by houses which keep stock in New York, in consequence of the lack of direct communication, which was interrupted by the prevailing sickness in this country.

A few orders have been taken for higher priced wines, compared with other years, showing a slow improvement in that way on the part of the American purchasers.

At the beginning of the year, before election times, a decided stagnancy was observed in the inflow of orders from the States.

Under the belief that the depression would pass over with the elections, hope was buoyed up till autumn (spring and autumn being the two seasons of important ordering) only to be again discouraged by the continuing stagnancy.

CAUSES OF THE SMALL DEMAND.

Many are the conjectures and opinions on the decided decrease of demand in the American market for sherry wine. The rapid development of the vineyards in California and other States is, by a number, considered to be the cause.

Voyagers, expert and of long practice, representing the houses of first standing, contend that it is principally owing to the low, inferior quality of wines produced anywhere but in this district, shipped by unscrupulous people, under the name and brand of sherry, by which an ill-name has been acquired for the true sherry, which in its style has no equal; this is, without doubt, the principal cause of the decrease in the trade with America.

Wines are known to have been shipped to the States as sherry at the incredibly low figure of £11 10s. per butt of 140 gallons. Can any sane or conscientious person call such an article sherry wine? Many are the houses which would consider an order for sherry wine at such a price as an insult.

Such wines are never grown in this district, but are blends of wines from Moguer, Chipiona, Chiclana, &c., places distant from here and of inferior soil.

Such wines are not fit to be drunk in their natural state. They are only equal to the lowest whisky, as they must be heavily fortified with Bertie spirit (40° alcohol) to resist the change of temperature. Only the true, good sherry will stand the American (North) climate. They are, in fact, not fit for a human being to drink. Nevertheless, the unscrupulous shippers invoice and declare them as sherry, shielding their act with the remark that "the Americans are not connoisseurs of wine, and will drink anything."

Would the American purchasers, instead of allowing the giving of their orders to be governed by the competition of unprincipled firms, try the old staunch houses, the result would be dearer, as regarded the prices paid, but they would then realize the fame, far spread, and only justly, of the true sherry wines. The dearest is the cheapest in the end. How well will many American purchasers acknowledge this fact when they remember the quantities of *low* sherries which have spoiled on their hands?

Houses there are of over a century's standing which would never send from their *bodegas* (cellars) a butt of wine under G=70. Then went wine, not poison—"goût, bouquet, enfin, le vrai vin de Xérès."

VINTAGE OF 1885.

Many fears were entertained in the early part of the year as to its final result, owing to the heavy frosts which fell just as the vines were in flower, which withered a great quantity; but heavy rainfalls in May, followed by the warm weather of June and July, brought the vines forward in a flourishing state.

The crop has been very abundant and very juicy, larger than for some years—about 20 per cent. over last year—both in the vineyards called "*de afueras*" and those called "*arenas*." The grapes have been sold at an infamous price, so much so that the growers will not have covered their labor expenses.

The new wine obtained this year, or must, as it is called, it not being wine till after the lees are drawn off, contains a very satisfactory quantity of saccharine matter, which is the basis of its improvement as wine.

It is, as yet, early to decide regarding its definite character as wine, although in bulk it offers a very favorable prospect; but until the must becomes a little more developed no decided opinion can be given.

VINES.

They have this year escaped disease, with the exception of some oidium.

In consequence of the depression in trade, the vines in general have not received the tilling they required to favor their production, both in quantity and quality for next season. At present cleaning and pruning is being attended to.

Large purchases have been made the latter part of the year by French houses of low wines (Mouguers, Chipionas, and Chiclanas) and must.

From Chipiona alone it is presumed over 3,000 butts have been purchased.

These low wines have no use in Spain but to be burned in the stills for spirits; bought by the French and taken to their country, they will next year be sent to Spain, as elsewhere, and sold at fabulous prices as choice French wines.

The Spaniard cannot improve what his soil gives him; that is for foreigners to do.

J. AUGUSTA HALL,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Jeres de la Frontera, January —, 1886.

GARRUCHA.

Imports and exports at Garrucha for the year ending June 30, 1885.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Tons.</i>			
Coke and coals.....	41,901	\$293,300	\$10,475	Newcastle.
Machinery.....	58	10,200	300	Do.
General things.....	4	2,100	90	Do.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Tons.</i>		
Esparto.....	21,300	\$532,500	Newcastle and Leith.
Iron ore.....	15,980	23,970	West Hartlepool.
Do.....	11,600	17,400	Baltimore.
Do.....	7,350	11,025	Philadelphia.
Do.....	660	990	Newcastle.
Do.....	3,540	5,310	Middlesbrough.
Lead (in pigs).....	13,540	67,700	Newcastle.
Do.....	1,000	10,000	London.
Do.....	1,200	11,000	Marseilles.
Do.....	7,645	382,250	St. Nazaire.

ENRIQUE CALVE ET,
Commercial Agent.

MALAGA.

Comparative statement of arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations, at Malaga, Spain, for 1883 and 1884.

Flag.	1883.						1884.					
	Arrived.			Cleared.			Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.
Spanish.....	2,342	29,556	467,355	2,350	26,373	512,559	1,972	23,183	480,772	1,922	24,171	483,323
British.....	257	5,397	187,847	260	5,422	189,988	218	4,931	162,117	216	4,927	161,005
French.....	132	3,306	71,185	131	3,289	70,889	101	2,249	49,956	100	2,221	49,448
German.....	77	1,546	58,961	76	1,546	59,047	63	1,330	53,064	64	1,345	53,412
Norwegian and Swedish.....	54	722	22,161	54	721	22,441	48	562	24,215	48	548	24,215
Italian.....	38	375	10,694	43	424	11,921	31	313	9,304	32	319	9,114
Dutch.....	22	443	13,784	22	443	13,784	12	270	8,636	12	270	8,636
Portuguese.....	14	107	1,654	14	107	1,654	24	181	3,232	24	181	3,232
Russian.....	8	109	3,360	8	109	3,360	8	104	4,084	8	104	4,084
Danish.....	7	123	4,291	7	123	4,291	19	351	13,504	19	351	13,504
Austrian.....	4	43	3,149	4	43	3,149	1	12	986	1	12	986
United States.....	1	16	1,094	1	18	1,094	4	38	2,255	4	39	2,255
Total.....	2,956	41,743	845,535	2,970	38,618	894,177	2,501	33,524	812,125	2,450	34,488	813,214

Principal exports shipped (by months) from Malaga for 1884.

Articles.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Raisins.....boxes (22 lbs. each)...	76, 211	35, 380	29, 430	65, 571	14, 863	28, 024	28, 641
Do.....barrels (100 lbs. each)...	288	29	259	.....	.....	300	.....
Do.....frails (50 lbs. each)...	852	1, 107	260	505	6	3	.....
Almonds.....fanegas.....	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....boxes.....	916	692	60	544	201	50	25
Lemons.....do.....	513	78	378	181	409	187	436
Oranges.....do.....	3, 404	852	1, 921	3, 129	2, 804	363	.....
Grapes.....barrels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 305
Orange and lemon peel.....	40	89	265	114	246	48	22
Figs.....	3, 974	478	62	239	282	.....	.....
Chick peas.....quintals.....	4, 122	1, 546	4, 884	2, 433	1, 672	2, 710	2, 583
Soap.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2	.....	.....
Lead.....do.....	35, 998	27, 257	28, 222	27, 533	23, 126	23, 812	36, 975
Wine.....arrobas.....	49, 019	51, 119	57, 030	62, 911	56, 026	41, 671	28, 580
Do.....boxes.....	340	418	542	654	330	332	142
Olive oil.....arrobas.....	51, 642	102, 471	58, 145	102, 322	68, 741	97, 745	68, 242
Esparto.....quintals.....	18, 226	5, 075	.....	5, 582	.....	.....	.....

Articles.	Aug.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Raisins.....boxes (22 lbs. each)...	32, 449	165, 243	342, 213	295, 778	135, 165	1, 248, 968
Do.....barrels (100 lbs. each)...	.....	242	3, 938	4, 239	514	9, 809
Do.....frails (50 lbs. each)...	.....	1, 438	10, 826	8, 058	1, 100	24, 155
Almonds.....fanegas.....	241	944	1, 340	1, 579	52	4, 349
Do.....boxes.....	218	8, 031	10, 371	4, 673	1, 295	27, 076
Lemons.....do.....	1, 461	12, 841	13, 983	4, 424	917	35, 808
Oranges.....do.....	.....	43	5, 645	10, 646	9, 443	38, 250
Grapes.....barrels.....	3, 040	9, 428	4, 211	915	147	25, 046
Orange and lemon peel.....	106	17	.....	7	.....	954
Figs.....	.....	21, 976	27, 833	9, 951	1, 327	66, 122
Chick peas.....quintals.....	8, 050	5, 620	4, 150	7, 138	1, 671	46, 579
Soap.....do.....	.....	30	46	.....	95	213
Lead.....do.....	23, 950	30, 835	27, 353	23, 308	29, 313	337, 682
Wine.....arrobas.....	45, 721	59, 959	70, 612	59, 544	39, 430	621, 622
Do.....boxes.....	298	159	166	217	165	3, 763
Olive oil.....arrobas.....	87, 082	33, 463	92, 000	82, 192	62, 524	906, 569
Esparto.....quintals.....	.....	5, 273	5, 119	5, 604	7, 656	52, 536

Declared value of exports from Malaga to United States, 1884.

Articles.	First quarter, January 1 to March 31.	Second quarter, April 1 to June 30.	Third quarter, July 1 to September 30.	Fourth quarter, October 1 to December 31.	Total.
Raisins.....whole boxes.....	87, 178	81, 452	118, 996	403, 245	690, 871
Do.....half boxes.....	1, 209	.....	2, 978	15, 852	20, 039
Do.....quarter boxes.....	670	.....	11, 735	70, 040	82, 445
Do.....frails.....	1, 352	500	300	5, 113	7, 265
Lemons.....boxes.....	.....	.....	17, 078	36, 059	53, 137
Oranges.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 039	4, 039
Almonds.....do.....	1, 171	745	2, 553	6, 360	10, 829
Do.....frails.....	.....	.....	146	1, 326	1, 472
Grapes.....barrels.....	.....	.....	5, 660	1, 138	6, 798
Do.....half barrels.....	.....	.....	1, 456	648	2, 104
Do.....quarter casks.....	230	204	126	199	759
Wine.....barrels.....	.....	4	10	2	16
Do.....cases.....	25	12	5	25	67
Olive oil.....barrels.....	130	150	27	354	661
Anis seed.....packages.....	.....	86	96	52	234
Hats.....bales.....	439	88	145	325	997
Paste.....boxes.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200
Root.....bales.....	1, 993	3, 000	2, 316	.....	7, 309
Figs.....frails.....	2, 608	.....	50	.....	2, 658
Canary seed.....packages.....	.....	320	.....	108	428
Sundries.....do.....	253	102	124	1, 977	2, 456
Orange peel.....bales.....	8	120	12	.....	140
Garlic.....do.....	.....	.....	12	138	150
Works of art.....packages.....	3	5	.....	1	9
Total.....	97, 469	86, 788	163, 825	547, 001	895, 083

Value of declared exports from Malaga to United States for 1884, in American gold.

First quarter	\$201,304 15
Second quarter	170,735 57
Third quarter	316,589 03
Fourth quarter	1,060,071 33
Total	1,748,700 08

Principal imports entered by months at the port of Malaga, Spain, for 1884.

Month.	Coals.			Staves.	Boards.	Deals.
	Coals.	Coke.	Charcoal.			
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
January	120,735		14,348	202,585	21,804	59,255
February	97,994			176,056		
March	67,696		9,342		5,817	
April	53,816			74,520	14,376	
May	127,753		25,992	259	23,786	
June	38,980		5,217	23,913	9,339	14,179
July	81,972	8,180	13,913	64,920	37,861	
August	74,974				20,495	27,438
September	153,918	23	11,738	2,400		8,594
October	56,316	8,386		800	9,388	8,608
November	83,841	3,310				36,222
December	72,224			41,400		32,883
Total	1,030,219	19,899	80,550	586,853	142,866	187,179

Month.	Cotton.	Codfish.	Sugar.	Petroleum.		Esparto.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
January	3,509	10,375	1,350			869
February	2,000	15,810	918		18,670	
March		13,054	3,391			
April	1,001	167	1,583		10	
May	2,000	4,069	688			1,413
June			853			370
July			1,916			
August	1,010	1,300	952			
September	2,000	6,069	1,374			
October		7,083	755		17,582	
November	2,300	15,438	1,626			
December	1,500	14,006	3,384	1,000	12,000	
Total	15,320	87,371	18,790	1,000	48,262	2,652

H. C. MARSTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malaga, September 9, 1885.

MALAGA.

[Tables transmitted by Consul Marston.]

Principal exports shipped (by months) from Malaga for 1885.

Articles.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Raisins boxes (22 lbs. each) ..	56,448	36,692	20,494	25,968	22,775	28,336	40,311
Do barrels (100 lbs. each) ..	96	445	124	.....	167	100	65
Do frails (50 lbs. each) ..	.....	638	445	10	370	.....	.....
Almonds fanegas ..	64	.....	8	40	.....	.....	.....
Do boxes ..	116	795	555	303	.....	48	113
Lemons do ..	141	36	57	.....	.....	35	341
Oranges do ..	2,999	2,313	1,356	4,810	1,907	.....	.....
Grapes barrels ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,556
Orange and lemon peel ..	101	282	106	106	108	30	41
Figs arobas ..	21	2	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chick peas quintals ..	250	942	3,454	2,541	1,614	3,441	1,714
Soap do ..	20	50	200	.....	70	187	.....
Wine arobas ..	58,057	51,475	70,244	48,289	49,941	34,924	40,512
Do boxes ..	.....	156	269	273	282	177	144
Olive oil arobas ..	138,789	352,421	299,318	284,860	246,846	161,807	92,409
Esparto quintals ..	6,534	6,622	2,200	5,742	9,906	1,100	4,404
Lead do ..	20,520	15,974	29,733	17,695	15,088	22,207	15,569

Articles.	Aug.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Raisins boxes (22 lbs. each) ..	37,926	256,169	433,615	215,591	78,103	1,252,428
Do barrels (100 lbs. each) ..	.....	922	4,905	2,809	680	10,313
Do frails (50 lbs. each) ..	.....	918	7,662	7,392	1,914	19,349
Almonds fanegas ..	.....	138	486	388	270	1,394
Do boxes ..	.....	1,191	5,394	5,997	5,038	19,550
Lemons do ..	4,202	15,680	15,915	2,270	89	38,766
Oranges do ..	.....	.....	4,592	9,578	4,911	32,466
Grapes barrels ..	1,248	10,616	3,141	1,422	.....	26,983
Orange and lemon peel ..	.....	5	16	.....	.....	795
Figs arobas ..	1,065	14,780	27,139	7,782	700	51,612
Chick peas quintals ..	2,941	2,326	3,517	1,830	2,562	27,132
Soap do ..	115	.....	.....	10	.....	652
Wine arobas ..	24,775	42,610	39,794	58,462	52,210	571,293
Do boxes ..	54	255	227	305	276	2,418
Olive oil arobas ..	124,973	91,209	47,221	58,539	30,627	1,929,019
Esparto quintals ..	8,250	1,155	.....	.....	2,200	48,113
Lead do ..	28,746	8,093	24,784	25,866	17,072	241,347

Principal imports entered by months at port of Malaga, 1885.

Month.	Coals.			Staves.	Boards.	Deals.
	Coals.	Coke.	Charcoal.			
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>
January	107,880	.....	9,130	125,486	.....	450
February	27,000	.....	5,653	105,846	.....	27,983
March	143,564	.....	11,319	159,778	.....	8,979
April	58,737	.....	5,000	107,375	9,067	.....
May	100,182	11,518	11,318	10,920	30,238	18,522
June	107,079	.....	5,435	102,846	7,910	.....
July	49,629	4,414	5,000	.....	81,616	33,477
August	111,420	4,411	14,339	.....	22,219	77,063
September	121,412	18,711	.....	80,830	.....	92,414
October	129,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,153
November	44,544	209	.....	30,654	.....	34,989
December	68,453	3,457	5,218	40,442	.....	.....
Total	1,069,059	42,720	72,412	764,177	151,050	352,035

Principal imports entered, by months, at port of Malaga, 1885—Continued.

Month.	Cotton.	Codfish.	Sugar.	Petroleum.		Esparto.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
January		8,330	173			4,500
February	4,450	6,869	589		13,500	4,200
March		8,874	360			1,696
April	10		580			
May	13		932		26,841	11
June	3,307	4,656	388		31,858	
July		2,392	664			
August	201		6,706	100		326
September	3,035	1,986	60			
October		12,070	128			1,957
November	3,500	7,502	1,021			652
December	2,664	4,481	552			565
Total	17,180	57,160	12,153	100	72,199	13,907

Comparative statement of arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations, at Malaga, for 1884 and 1885.

Flag.	1884.						1885.					
	Arrived.			Cleared.			Arrived.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Men.	Tonnage.
Spanish	1,972	23,183	480,772	1,922	24,171	483,323	1,900	23,535	416,722	1,873	23,904	440,094
British	218	4,931	164,117	216	4,927	161,005	233	5,074	173,765	238	5,163	176,630
French	101	2,249	49,956	101	2,221	49,448	68	1,724	39,044	66	1,699	38,541
German	63	1,330	53,064	64	1,345	53,412	65	1,234	49,740	66	1,248	50,394
Norwegian and Swedish	48	562	24,215	48	548	24,215	46	695	23,936	47	704	24,156
Italian	31	313	9,304	32	319	9,114	15	151	4,574	16	168	5,743
Dutch	12	270	8,636	12	270	8,636	16	365	12,026	16	365	12,026
Portuguese	24	181	3,232	24	181	3,232	15	135	1,772	15	135	1,778
Russian	8	104	4,084	8	104	4,084	17	247	9,907	17	247	9,907
Danish	19	351	13,504	19	351	13,504	17	347	14,323	18	353	14,532
Austrian	1	12	986	1	12	986	1	14	598	1	14	598
United States ..	4	38	2,255	4	39	2,255	5	51	2,820	4	42	2,367
Total	2,501	33,524	812,125	2,450	34,488	813,214	2,398	33,572	749,227	2,377	34,042	776,760

GIBRALTAR.

Report of Consul Sprague.

Quarantines following the prevalence of cholera in Spain since July last have caused almost a suspension in the general navigation and commerce of Gibraltar.

SPORADIC CHOLERA IN GIBRALTAR.

Whatever doubts and differences of opinion may exist in the world regarding the nature of "cholera morbus," as to its being contagious, infectious, or otherwise, the community of Gibraltar, both civil and military, may so far congratulate themselves at the light manner this unwelcome visitor has treated this rock on the present occasion, when

we consider the terrible ravages it has caused within the past three months throughout Spain, especially in the province of Granada, and even at the very gates of this fortress, for notwithstanding that the majority of the British army physicians quartered in this garrison profess being non-contagionists, which in some measure may have so far contributed in inducing the British authorities not to close the land communication with Spain, there are, however, many here, and among them some of the civil practitioners who really believe that the first cases of cholera were introduced here through communication with the Spanish lines. So far only twenty-four cases have been declared here up to the 24th ultimo, of which nineteen have proved fatal.

Since the 30th ultimo clean bills of health have again been reissued by the port authorities, and up to this hour of writing I am happy to state we are nine days clear of any fresh cases.

QUARANTINES.

As usual, quarantines once established against the neighboring Spanish ports by sea, and followed by the existence of some cases of sporadic cholera in Gibraltar, steam and sailing vessels from abroad avoided as much as possible touching at this port; commerce was thereby disturbed in all its numerous branches, and what with the severest quarantine restrictions imposed by most all the Mediterranean and Eastern boards of health, as well as by Morocco, Gibraltar has been for some time past in almost a state of non-intercourse with most countries, excepting Great Britain.

NAVIGATION.

The general trade of this port has in consequence been almost paralyzed. It is therefore not surprising that the accompanying table regarding the navigation of this port should show a decrease of 375 steam and 48 sailing ships, compared with that of the previous year, resulting in great distress among the poor and working classes here and neighboring Spanish villages, especially among the coal-heavers, who are almost in a state of starvation for want of employment.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

This discouraging state of affairs has awakened the charitable feelings of the general community, both civil and military, who have already contributed near \$5,000 for the purpose of establishing soup kitchens, which are distributing daily over two thousand rations, consisting of soup, bread, and meat, to the poor and needy, besides furnishing considerable relief to the starving poor at the Spanish lines, in which benevolent work the British Government has kindly forwarded a quantity of blankets from the barrack stores.

PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

As regards the general imports of merchandise to this market the produce of the United States, I regret having to report the existence of but little demand for it at present, and what slight supplies have reached this port have been brought in foreign bottoms direct from New York, also a portion through London and Liverpool, the moderate rul-

ing rates of freight at present by steamships permitting the importers from these two British ports to receive thence without any disadvantage. These observations may be particularly applied to flour and provisions, while the serious competition of Calcutta, German, and other foreign tobaccos still continues to limit the demands for those of American growth.

INDIAN WHEAT.

A considerable quantity of Indian grown wheat has lately been imported here with the object of introducing it into Spain, where domestic kinds are not overabundant, and now rule sufficiently high to admit of some competition from that quarter, especially as the wheat is well adapted for the purposes of the Andalusian markets. The wheat comes by steamers via the Suez Canal at a low rate of freight, thereby causing a considerable reduction in its cost. It is a branch of trade that is yearly increasing in importance, a prominent fact to be kept in view by the large producing countries of wheat elsewhere, since its introduction into Europe must naturally prevent any great scarcity of the article in any European market and also obviate any serious advance in the prices of those of home growth.

CONTRABAND.

Strange to say, notwithstanding the exceptional situation as regards the navigation of this port at present with the neighboring Spanish coast, considerable quantities of chopped tobacco, suited for cigarette smoking, find their way into Spanish territory without creating the least excitement and alarm, which would be sure to arise were the operations of a legitimate character, in any other article of merchandise, while the present quarantine restrictions remain in force.

COLONIAL FINANCE.

Every branch of the colonial revenue having been seriously affected by the exceptional state of affairs here, the available funds to meet the colonial expenditures have lately shown a serious decline, which, if lasting much longer, must necessitate an appeal to the home Government for temporary relief, which, as a matter of course, would be met to the fullest extent; for whatever financial vicissitudes Gibraltar may experience, it must always be a place of first-class interest to the British nation, whether considered from a military or political point of view.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gibraltar, October 3, 1885.

Navigation at the port of Gibraltar for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.
Argentine*	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Austrian*	52	11	63	52	10	62
Belgian*	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
British*	3,669	183	3,852	3,661	174	3,835
Danish*	39	2	41	39	2	41
Dutch*	52	7	59	52	7	59
French*	191	24	215	190	23	213
German Confederation*	114	11	125	114	11	125
Greek*	64	4	68	64	4	68
Italian*	78	35	113	78	31	109
Norwegian*	158	30	188	158	29	187
Portuguese*	5	17	22	5	13	18
Russian*	7	5	12	7	5	12
Spanish*	207	21	228	204	18	222
Swedish*	53	19	72	53	17	70
Turkish*	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
United States of America	2	11	†13	2	11	13
Total	4,700	380	5,080	4,688	355	5,043

* Chiefly from ports in Europe.

† From the United States, 6; Italy, 1; Sicily, 2; Algeria, 1; Spain, 1; west coast of Africa, 1; India, 1.

Supplementary report of Consul Sprague.

When I forwarded to the Department my last annual report regarding the navigation and commerce of Gibraltar, this port was then suffering from the evil effects of severe quarantine restrictions which had been imposed abroad against all arrivals from this quarter.

Fortunately no case of "cholera morbus" occurred here after the 13th of October last past, and since then Gibraltar has gradually been relieved from the vexatious quarantines imposed upon her from abroad, and its navigation and commerce are now returning to their normal condition, though it will require some time before the commercial community will be able to recover from the severe losses it has already sustained, by many months of almost general suspension in the usual traffic of this port, especially in everything connected with the coal business.

The number of arrivals of steamships at this port, which had fallen off most seriously during the previous quarter, is fast recovering and bids fair to increase considerably, so long as steam coal of approved qualities can be procured here at prices under those ruling in other coal stations in the Mediterranean.

The keen competition existing in this important trade still continues unabated, and it has reduced the prices of coal to about 19s. and 19s. 6d. sterling per ton, deliverable from alongside hulks moored in this bay.

I regret to have to record the fact of the non-appearance at this port during the past quarter of any merchant vessels under the flag of the United States. What produce has reached this market from the United States during that period has been brought by Italian sailing ships direct from New York.

The British steamships constantly arriving from Liverpool have also landed here large quantities of American produce, in the shape of bacon, lard, cheeses, canned provisions, and tobacco.

TOBACCO.

This last-named article has been one of the exceptional ones that has been in active demand here for months past, chiefly to be landed on the neighboring coast of Spain, after being put up in a condition for pipe and cigarette smoking. The kinds used, embrace every variety, not only of Kentucky and Virginia leaf, but also of Indian, Hungarian, German, Spanish Main, Cuban, and Brazilian growth.

Considerable tobacco cuttings packed in cases have also been largely imported from the United States, a portion coming originally from Canada through New York, from whence they are shipped direct for this port.

An important retail business exists here in American pork, in the shape of lard, bacon, and sides. The importations are very regular via Liverpool, by British steamships, almost driving out of the market Spanish lard and salted pork, which importers cannot afford to sell as cheap; the result has been that the Spanish pork dealers in this immediate neighborhood do not now find it to their advantage to raise pigs to meet the retail business of this market.

BREADSTUFF.

Now that free communication has been resumed with France and Algeria, supplies of flour are constantly arriving from those countries, which interfere most seriously with the sale of American descriptions, causing such a general decline, as to render the business at present unproductive of any profit.

Only a three days' passage from Marseilles by steamships, and still less from Oran, at reduced rates of freight, are advantages which cannot be well overcome by those interested in American importations.

Hard wheat from India still continues to arrive here in considerable quantities; most of it is taken to the neighboring Spanish ports and villages, where it is ground and mixed with a portion of that of Spanish growth, producing an acceptable article of flour and at a less cost than what Spanish ground wheat alone can present, even with the import duty levied upon this foreign-grown wheat.

To judge from present appearances, there is every reason to believe that the importation of Indian wheat into Spain will continue through this port, and the business would no doubt increase to still greater proportions were the wheat of a nature to keep sound in store for any length of time. So far it is subject to get heated within a couple of months and also to become replete with weevils, serious objections that cannot be avoided, thereby obliging those concerned in this particular trade to sell "to arrive," or immediately on arrival, and to limit the quantity of their importations to just sufficient to meet their immediate requirements. Still it is not unusual for a British steamship to call into this port from Bombay, via the Suez Canal, for the purpose of landing some 6,000 bags of wheat, representing near 40,000 bushels. In fact, such an importation took place only last week, and some of the wheat is reported as being already replete with weevils, which may render its sale somewhat difficult, even at reduced prices.

Regarding the military situation here, I may state that for the past month considerable movements have taken place in this garrison in the forwarding of troops to Egypt, in consequence of the aggressive attitude of the Soudanese, who are constantly threatening the advanced positions of the British forces in that country.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gibraltar, January 2, 1886.

Report of Consul Sprague on the commerce of Gibraltar in 1885.

NAVIGATION.

As will be seen by the quarterly returns forwarded to the Department by this mail, only a solitary merchant vessel under our flag entered this port during the past quarter, and she was wind-bound, on her homeward voyage to the United States.

The general steam navigation at this port, though somewhat improved since cholera ceased to exist here, has not however increased in such proportions as was anticipated.

One hundred and twenty-eight steamers were cleared at this consulate during the past quarter bound to ports in the United States, of which 117 were under the British flag, 8 Italian, 2 German; and 1 French.

Exceedingly low rates of freight, especially from Egypt, and the Levant to ports in the United Kingdom, have been rendering the freighting business for steamships far from profitable.

It is stated that quite a large number of steamships are at present hauled up in the different ports of Great Britain for the want of any profitable employment to any part of the world.

With a view of extending their foreign trade, besides improving their merchant steam navies, France, Italy, and Germany are granting important annual subsidies to their ocean steam line companies, which, however, can hardly be expected to attain but a small percentage of the carrying trade of the world, which has so far been under the practical control of the British people; nevertheless, I am already aware that two important British steam companies, which now run their steamers in the Mediterranean and across the Atlantic, are about placing them under the Italian flag, with the object of obtaining the benefit of the 65 centime per ton for every one thousand miles traversed, which Italy now grants on such voyages.

COAL TRADE.

On account of this depression in steam navigation the coal trade here has experienced some decline, and one of the leading coal companies established at Gibraltar has, for the first time during many years past, given of late a very small semi-annual dividend compared to former ones, to the great disappointment of many of its shareholders, who had still counted upon an interest of at least 10 per centum per annum, while it has hardly reached half that rate.

IMPORTS.

The importations here of foreign merchandise in general have been very regular, and have exceeded the actual demands.

The arrivals of tobacco, not only from the United States, but also from India and Germany, have been constant; but at this moment quite a lull seems to prevail here in the article for export.

It can only be accounted for by some transitory change of policy among those connected with the Spanish revenue departments of this immediate neighborhood against the contraband traffic.

Indian wheat has so far continued to arrive in this market in considerable quantities by British steamships via the Suez Canal.

PROTECTING AGRICULTURE.

As stated in previous communications, this foreign-grown wheat has found a very ready sale here for introduction into the neighboring Spanish seaports and towns, to the disadvantage of the Spanish farmers and speculators, since its cheapness interferes most seriously with their accustomed yearly operations.

The circumstance has not long since brought forward strategic attempts on the part of Spanish protectionists and others interested in Spanish cereals, to endeavor to create some popular feeling against the introduction into Spain of this foreign wheat, on the ground of its being somewhat unwholesome, on account of its susceptibility of becoming heated and replete with weevils after remaining stored any length of time, and therefore a sufficient reason in their minds for recommending the immediate prohibition of its entry into Spanish territory, even with the duty already imposed upon it.

The visitation of cases of cholera some time back in the neighboring Spanish town of Algeciras was the signal for the commencement of this propaganda against the introduction of Indian wheat, and an outcry arose among a portion of the population of Algeciras that this foreign-grown wheat had produced cholera in that town, and action was requested to be taken at once to prohibit its entry into Spain.

Spanish officials were then called upon to report on the subject, although the mayor or "alcalde" of Algeciras was at that time a large holder and importer of the article complained of.

The board of inquiry that sat to deliberate on the subject, while declaring that the entrance of Indian wheat into Algeciras had nothing whatsoever to do with the visitation of cholera there, nevertheless brought forward the recommendation that all foreign wheat, especially the kinds coming from India, should in future undergo an official inspection previous to obtaining an entry into Algeciras.

I understand that some parcels of Indian wheat have already been condemned there and ordered to be exported back to this port, on the ground of their having been introduced into Algeciras replete with weevils, besides having a bad flavor, but sound qualities are still admitted there as heretofore.

It is reasonable to suppose that these recent restrictions against foreign cereals may extend to other Spanish seaports; hence if those interested in Spanish wheat have not succeeded in attaining their entire object, they have at least been able to succeed in being relieved from the serious competition which low and unsound descriptions of Indian wheat have been causing.

The arrival of 48,000 sacks of Indian wheat has lately been announced at Barcelona, imported there by a British steamship. This quantity is equivalent to over 160,000 bushels, which is considered in Spain as an unprecedentedly large cargo by one single vessel.

MILLING COMPETITION.

A steam mill has lately been established at the Orange Grove, a Spanish fishing village about three miles distant from Gibraltar, which seems to be kept in active operation with the object of turning out a cheap article of flour, as well as bran produced chiefly out of this Indian wheat, and it is supposed that it will be able to supply the daily wants of all the surrounding villages at unusually reasonable prices to the advantage of the poorest classes, who depend chiefly upon bread for their subsistence.

This steam mill is owned by Spanish proprietors residing in this immediate neighborhood.

The recent competition naturally affects the sale of American and French flour, which is constantly arriving here in considerable quantities, causing a general decline in prices, so as to hardly admit of any profit at present to the importers.

AMERICAN MEATS.

Pork may be classed as one of the staple articles after bread among the Spanish people; the prohibition against American pork through the neighboring Spanish lines, and the proportionate higher prices at which domestic descriptions are selling there, are an incentive to a portion of the laboring classes while returning daily to their Spanish homes from this garrison before sunset to invariably provide themselves with the article in very small quantities, chiefly composed of American production, being stimulated by its low cost here to attempt introducing it clandestinely for their own domestic uses, the saving of price, if successful in their illegitimate enterprise, affording them a sufficient advantage to incur the risk of forfeiture, when it takes place; the pork, however insignificant in quantity, is supposed to be at once burnt by the custom-house officials.

It is therefore somewhat suggestive in any future commercial negotiations that might take place between the United States and Spain that some advantage, if possible, be taken in favor of everything relating to the "American hog," even at the sacrifice of a moderate import duty, by which the development of an extensive trade would most probably follow, to the benefit of American producers, while the laboring and indigent classes throughout Spain would naturally enjoy a benefit from which, under existing circumstances, they are somewhat excluded, besides the certainty of its creating a mutual extensive traffic.

HORATIO I. SPRAGUE,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Gibraltar, April 3, 1886.

SWEDEN.

Report of Consul Cooper for year 1885.

NAVIGATION AND FREIGHTS.

The number of vessels belonging to this port amounted December 31, 1885, to 129 sailing vessels, measuring 50,708 tons, and 99 steamers, measuring 37,643 tons, with 6,681 horse-powers, or in all 219 vessels, measuring 88,351 tons.

Seven vessels were built, one bought, and five lost.

During the whole year the navigation was never stopped by ice hindrances. The freights, however, were very low, even lower than in 1884. The reason was that too much tonnage was offered in the market and that the foreign commercial trade was too dull.

During the year there arrived at this port from foreign ports 2,497 vessels, measuring 885,974 tons. Of those vessels were 1,853 steamers, measuring 787,001 tons, and 644 were sailing vessels, measuring 98,973 tons, being the largest number of vessels that ever has visited the port of Gothenburg.

Flags, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived during the year 1885.

Flags.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	1	480	.....	.....	1	480
British	30	4, 947	167	130, 261	197	135, 208
Danish	125	7, 898	202	73, 471	327	81, 369
Dutch	27	2, 838	1	821	28	3, 659
French	5	1, 412	.....	.....	5	1, 412
German	64	6, 748	27	35, 106	91	41, 854
Norwegian	95	17, 801	99	37, 778	194	55, 579
Russian	7	2, 252	1	623	8	2, 875
Swedish	289	53, 330	1, 356	508, 941	1, 645	562, 271
United States	1	1, 267	.....	.....	1	1, 267
Total	644	98, 973	1, 853	787, 001	2, 497	885, 974

During the same year departed from this port to foreign ports 2,340 vessels, measuring 866,910 tons. Of those were 1,839 steamers, measuring 785,391 tons; and 501 sailing vessels, measuring 81,519 tons. The following statement shows their flags, number, and tonnage:

Flags.	Number.	Tonnage.	Flags.	Number.	Tonnage.
Austrian	1	480	Norwegian	170	53, 954
British	206	140, 232	Russian	6	2, 716
Danish	288	79, 288	Swedish	1, 544	540, 693
Dutch	30	3, 803	United States	1	1, 267
French	7	1, 055	Total	2, 340	866, 910
German	87	43, 422			

THE HERRING FISHERY.

The fishery commenced the 7th of November, or about twenty days earlier than during the foregoing year. Large quantities of herring have been caught, and the fish were of better quality than at any time before. A good deal of fresh and salted herring has been sold to Germany, United Kingdom, Denmark, and Belgium. For export to those countries the herring are also prepared as red herring, bloaters, and kippers. The rate for good fresh herring has changed between \$1.34 and 27 cents per 8 cubic feet. The poor people had of the herring during the whole winter a cheap and good food, which was a blessing during the hard times when work could not be had.

The following statement shows the quantities and value of herring and other sea fish market during the whole year 1885.

Articles.	Score.	Cwt.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Total value in United States gold.
Brill	fresh			4, 355	
Cod	do	18, 605			
Haddock	do	139, 869			
Halibut	do	860			
Flounder	do	99, 635			
Herring	do	7, 520	1, 014, 185		
Hornpike	do	16, 065			
Ling	do	553			
Lobster	do	6, 800			
Mackerel	do	31, 245			
Soles and slips	do			5, 110	
Whiting	do	34, 790			
Cod	salted or dry	15, 820			
Haddock	do	3, 120			
Mackerel	do	6, 120			
Skate	do	3, 535			
Ling	do	3, 865			
Total		365, 067	1, 014, 185	9, 465	\$434, 374

RECEIPTS OF DUTY AT GOTHENBURG.

The import and export duty in the year 1885 amounts to \$2,438,716.65, being the largest that ever has been collected. The receipts of duty in 1884 amounted to \$2,338,649.20.

INDUSTRIES OF SWEDEN.

Industry.	Number.	Men employed.	Value of product.
Bobbin	5	555	\$209,040
Breweries *	129	2,442	2,451,955
Brick works	274	3,982	978,439
Candle factories	2	181	422,998
Cement works	1	219	196,569
Chemical works †	76	771	1,333,287
Earthenware	66	691	215,315
Cork factories	10	214	202,283
Dye works	320	1,275	621,983
Dynamite factories	5	116	191,509
Ferment factories	4	62	143,164
Foundries and machine-shops ‡	222	12,896	8,252,799
Galvanic	12	309	203,395
Gas	26	416	417,269
Glass works	33	2,511	843,505
Glove-making	9	419	166,833
Paper-hangings	15	241	232,712
Hardware	67	1,440	555,334
Lithographing	14	694	379,652
Match	34	5,201	2,401,002
Metal and bronze	27	345	178,466
Joinery	49	2,196	1,426,038
Mitrailleuse	1	295	183,044
Oil §	22	150	548,469
Paper	36	2,942	2,158,820
Porcelain	2	1,471	684,651
Ship-yards	27	1,712	802,180
Soap	14	181	537,247
Stone	26	1,641	205,207
Sugar refining	9	1,381	5,171,661
Tanneries	657	1,583	1,397,581
Tobacco	104	3,208	2,922,351
Web industries:			
Cotton	29	3,793	3,412,363
Cloth	46	3,611	2,979,712
Sail and tent	1	147	188,069
Silk	2	323	185,686
Tricot	8	783	228,163
Woolen	18	225	221,801
Wood pulp	34	1,417	865,602
Yarn industries:			
Cotton	28	3,986	3,274,078
Linen	2	330	241,635
Woolen	67	612	368,266
All others	391	4,359	2,691,708

* Porter, 781,397 gallons; beer, 625 tuns; other malt drinks, 14,100,525 gallons.

† Includes superphosphate, 32,244 tons; sulphuric acid, 11,205 tons.

‡ Cast goods, 23,180 tons, valued at \$1,777,305.

§ Flax and rape oil, 275,849 gallons, valued at \$148,114, and 6,122 tons of oil-cake, valued at \$240,818.

The total value of all manufactured goods made in Sweden in 1884 was \$51,291,842.*

EXPORTS OF GOTHENBURG.

Iron and steel.

Although the rates for Swedish iron and steel have been very low, the exports, however, show a decrease of not less than 2,836 tons when compared with the exports in the year 1884.

* These figures are taken from a report published by the Collegium of Commerce in Stockholm.

The quotations have generally been:

For hammered assorted iron \$2 per cwt., and to the same rate has bar-iron been offered. Fine iron was quoted in the commencement of the year at \$2.32 per cwt., but at the end of the year it was easterly accepted \$2.10 per cwt.. The exports of pig-iron, except of best stamps, seems to decrease every year.

Statement showing the weight and value of Swedish iron and steel shipped from the port of Gothenburg during the year 1885:

Whence exported.	Weight.	Value.	Whence exported.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
United Kingdom	80,516	\$3,220,640	Russia	150	\$6,000'
Germany	8,143	325,720	Spain	141	5,640'
France	5,643	225,720	Morocco	101	4,040'
Belgium	4,497	179,880	Portugal	58	2,320'
United States, direct	2,383	95,320	Norway	55	2,200
Holland	1,527	61,080	Brazil	26	1,040
Denmark	964	38,560			
Italy	242	9,680	Total	104,446	4,177,840

NOTE.—Please remark that a good deal of iron and steel here noted as exported to United Kingdom and Germany has been reshipped from these countries to United States. A special statement shows the value of all goods exported to the United States during the year 1885.

Of other metals there were shipped:

Articles.	Tons.	Value.	Articles.	Tons.	Value.
Blende	26,190	\$350,932	Manganese	2,074	\$38,908
Cobalt	4	75	Nickel	40	750
Copper	21	6,973			
Lead	860	16,133	Total	29,189	413,771

DEALS AND BATTENS.

The quotations were generally the same as in 1884, or for deals 3 by 9 inches, \$8.10, and for battens \$4.5 per 240 running feet.

The exports in the year 1885 amounted to 7,874,546 cubic feet, showing an increase of 386,723 cubic feet when compared with the exports of 1884.

Quantities and value of deals and battens exported from the port of Gothenburg in the year 1885.

Whence exported.	Quantities.	Value.	Whence exported.	Quantities.	Value.
	<i>Cu. feet.</i>			<i>Cu. feet.</i>	
United Kingdom	4,073,226	\$733,180	Egypt	87,539	\$15,757
France	1,679,405	302,292	Italy	39,012	7,022
Spain	577,009	103,862	Gibraltar	34,962	6,293
Australia	316,608	56,989	Portugal	34,121	6,142
Holland	270,565	48,702	Brazil	25,868	4,656
Belgium	230,177	41,432	Morocco	688	124
Germany	218,982	39,417			
Denmark	166,481	29,967	Total	7,874,546	1,417,418
Africa: Algeria and Cape	119,903	21,583			

Of other wooden wares there were exported:

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
	<i>Cubic feet.</i>			<i>Cubic feet.</i>	
Pit-props.....	8, 233, 834	\$419, 266	Wood	79, 095	\$3, 604
Timber:			Shingle.....		107, 089
Round	3, 897	623	Joineries		286, 551
Square	71, 071	8, 173	Staves		39, 486
Sleepers	376, 521	39, 534			
Spars	23, 843	3, 338	Total	8, 788, 261	907, 664

GRAIN.

The harvest can be considered as almost ordinary, as well in quantity as quality. The rates have been very low. The Parliament was alarmed, and it was in question to lay a duty on all imported grain. The representatives of free grain were, however, too numerous, and the bill of protection was rejected.

The quotations on grain have during the year fluctuated only a little. They have generally been as follows: Rye, 25 to 26; wheat, 27 to 28; barley, 28 to 29; and oats, 22 to 23 cents per 20 Swedish pounds (16 Swedish pounds equal to 15 United States pounds).

Weight and value of grain exported from the port of Gothenburg during the year 1885.

Whence exported.	Oats.		Barley.		Peas and horse-beans.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	45, 905	\$1, 239, 435	4	\$137	1, 936	\$77, 494
Belgium	1, 947	52, 569				
France	1, 181	13, 887				
Denmark	919	24, 813				
Germany	676	18, 252	32	1, 094	5	201
Norway	42	1, 134			69	2, 774
Holland	6	162				
Total.....	50, 676	1, 368, 252	36	1, 231	2, 010	80, 469

Whence exported.	Rye.		Wheat.		Vetch.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
United Kingdom.....					55	\$1, 730	47, 900	\$1, 318, 796
Belgium							1, 947	52, 569
France							1, 181	31, 887
Denmark	12	\$367	5	\$165	22	692	958	26, 037
Germany	39	1, 193	10	330	3	94	765	21, 164
Norway					45	1, 415	156	5, 323
Holland							6	162
Total.....	51	1, 560	15	495	125	3, 931	52, 913	1, 455, 938

The following articles were also exported during the year, 1885.

Articles.	Quality	Value.	Articles.	Quality	Value.		
Bacon.....	tons..	30	\$5, 789	Paper.....	tons..	7, 189	\$2, 543, 181
Butter.....	do ..	5, 042	2, 431, 993	Wools of—			
Cheese.....	do ..	40	12, 864	Cotton.....	do ..	186	321, 520
Fish:				Wool.....	do ..	12	32, 060
Fresh, all kinds.....	do ..	9, 653	517, 454	Flax and hemp.....	do ..	20	10, 120
Dry and salted, all kinds,				Tools and machinery.....			155, 861
tons.....		1, 493	140, 043	Cattle.....	number..	4, 477	223, 169
Hides and skins.....	tons..	784	111, 359	Horses.....	do ..	6	402
Rape cakes.....	do ..	5	268	Hogs.....	do ..	426	6, 816
Tar.....	do ..	98	3, 831	Sheep.....	do ..	57	306
Matches.....	do ..	8, 595	1, 612, 422				
Wood pulp.....	do ..	13, 010	348, 668	Total.....			8, 478, 126

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Gothenburg to the United States, from January 1 to the 31st of December, 1885.

Articles.	Value.	Articles	Value.
Swedish iron	\$838, 538 55	Eggs	\$186 06
Bessemer metal and steel	6, 617 78	Machinery	107 20
Wood pulp	46, 953 80	Cod-liver oil	82 94
Matches	28, 380 02	Porter	80 96
Empty petroleum-barrels	21, 219 86	Alcohol	70 22
Salted skins	9, 290 81	Old clothes	68 07
Dry skins	1, 561 44	Steel springs	60 03
Salted ox-hides	3, 140 34	Copper coins	53 60
Anchovies	1, 158 66	Personal property	46 90
Punch	975 44	Petrified objects	26 80
Cutlery	453 19	Medicines	19 89
Books	377 50	Old boots	14 47
Snuff	375 20	Gahn's aseptin amycos	10 51
Empty bags	243 21		
Cranberries	224 73	Total	960, 338 18

THE IMPORTS OF GOTHENBURG.

Statement showing the quantities and value of the principal articles imported during the year 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Barley..... cu. feet.	116, 051	\$60, 648	Paper..... tons.	326	131, 052
Maize..... do.	343, 800	187, 041	Tar..... do.	21	366
Rye..... do.	589, 120	315, 768	Tobacco:		
Wheat..... do.	61, 043	47, 743	Leaves..... do.	607	452, 920
Rye flour..... tons.	5, 592	194, 825	Stalks..... do.	69	
Wheat flour..... do.	11, 851	666, 974	Wool..... do.	649	521, 796
Bacon..... do.	4, 243	682, 274	Wools of:		
Cheese..... do.	228	48, 883	Silk..... do.	12	165, 200
Coffee..... do.	4, 759	1, 198, 887	Cotton..... do.	296	592, 753
Fish:			Wool..... do.	591	1, 536, 363
Salted herring cu. feet.	238, 047	287, 084	Flax and hemp... do.	47	24, 184
Dry, all kinds... tons.	310	20, 770	Yarn:		
Rice..... do.	2, 832	174, 564	Cotton, undyed .. do.	1, 229	411, 715
Salt..... cu. feet.	800, 324	107, 243	Cotton, dyed..... do.	93	42, 370
Sugar:			Wool, undyed..... do.	558	478, 540
Unrefined..... tons.	7, 255	602, 745	Wool, dyed..... do.	241	261, 581
Refined..... do.	2, 033	167, 267	Arrack..... liters.	209, 152	61, 658
Tea..... do.	41	39, 556	Brandy of seed..... do.	35, 278	4, 727
Treacle..... do.	2, 362	145, 593	Cognac..... do.	368, 789	163, 078
Coal and coke... cu. feet.	16, 167, 466	1, 299, 864	Rum..... do.	4, 313	1, 040
Cotton..... tons.	7, 596	2, 137, 514	Wine:		
Hides and skins..... do.	1, 045	420, 090	In casks..... tons.	610	142, 227
Oils:			In bottles..... liters.	193, 065	147, 462
Olive, &c..... do.	1, 297	298, 932	Hogs..... number.	122	980
Rape, &c..... do.	680	114, 811	Horses..... do.	160	10, 720
Petroleum..... do.	4, 524	218, 237	Cattle..... do.	64	2, 109
Bar iron..... do.	1, 796	62, 572	Sheep..... do.	4	11
Pig-iron..... do.	7, 576	101, 518			
Rails..... do.	9, 029	290, 372			
Tools and machinery do.		934, 469			
			Total.....		15, 982, 096

SIDNEY W. COOPER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gothenburg, May —, 1886.

SWITZERLAND.

Report of Consul-General Winchester on the trade of Switzerland in 1885.

I have the honor to submit the following schedule of the imports and exports of Switzerland during the calendar year 1885:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Chemical products and colors.....	11, 939, 211	10, 017, 513	Paper	1, 464, 500	3, 333, 041
Glass	2, 590, 291	112, 600	Cotton	65, 471, 615	166, 080, 260
Wood	7, 868, 612	7, 657, 919	Flax, hemp, &c.....	9, 812, 245	1, 003, 866
Agricultural products..	3, 440, 374	353, 093	Silk.....	119, 459, 000	169, 592, 455
Leather	16, 126, 248	8, 256, 579	Wool.....	35, 576, 400	7, 255, 388
Objects of art.....	6, 639, 867	3, 995, 057	Straw goods.....	956, 100	4, 245, 034
Watches and materials.	5, 033, 887	81, 864, 126	Clothes	17, 650, 000	2, 854, 526
Machinery	6, 824, 605	19, 141, 636	Animals and skins....	33, 061, 493	27, 653, 407
Metals	55, 723, 210	39, 120, 240	Pottery	2, 391, 407	652, 378
Minerals	26, 445, 479	1, 562, 984	Caoutchouc	204, 000	2, 376, 251
Food and beverage.....	182, 505, 540	68, 604, 686			
Oil and grease.....	9, 727, 170	315, 878	Total.....	610, 911, 254	626, 048, 917

The Swiss federal department of customs reports the following receipts for the years indicated estimated in francs: 1883, 19,382,319; 1884, 20,741,533; 1885, 21,063,279.

The following table shows the exports from the several consulates in Switzerland to the United States for the years 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Consulates.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Basle.....	\$4, 371, 233	\$3, 216, 324	\$1, 849, 975
Berne.....	795, 805	961, 221	733, 839
Geneva	1, 157, 919	899, 678	641, 097
Horgen.....	2, 675, 583	2, 382, 444	2, 116, 050
St. Galle.....	6, 462, 635	6, 473, 076	6, 462, 643
Zurich.....	2, 691, 625	2, 084, 892	1, 807, 724
Total.....	18, 154, 800	16, 017, 635	13, 611, 328

The long and severe period of business depression which has prevailed throughout Europe, and which as yet gives but little promise of improvement, seems to have about run its course in Switzerland, and all the indications point to an active revival of business and confidence, and the future may be said to be hopeful of better times, of improved conditions of trade, and of a financially advancing character.

BOYD WINCHESTER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berne, February 16, 1886.

BASLE.

Report of Consul Gifford on American exports into Switzerland.

PETROLEUM.

The most important change affecting the direct commercial relations between the United States and Switzerland which has taken place during the present year has been caused by the increased importation of Russian petroleum into this country. The first shipments of this oil, which occurred about two years ago, were not satisfactory. The quality was irregular and the yellow color was displeasing to consumers. Another difficulty to be overcome was the want of suitable barrels. But all these objections have been so far removed that the largest importer of American petroleum in Switzerland expresses the opinion that at least 30 per cent. of the oil now used is of Russian origin. The cantons of eastern and central Switzerland use nothing else, while here in the north-western corner of the country the American product in a measure maintains its position. The completion of the railway and the pipe-line from Baku, on the Caspian, to Batoum on the Black Sea, the transport of oil from the latter point in tank-steamers to Genoa, Antwerp, and other ports, and thence in tank-cars containing 76 barrels to interior markets has obviated the necessity of using a large number of barrels. At the same time the improvement in the refining process has given the Russian oil a degree of excellence which is claimed nearly to equal that of the American product. In May last Russian oil was 10 or 15 per cent. cheaper than American, but now the price of the former is regulated by that of the latter, and the two rise and fall in value simultaneously.

At present the tendency is in the direction of the complete exclusion of American petroleum by its new rival, even in this consular district, where the former has the longest resisted. The Consumverein, a very large and powerful co-operative society, has taken the initiative of selling only the Russian oil, and this fact has a decided influence in popularizing it.

CANNED GOODS.

Here, too, I regret to state that conditions exist which are unfavorable to American producers. According to the best information obtainable the quantity of canned meats introduced from the United States during the present year will be hardly one-fifth as great as in 1879. The chief cause of this decline is the new competition from South America, whence ox-tongues, roast beef, and meat extract are now shipped in large quantities. The first attempt to introduce South American ox-tongues was not attended with the slightest success; but by persistent efforts our rivals have succeeded in producing an article which, if not equal to ours, at least gives satisfaction.

American canned fruits have shared the same fate, but in part for a different reason. The new Swiss tariff, which went into effect on the 1st of January, 1885, though imposing a duty of only about \$2 a metric quintal of 220 pounds on canned fruits, has been sufficient to turn the scale against us, so that the apricots, pears, peaches, and dried fruits from Rochester, N. Y., are much less frequently offered for sale than formerly.

In general, it may be said that within a few years the importation of American canned fruits has fallen off more than one-half. The demand is largely supplied from Southern France, especially from Nice.

PORK.

Though Switzerland is one of the few countries that does not prohibit the importation of American pork, yet circumstances are at present affecting that article very unfavorably even in this Republic. The home production has been large during the last two years, owing to the abundance of the potato crop and the consequent cheap nourishment for swine. In the second place, Austrian competition is very serious. Bacon from that country is now delivered in Basle, freight and duties paid, at 45 francs per half quintal of 110 pounds. The opening of the Arlberg tunnel facilitates its transport, as that of the St. Gothard does the introduction of Russian petroleum arriving at Genoa. And such is the unjustified prejudice excited by the French and German exclusion of our pork products on pretended sanitary, but in reality, economical grounds, that even in Switzerland Austrian bacon of inferior quality is preferred by the consumer when it is offered at the same price as that imported from the United States.

LARD.

Outside of cereals lard is almost the only importation from the United States that firmly holds its ground. For the past year the home competition has been considerable, and the business has been rather unprofitable on account of low prices. But there is every probability that the main supply of this article will continue to be drawn from the United States.

IN GENERAL.

It will be seen from the above that the present condition of the import trade from the United States is extremely unfavorable, and that some of its branches are threatened with total extinction. Formerly importers of American products, availing themselves of their central position at Basle, on the immediate frontier of France and Germany, and only a few hours distant from Austria and Italy, were able to seize the favorable moment and re-export considerable quantities of our pork, canned goods, and other products to the adjoining countries. This can no longer be done, because the article first named is absolutely excluded, and others are in practically the same situation, owing to the general and material augmentation of customs duties. This, with the advent of enterprising competitors, who offer products of which we at one time seemed to have a monopoly, is sufficient to account for the diminished popularity of our goods.

There is another influence which should not be overlooked in enumerating the causes which unfavorably affect our export trade, and that is jealousy and fear. I am aware that a consul is expected to report facts and avoid generalization. But the apprehension which everywhere prevails in continental Europe that the ruin of home agriculture and industry must ultimately result from unchecked American competition, though not a material fact, is nevertheless as immediately and visibly operative, in a less degree, as the prices and quality of the goods we offer. This apprehension may without exaggeration be described as frantic, and it affects to our disadvantage not only legislation, but also the action of consumers and importers as individuals. From an industrial and commercial point of view, America is regarded as the common enemy, and however sharp the rivalry between European nations, they are allies as against us.

It is true that no abstract and remote considerations, or even patriotism, will prevent the consumer seeking the cheapest market. But it often happens that the difference in price or quality between American and European products is only slightly in our favor, and in that case the apprehension above referred to, which is constantly kept in view, is sufficient to turn the scale against us.

This jealousy in regard to the cheap cereals, provisions, and the growing mechanical industries of the United States is perhaps less violent in Switzerland than elsewhere, owing to the small agricultural pretensions of the country. But that even Switzerland practically recognizes in this respect its community of interest with the rest of Europe is at least suggested by the apparent ease with which a well-established, cheap, satisfactory American product, like petroleum, is being driven out of the market by a Russian oil which is no cheaper, and whose equal excellence is yet to be established.

GEORGE GIFFORD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Basle, December 24, 1885.

GENEVA.

Report of Consul Adams, of Geneva.

According to the table annexed, the value of declared exports from this district to the United States, in 1885, was \$641,095, a decrease of \$258,583. The decline has been continuous since 1882, which gave the unprecedented amount of \$1,179,611. A wider comparison shows that the temporary increase of exports to the United States from 1880 was a mere episode of the commercial depression which began to be felt in 1872, and reached its greatest intensity in 1879.

The figures are given in Inclosure No. 2.

So far as the home market is concerned the year was one of moderate prosperity, but in common with the rest of Switzerland the region is dependent largely upon the foreign demand, and the condition of things abroad, especially in France and the United States, has reacted with serious effect on the local market. I have called attention in other dispatches to the gradual transformation of agricultural enterprise by the growing concentration of capital and labor in the breeding of cattle.

One of the disquieting features of the year is the decreasing value both of cattle and of dairy products, which, again, is but a sample of the general cheapening of prices everywhere.

There is, of course, another side to this, for the cheaper the supplies the easier the conditions of life. On the whole, in this part of Switzerland at least, the population is accommodating itself to the change with less effort and suffering than any of its neighbors, partly for the reason that the situation is not complicated with political questions or aggravated by the burden of oppressive taxation.

It is true that the cantonal and municipal governments have been lavish of late years, and that the rate of taxation has risen, but the expenditure has been mostly for public works of utility, and that may be expected to become remunerative in time, while the necessity of stricter economy is coming to be felt by both the people and the authorities.

The great municipal enterprise of utilizing the motive power of the Rhone is approaching completion, other works of importance are finished or well under way, and serious steps are taking for a great exposition of local and national industries to be held in Geneva, in 1887 or 1888. There is to-day, in a degree I have never seen before, and the absence of which I have commented on, an amount of concerted action on the part of business men and public authorities looking to the enlargement of industry and trade relations, which indicates a great change. The reverses of recent years, the increase of competition all over the world, the opening of the great international lines of communication through the country, and the general movement of the times, seem to have stirred the people to a higher intelligence and activity.

It is to be hoped that the new federal tariff recently put in operation, with a provision for the collection of statistics of imports, exports, and merchandise in transit, will hereafter enable consular officers to give some account of the importation from the United States, a subject on which, at present, no exact information is to be had.

LYELL T. ADAMS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Geneva, January 19, 1886.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Geneva for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	March quarter.	June quarter.	Septem- ber quarter.	Decem- ber quarter.	Total.
Leather	\$54, 315	\$27, 428	\$22, 824	\$22, 435	\$127, 002
Milk, products of	12, 856	11, 116	21, 678	12, 266	57, 916
Musical boxes	14, 966	25, 694	60, 350	60, 836	161, 846
Watches and watch material	40, 604	61, 475	96, 281	72, 988	271, 348
Miscellaneous	1, 175	7, 957	7, 223	6, 628	22, 983
Total 1885	123, 916	133, 670	208, 356	175, 153	641, 095
Total 1884	153, 554	216, 697	313, 042	216, 385	899, 678
Decrease	29, 638	83, 027	104, 686	41, 232	258, 583

Annual exportation from the consular district of Geneva to the United States from 1871 to 1885.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1871	\$909, 608	1879	\$353, 388
1872	888, 510	1880	545, 581
1873	728, 488	1881	857, 194
1874	716, 834	1882	1, 179, 611
1875	566, 034	1883	1, 157, 920
1876	398, 177	1884	899, 678
1877	243, 963	1885	641, 095
1878	240, 913		

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Annual report, by Consul-General Waller, for the year 1885.

The information called for by the consular regulations in this annual report of the condition of trade and commerce, &c., of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ending September 30, 1885, is mostly contained in the carefully prepared accompanying statistical tables. To these reference will of course be had for accuracy of detail; but a brief digest of the most salient and important facts they disclose may be satisfactory to those desiring only a general knowledge of the subjects with which the report deals.

POPULATION, EMIGRATION, AND IMMIGRATION.

The population of the United Kingdom, based upon authoritative governmental estimates, was, on the 1st day of July last, 36,325,115, an increase for the year of 363,250; less, it will be observed, than 1 per cent., and less than the difference given in the birth and death registration. The loss from emigration during the year (303,901) was reduced by immigration to 180,435.

WEALTH AND POVERTY OF THE NATION.

While the total wealth of this nation amounts to \$43,600,000,000, and would allow, if evenly divided, about \$1,245 to every man, woman, and child—about \$300 more than such a division in the United States would produce—and while the savings-bank returns, to which attention is invited, indicate by their increased accumulation of deposits for the year the comparative prosperity of that thrifty class whose annual savings average from \$25 to \$50 a year, still the pecuniary condition of a large part of the population is at this time exceedingly distressing. The declaration of one of the leading statesmen of this country, lately made in a public political address, that one in every ten or fifteen is wholly or partially dependent upon charity for the necessaries of life, may be, as it is to be hoped, somewhat exaggerated; yet the fact that 981,408 persons, one in 36, are registered as paupers is sufficiently appalling, and leads to the belief that the statement to which allusion has been made may be approximately true. While this is not the normal condition of the people of the Kingdom, and will be changed for the better when the business depression, now everywhere prevailing, shall cease to exist, still the poverty that is suffered here in the best of times is undoubtedly greater than our country, happily, has ever experienced.

In this connection it is gratifying to bear witness to the unparalleled liberality with which the English people treat their unfortunate poor. The poor rates in 1884 reached \$52,000,000, and this was not probably one-fourth of the sum that was given in charity.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Turning from the statistics of poverty to those of crime, we find that in 1884, 19,932 persons were committed for trial; 3,442 of them were females.

This extraordinary proportion, so painful to contemplate, is the result, it is believed, of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors by women, a vice for the lessening and suppression of which the best efforts of this Christian country are now more than ever earnestly enlisted.

OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND.

The territory occupied by the population, comprising 72,119,961 acres, is divided into cultivated and uncultivated acres in the proportion of 61 to 39, and is distributed among 1,173,724 holders.

These figures do not, however, express the condition of this ownership, for while one-tenth of the people are engaged in agriculture, one-fifth of the area of England is held by 523 proprietors, one-fourth of Scotland by 12, and one-third of Ireland by 292.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

It is not possible to ascertain from official sources the value of the average agricultural produce, but it is variously estimated by recognized agricultural statistical experts from \$750,000,000 to \$950,000,000. The further observations on the agricultural interests of the Kingdom hereafter given have the authority of the United States agricultural agent located in London, by whom, upon request, they are specially contributed.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

One of the leading questions now engaging public attention in this country is the free rudimentary education of children, and the history of the United States in this matter is often cited in support of this policy. At present the school attendance in England and Wales of children between the ages of five and thirteen is made compulsory by statute. The greater part of the cost of public education, amounting last year to \$33,425,000, is raised by general taxation; the remainder by local school rates and a per capita tax upon scholars. This latter tax, though trifling, these hard times have made burdensome, and there exists a strong public sentiment in favor of its abolition that is likely to make itself felt in the incoming Parliament. The table on this important subject gives all the details obtainable in relation thereto.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The total current governmental expenditure for the United Kingdom, for the year ending on the 31st of last March, was \$596,139,995 from which the largest appropriations were: First, \$147,741,195 to meet interest and charges on funded and floating debt; second, \$93,276,695 for the maintenance of the army, consisting of 7,097 officers and 175,907 men, and the militia reserve of 383,474 officers and men; third, \$87,809,180 for miscellaneous civil services; fourth, \$57,135,320 for the support of the navy, having 44,550 officers and men, exclusive of the 12,400 marines in the service; and fifth, \$32,439,865 for judicial expenses, including the salaries of the 68 principal judges, who, aided by local courts (having jurisdiction in England and Wales in actions at law involving not more than \$250, and in equity not more than \$2,500, and in criminal cases of only minor importance), attend to and dispose of the whole judicial business of this great commercial and somewhat litigious people. The salaries of these distinguished judges amounts in the aggregate to

\$1,539,000, averaging \$22,632 each, the highest being that of the Lord Chancellor, \$50,000; the lowest, \$6,000, that of the judge of the admiralty court in Ireland. The salary of local civil judges in England is fixed at \$7,500 each. The judges of the high court in England are of the average age of sixty-one years, the oldest being eighty-five (the denial of whose intended resignation has just appeared in the London papers) and the youngest forty-eight. The high courts are in session two-thirds and the local courts one-third of the year.

The national income from all sources for the same period amounted to \$596,139,995, including \$19,439,500 raised by the creation of debt, \$10,160,500 net produce of the customs, and \$133,000,000 net produce of excise on internal revenue.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The postal service of this country, employing 71,718 men and 23,845 women, is especially worthy of consideration and study. It comprehends under one official management the cheap and successful forwarding of mail matter, the transmission of telegrams, the use of the telephone in country towns, the delivery of small parcels, the postal money order exchange, and the advantage of savings banks for small deposits.

The ratio of the increase of correspondence for the year was, it appears, nearly four times greater than that of the population. There were forwarded and delivered during the year 1884, 1,984,773,200 pieces of mail matter and 22,904,373 parcels; 33,273,459 telegrams were transmitted; 11,958,127 postal orders, aggregating \$117,168,349, were issued, and in the 756 post-office savings banks \$945,974,580 were received in average deposits of \$1,092. On the 1st day of October last, a six-penny rate telegram was adopted for messages of twelve words, addresses included, and was received with great popular favor. The rates and forms prescribed by the post-office department in relation thereto are given hereafter.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The existing railroad facilities in the United Kingdom seem fairly adequate for present public requirements; 183 miles of new roads were constructed during the year, and there are now 18,864 miles in actual operation. The system represents a capital of \$4,007,320,000, paying for the year, on an increased capital of \$82,715,000, a slightly decreased average dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A falling off of \$500,000 in freight and an increase of \$2,610,000 in passenger receipts is reported. The unusual percentage credited to passengers using third-class accommodations obviously arises from the practice of that economy hard times has compelled in all departments of life. The large diminution in freight returns for the year is accounted for by the decreased production of about 5,000,000 tons in coal and iron and other metals, and by the general reduction of carrying rates. The block system and interlocking points and signals are generally in use, and a smaller compensation account for personal injuries is the acknowledged result. In ten years this expense has been reduced from 1 cent to one-sixth of 1 cent for every train mile, and the reduction for damage to freight, it is said, has been nearly as great. During the year 1884 the number of casualties reported was unusually large; 1,134 persons were killed and 4,100 were injured; of these 135 killed and 1,491 injured were passengers.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

The marine carrying trade of this country, employing nearly 250,000 men and 42 per cent. of the shipping of the world, suffered during the year 1884 perhaps more than any other great business interest of the Kingdom. An increase has occurred in the registration of tonnage entirely due to the building of steamers, the number of sailing vessels lost and sold to foreigners having been greater than the numbers constructed. The records show that in 1884 there were 776 shipwrecks, and 2,572 sailors and 94 passengers were drowned. The large and increasing percentage of the loss of life in this service, claimed to be one in sixty each year, led to the appointment of a Parliamentary commission now engaged in the investigation of this serious matter, whose report will be given in a short time to the public.

It will be observed from the statement of the comparative movements of shipping in the principal ports of the Kingdom that London is increasing in importance as a great shipping center.

MINES AND MINING.

The mining product of coal and metals in this country in 1884, 168,722,424 tons, was 3,613,152 tons less than that of the previous year, and in valuation at the mines \$30,448,045 less.

FISHERY STATISTICS.

In Scotland it is said one-seventh of the population is directly or indirectly interested in the prosecution of the fisheries, and to 150,000 persons they give employment. The total yield for 1884 was \$16,759,250.

In Ireland 21,874 men and boys and 5,866 registered vessels are reported as engaged in this business, and \$3,112,000 is given as the value of the fish sent into England. For England and Wales fishery statistics are wanting. The number of salmon caught, 95,000, one-third less than last year, can only be stated.

GENERAL TRADE DEPRESSION.

There are no exhaustive reliable statistics obtainable of many of the leading manufacturing and industrial interests of the Kingdom for the year 1884. The want of these prevents comparison with other years, makes deductions of the causes of the existing depression difficult, and predictions for the future of little value. To overcome these circumstances a royal commission was appointed at the close of the last session of Parliament to inquire into the extent and causes of trade depression, and are now receiving answers to questions submitted to chambers of commerce, manufacturers, merchants, and others in different parts of the Kingdom in relation thereto. This report, with the mass of testimony upon which it is founded, is about to be published, and it will undoubtedly furnish ample and reliable data for study and speculation.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total valuation of the exports of the Kingdom for 1884 was \$1,479,837,915, a decrease of \$47,347,435 for the year; and the valuation of the imports was \$1,950,092,845, a decrease of \$184,365,050 for the same period; that is, the decrease in exports was \$137,017,615 less than the decrease of imports for the same time.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in 1884 amounted to \$431,392,705, a decrease of \$64,802,095. The exports of this country to the United States for the same period amounted to \$163,692,665, a decrease of \$19,969,865. While the difference in the diminution of trade between the countries was \$44,832,230 in favor of this Kingdom, the balance of trade was \$267,700,000 in favor of the United States. The principal falling off in the English exports in question occurred in wrought and unwrought metals, cottons earthen and china ware, machinery, wearing apparel, skins and furs, chemicals and dye-stuffs, hardware and cutlery, cement, and animals. The principal increase was in silk manufactures, telegraphic apparatus, wool, paper, and rags. The principal falling off in the imports from the United States was \$45,572,900 in corn, grain, and flour. The chief increases were in sugar, copper, and hops. The fact is of encouraging significance that the United States maintained the large percentage of former years in the aggregate imports of grain, flour, and cotton.

In closing this paragraph on the trade between the countries, it is pleasing to believe, from present indications, that the record of the current year will be in all respects an improvement on 1884.

Vital statistics.

Countries.	Population* July 1, 1884.	Population* July 1, 1885.
England and Wales.....	27, 132, 449	27, 499, 041
Scotland.....	3, 866, 521	3, 907, 736
Ireland.....	4, 962, 570	4, 918, 338
Total.....	35, 961, 540	36, 325, 115

* Army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad not included.

NOTE.—Increase of 363,575.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1883.....	1, 133, 347	696, 092	254, 607
1884.....	1, 156, 820	694, 643	252, 936

Armed forces of the United Kingdom in 1884.

Branch of service.	Number.	Branch of service.	Number.
Regular army:			
At home.....	89, 994	Yeomanry.....	11, 488
Abroad.....	93, 010	Volunteers.....	215, 015
Navy, officers, seamen, and marines....	56, 950	Police.....	53, 648
Army reserve.....	43, 185		
Militia and militia reserve.....	113, 787	Total.....	677, 077

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Number of emigrants of British origin only to countries out of Europe.

Destination.	1883.	1884.
British colonies in North America.....	44, 185	31, 134
United States.....	191, 573	155, 280
Australia and New Zealand.....	71, 264	44, 255
Other places.....	13, 096	11, 510
Total.....	320, 118	242, 179
Of foreign and unknown origin.....	77, 039	63, 722
Total emigration.....	397, 157	303, 901

Number of immigrants that entered the United Kingdom from countries out of Europe.

	1883.	1884.
British.....	73, 804	91, 356
Foreigners.....	26, 699	32, 007
Total.....	100, 503	123, 466

Savings-banks of the United Kingdom in 1884 (independent of postal savings-banks).

Countries.	Number of banks.	Deposits received.	Interest credited.	Paid out.	Capital.
England and Wales.....	331	\$32, 854, 915	\$4, 714, 700	\$38, 233, 795	\$180, 110, 760
Scotland.....	51	11, 904, 985	985, 280	11, 140, 840	38, 547, 355
Ireland.....	27	2, 257, 805	268, 005	2, 342, 235	10, 596, 320
Total.....	409	47, 017, 705	5, 967, 985	51, 716, 870	229, 254, 435

Amounts cleared at the London bankers' clearing-house in last five years.

Years.	Amount.
1880.....	\$28, 970, 000, 000
1881.....	31, 785, 000, 000
1882.....	31, 105, 000, 000
1883.....	29, 645, 000, 000
1884.....	28, 995, 000, 000

Paupers, exclusive of vagrants, in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes and boards of guardians for 1884.

Countries.	Adult, able-bodied.	All others, exclusive of vagrants.	Total.		
			In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
England and Wales.....	102, 427	681, 728	190, 184	593, 971	784, 155
Scotland.....					90, 536
Ireland.....	7, 416	41, 493		57, 039	106, 717

The poor rates of 1884.

England and Wales.....	\$76, 763, 455
Scotland.....	4, 635, 450
Ireland.....	7, 019, 050
Total.....	88, 417, 955
Estimated portion for paupers.....	52, 000, 000

Criminal returns for 1884.

Countries.	Committed for trial.			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Disagree- ment of juries.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
England and Wales.....	11, 952	2, 455	14, 407	11, 134	3, 220	} 61
Scotland	2, 178	422	2, 600	2, 077	566	
Ireland	2, 360	565	2, 925	1, 546	1, 300	
Total	16, 490	3, 442	19, 932	14, 757	5, 086	61

Summary of holdings and rental.

Countries.	Holders of less than 1 acre each.			Holders of between 1 and 100 acres.		
	Number.	Acres.	Rental.	Number.	Acres.	Rental.
England	671, 667	144, 928	£28, 598, 764	205, 358	3, 668, 082	£16, 537, 105
Wales	31, 622	6, 243	528, 915	15, 104	352, 283	712, 511
Scotland	113, 005	28, 177	5, 800, 046	14, 153	193, 429	2, 656, 923
Ireland	36, 144	9, 065	1, 366, 448	18, 110	696, 929	1, 451, 117
Total	852, 438	188, 413	36, 294, 173	252, 725	4, 910, 723	21, 357, 656

Countries.	Holders of between 100 and 1,000 acres.			Holders of 1,000 acres and upward.		
	Number.	Acres.	Rental.	Number.	Acres.	Rental.
England.....	33, 030	9, 012, 610	£18, 717, 992	4, 736	16, 352, 606	£27, 789, 719
Wales	4, 086	1, 132, 413	1, 390, 319	672	2, 342, 922	2, 245, 520
Scotland.....	3, 193	1, 139, 113	2, 938, 297	1, 758	17, 584, 828	7, 292, 798
Ireland	10, 781	3, 848, 921	3, 048, 674	3, 722	15, 604, 762	7, 553, 016
Total	51, 090	15, 133, 057	26, 095, 282	10, 888	51, 885, 118	44, 881, 053

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Number of holders.	Acres.	Rental.
England.....	921, 316	29, 179, 622	£94, 443, 929
Wales.....	51, 520	3, 833, 968	4, 908, 372
Scotland	132, 131	18, 946, 694	18, 698, 804
Ireland.....	68, 757	20, 159, 677	13, 419, 255
Total.....	1, 173, 724	72, 119, 961	131, 470, 360

Agriculture.

Acreage.	1885.	1884.	1885 compared with 1884.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Total cultivated area	47, 895, 770	47, 840, 977	54, 793	.....
Total of permanent pasture	25, 616, 071	25, 667, 206	.....	51, 135
Total of arable land.....	22, 279, 999	22, 173, 771	105, 928	.....
Corn crops.....	10, 014, 625	10, 113, 264	.....	98, 639
Green crops.....	4, 765, 195	4, 733, 860	31, 335	.....
Clover, &c., under rotation	6, 738, 206	6, 392, 402	345, 804	.....
Flax.....	110, 639	91, 444	19, 195	.....
Hops.....	71, 327	69, 259	2, 068	.....
Bare fallow	579, 707	773, 542	.....	193, 835

Live stock.

Animals.	1885.	1884.	1885 compared with 1884.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Horses	1, 909, 200	1, 904, 515	4, 685	.....
Cattle	10, 868, 760	10, 422, 762	445, 998	.....
Sheep	30, 086, 200	29, 376, 787	709, 413	.....
Pigs	3, 686, 628	3, 906, 205	.....	219, 577
Turkeys	1, 288, 174	1, 210, 343	77, 831	.....
Geese	3, 029, 137	2, 783, 237	245, 900	.....
Ducks	5, 080, 325	5, 006, 711	73, 614	.....
Fowls	20, 542, 564	19, 943, 958	598, 606	.....

Acreage under corn crops.

Description.	1885.	1884.	Description.	1885.	1884.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat	2, 553, 092	2, 750, 588	Beans	441, 267	454, 839
Barley	2, 447, 169	2, 346, 041	Peas	231, 202	230, 696
Oats	4, 282, 594	4, 276, 866	Total	10, 014, 625	10, 113, 264
Rye	59, 301	54, 234			

Estimated produce of cereal crops, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.
	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat	74, 040, 000
Barley	85, 650, 000
Oats	165, 000, 000

Apart from the question of the low prices obtained for farm products, the year 1885 has been a satisfactory one, viewed from the standpoint of the healthiness of the flocks and herds and the fair abundance of the yield of crops. Unfortunately, the effect of the abnormally small prices, induced by foreign importation and general causes which first undermined profitable cereal cultivation, has spread to wider limits, and one by one the profits of agriculture have been pulled down and the depression has now reached its acutest stage. This last year has witnessed a serious decline in the special agricultural industries of cheese-making and sheep-raising, which under any stress of circumstances had been expected to hold their own. The blow has been a heavy one, as the English farmers, to recoup their losses in cereal cultivation, looked forward as a last resource to pasture lands and flocks as a means of utilizing their holdings.

In Table A will be found in detail the statistical changes in the acreage and live stock, as compared with 1884, and a statement of the estimated yield of the principal cereals.

The wheat acreage, as usual, continues to decrease, and now shows a falling off as compared with last year of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The balance of cereal cultivation has not, however, been seriously disturbed, as losses in wheat have to some extent been counterbalanced by increase in barley, oats, and rye. So unprofitable has wheat become in some parts of the country, that were it not for the imperative requirements of straw,

in which farmers still find an inducement to grow wheat, the diminution would have been greater even than it is. It is agreed upon all sides that this cereal, in which America and India have now almost a monopoly, should be forced down to an acreage of 2,500,000 in the United Kingdom, a result which will probably be reached in about two years. American competition and bad seasons have borne most heavily upon wheat, although the British yield per acre is the largest in the world. American cheap lands, low taxes, and small transportation rates have touched most heavily upon this point, but now it is necessary for us to seek a new field of competition, and our exporters should, as they have been doing of late, turn their attention to the English and European oat and barley market, where severe rivalry of India will least affect us.

The most notable and gratifying improvement of the year, after the large increase in the number of sheep and cattle as seen in the tables, is the evident revival of the flax cultivation, which was under such depression last year as to seriously threaten the existence of the linen trade, one of the leading Irish industries. At the time it was thought that, following the course of general agriculture, this staple product was on the road to ruin, but the change has come in time to add substantial support and encouragement to manufacturer, tradre, and farmer alike who are interested in flax. On the other hand, the changes which are deemed unfavorable are the slight decrease in the number of horses employed in agriculture, due to the diminished need for them owing to the smaller quantity of land under cereal crops and the more general use of steam applied to agricultural cultivation; and the continued decrease in the number of pigs raised, which shows a decline of 181,000, or 7 per cent., due to the prevalence of swine fever and the competition of American pork and bacon.

For its fruit supply Great Britain is largely dependent upon the continent, Algiers, and North America, and in late years there has been a more strongly developed taste for fruits of all sorts. Independent of this, the necessity for a more varied cultivation of the soil has led to an extension of orchards, which have now reached 197,539 acres, a gain of 2,800 acres over last year. In the same way the desire to supply home vegetables, instead of largely depending upon Belgium and France, has increased the area of market gardens from 52,975 acres to 59,473.

Nurseries likewise show an increase to 12,594 acres. On the other hand, there has been no change in woodland area, 2,458,300 acres, which for the most part are devoted, not to the commercial purposes of lumber-making, as in the United States, but for pleasure and sporting grounds.

Public schools in the United Kingdom.

Countries.	Number of schools in 1883.	1884.				
		Schools.	Number of children who can be accommodated.	Average number in attendance.	Present at annual inspection.	Expended from parliamentary grants.
England and Wales.	18,540	18,761	4,826,738	3,273,124	3,925,045	} \$17,017,075 3,654,865
Scotland	3,090	3,131	655,672	448,242	518,844	
Ireland	7,752	7,823	Not stated.	492,928	*1,089,079	
Total	29,382	29,715	.....	4,214,294	.....	20,671,940

* Number on rolls.

All sources of support of schools, school expenditure, &c., in 1882, as given in the last public statement.

Countries.	Parliamentary grant.	Scholars' fees.	Tax on house-holders.	Total.	Cost per pupil.
England and Wales.....	\$10,650,000	\$7,160,000	\$7,430,000	\$25,240,000	\$9 16
Scotland	1,735,000	1,260,000	1,195,000	4,190,000	10 30
Ireland.....	3,290,000	705,000	.....	3,995,000	8 50
Total.....	15,675,000	9,125,000	8,625,000	33,425,000	9 27

Division of religious denominations: Church of England, 42.8 per cent.; Presbyterian, 14.6 per cent. Roman Catholic, 14.6 per cent.; all others, 28 per cent.

Balance sheet showing receipts and expenditures of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 25, 1885.

Debit.		Credit.	
Permanent charge of debt and interest	\$147,741,195	Balance in the exchequer.....	\$28,162,845
Other charges on the consolidated fund:		Customs.....	101,605,000
Civil list.....	2,045,360	Excise.....	133,000,000
Annuities and pensions.....	1,802,315	Stamps	59,625,000
Salaries and allowances.....	505,135	Land tax	5,325,000
Courts of justice.....	2,532,385	House duty.....	9,425,000
Miscellaneous services	511,865	Property and income tax	60,000,000
Army services.....	93,276,695	Post-office	39,525,000
Relief of General Gordon	1,500,000	Telegraph service	8,800,000
Grant to India (Afghan war)	1,250,000	Crown lands.....	1,900,000
Navy services	57,135,320	Interest on advances for public works, &c	5,136,755
Miscellaneous civil services	87,809,180	Miscellaneous	15,873,800
Customs and inland revenue.....	13,726,845	Repayment of advances	10,564,095
Post-office	23,330,000	Money raised by creation of debt..	97,197,500
Telegraph services	8,655,000	Temporary advances received.....	20,000,000
Post-office packet service.....	3,643,125		
Purchase of bullion.....	3,325,000		
Public works and improvements	4,407,010		
Greenwich hospital and school.....	780,035		
Redemption of debt	97,197,500		
Temporary advances repaid	20,000,000		
Balance in exchequer.....	24,966,030		
	596,139,995		596,139,995

Net produce of the customs of the United Kingdom for the year 1884.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Beer:		Prunes.....	\$51,285
Mum and spruce.....	\$13,225	Raisins	776,000
Of other sorts.....	33,145	Spirits, colonial and foreign:	
Chicory	331,580	Rum	7,603,105
Cocoa, cocoa musks, and chocolate....	338,785	Brandy	10,421,260
Coffee.....	1,025,235	Geneva	612,045
Currants.....	1,706,600	Of other sorts	2,928,780
Figs	176,545	Tea	23,978,930
Plate, gold and silver	32,020	Tobacco and snuff	46,385,290
Plums, dried and preserved	20,970	Wine	6,169,990

Ratable valuation and rating of ten principal cities in England, 1884.

Cities.	Ratable valuation.	Total rates, municipal and parochial.	Rate in the £.
			s. d.
London	£28,415,764	£6,126,278	4 3
Liverpool	2,692,400	730,110	5 5
Manchester	2,266,000	228,680	8 2
Birmingham	1,612,000	558,791	6 11
Leeds	1,146,000	545,207	9 8
Sheffield	1,049,000	383,601	7 3
Bradford	920,000	328,034	7 1
Hull	686,000	157,561	4 7
Newcastle	728,000	135,165	3 9
Southampton	210,000	78,062	7 5

Gross local taxation in ten principal cities in England, 1884.

Cities.	Population.	Municipal rates.	Parochial rates.	Total.	Average per head.
					£ s. d.
London	3,816,483	£72,026	£6,126,278	£6,198,304	1 9 5
Liverpool	552,000	400,158	329,952	730,110	1 6 5
Manchester	549,000	329,959	598,728	928,688	1 13 11
Birmingham	402,000	316,338	242,453	558,791	1 5 4
Leeds	309,000	395,644	195,563	545,207	1 15 3
Sheffield	284,000	213,682	169,919	383,601	1 7 2
Bradford	188,000	191,113	136,921	328,034	1 16 5
Hull	186,000	91,270	66,290	157,560	0 16 11
Newcastle	150,000	81,851	53,312	135,163	0 18 0
Southampton	53,000	40,949	37,114	78,062	1 5 8

Business of the Bank of England in 1884.

Year.	Average deposits.	Average assets.	Average liabilities.	Average amount in bank and other bank-notes in circulation.
1884	\$152,363,034	\$286,866,290	\$275,748,280	\$197,126,974

Number of applications for patents at the Patent Office in 1884.

Residents in—	Number.	Residents in—	Number
England and Wales	12,356	Sweden	42
United States	1,181	India	40
Scotland	901	Italy	38
Ireland	254	Russia	38
Germany	890	Holland	31
France	788	Denmark	25
Austria	151	Other countries	133
Belgium	114		
Switzerland	67	Total applications	17,110
Canada	61		

Judicial work of all the courts except local in the United Kingdom for the year ended October, 1884.

Courts.	Judgments of courts.	Other proceedings before court.	Proceedings in chambers.	Number of judges.	Salaries.	Fees taken.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Judicial committee of the privy council.	47	10	.....	2	\$10,000	\$1,311
House of Lords	40	.....	.....	4	28,000	1,536
Court of appeal	716	271	.....	6	31,000	(*)
Chancery division	1,449	5,659	13,851	5	25,000	12,423
Chancery lunacy office	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)
Chancery bills taxed, amount of	1,247,017	†10,044	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's bench division	2,804	2,739	90,379	15	78,000	†1,876
Queen's bench, crown and revenue .....	.....	439	.....	.....	.....	.....
Probate divorce and admiralty division—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Probate action	119	391	675	} 2	10,000	{ 67,124
Probate and administration granted—	.....	.....	.....			
London	18,700	.....	.....			
Country	281,518	.....	.....			
Divorce	856	.....	.....	} (‡)	.....	{ 5,927
Admiralty	264	.....	.....			
Bankruptcy division	4,170	.....	.....	1	(*)	(*)
Lancashire local chancery	1,016	1,692	88	1	(*)	7,431
Ecclesiastical courts	328	.....	.....	1	5,000	1,476
Trials in circuit	1,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)
SCOTLAND.						
Court and sessions—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outer house	2,198	.....	.....	5	15,000	.....
Inner	994	.....	.....	8	27,300	.....
IRELAND.						
Court of appeal	95	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chancery division	532	.....	1,935	5	23,000	767
Chancery lunacy .....	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's bench division	127	387	867	4	16,400	.....
Common pleas	692	412	937	3	12,200	.....
Exchequer division	256	1,270	1,434	3	12,200	.....
Exchequer (revenue)	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of costs taxed	218,572	4,661	.....	.....	.....	.....
Probate divorce—probate and adminis-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
trations granted—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dublin	1,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Country	3,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,035
Probate action	43	399	43	1	3,500	8,140
Matrimonial	6	36	.....	.....	.....	68
Admiralty	67	141	23	1	1,200	.....
Bankruptcy	968	.....	.....	2	4,000	.....
Trials in circuit	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	68	301,800	.....

* Not given.
† Bills.

‡ No fees collected for business done for public department.
§ One of the Queen's bench judges sits as judge.

Postal business of the United Kingdom for 1884.

Items.	Estimated.	Increase per cent. over 1883.	Average number to each person.
Letters	1,360,341,400	2.9	37.8
Post cards	160,340,500	4.4	4.5
Book packets and circulars	320,416,800	8.8	8.9
Newspapers	143,674,500	0.7	4.0
Total	1,984,773,200	3.0	55.2
Parcels	22,904,373	11.3	0.1
Total	2,007,677,573	3.8	55.8
Telegraph messages	33,278,459	1.3	0.92

Form of sixpenny telegram.

A.		POST-OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.		No. of message
Prefix Code		(Inland telegrams.)		
Office of origin and service instructions.		Words.	Sent	
			At M	
		Charge.	To	
			By	

FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

The stamps must be affixed by the sender.

A receipt for the charges on this telegram can be obtained, price two-pence.

12 words
6 d.
Every additional word ½ d.
Every word telegraphed is charged for, whether in addresses or text.

TO {

NOTICE.— This telegram will be accepted for transmission subject to the regulations made pursuant to the second section of the telegraph act, 1885, and to the notice printed at the back hereof.

REGULATIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF FORM.

Notice to sender of this telegram.

- (1.) The charge for transmission will cover the cost of delivery:

(a) If the address is within one mile from the terminal telegraph office or within the limits of the town postal delivery of that office when it is a head post-office.

(b) If the sender desires it to be forwarded by post from the terminal telegraph office and shall write the words "By Post" at the end of the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered.
- (2.) The following charges will be made for the delivery of this telegram in case the address be not within the above-described limits and the sender does not write the words "By Post" at the end of such address:

(a) For delivery by special foot messenger, at a distance less than three miles from the terminal telegraph office, 6d. for each mile or part of a mile, reckoned from the boundary of the district of free delivery to the address of delivery.

(b) For delivery by mounted messenger, at a distance more than three miles from the terminal telegraph office, 1s. for each mile or part of a mile, reckoned from the terminal telegraph office to the address of delivery (except in some parts of Ireland, where the charge is at the rate of 8d. per mile).
- (3.) If the sender desires this telegram to be forwarded by train from the terminal telegraph office, he must write the words "By Train" at the end of the address, and must pay the actual cost of the conveyance, if such cost be known, or must deposit 1s.
- (4.) The sender may prepay a reply not exceeding in length 48 words. In such case a form of pass will be handed to the addressee. The pass will, within two months from its date, frank any telegram not exceeding in length the number of words stated on such pass. If the pass be not used the sum will be paid to any person forwarding such pass within two months from its date, to the Secretary, General Post-office, London.
- (5.) A telegram can be repeated if the sender desires to adopt this security against the risk of error. The charge for repetition is one half the charge for transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than ½d. being reckoned as ½d. If containing mercantile quotations or code words a telegram ought always to be repeated.
- (6.) The Postmaster-General will not be liable for any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained by reason or on account of any mistake or default in the transmission or delivery of a telegram.
- (7.) All applications respecting this telegram should be made within three months from the date of its transmission, after which period it will not be kept.

Name and address of sender.
(For reference only.) {

Summary of the mileage, capital, traffic receipts working expenses, and net earnings of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1884 and 1883 compared.

Items.	1884.	1883.	Increase in 1884.		Decrease in 1884.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Mileage.....	18,864	18,681	183	1.0	.....	.....
Double or more mileage.....	10,239	10,105	134	1.3	.....	.....
Capital.....	£801,464,367	£784,921,312	£16,543,055	2.1	.....	.....
Capital per mile open.....	42,486	42,017	469	1.1	.....	.....
Ordinary capital.....	298,983,446	293,437,106	5,546,340	1.9	.....	.....
Receipts:						
Passenger.....	30,030,450	29,508,733	521,717	1.8	.....	.....
Goods.....	37,670,592	38,701,319	.....	.....	£1,030,727	2.7
Miscellaneous.....	2,821,601	2,852,218	.....	.....	30,617	1.1
Total.....	70,522,643	71,062,270	.....	.....	539,627	0.8
Working expenditure.....	37,217,197	37,368,562	.....	.....	151,365	0.4
Net earnings.....	33,305,446	33,693,708	.....	.....	388,262	.....
Receipts per train mile from passenger and goods traffic.....	d. 59.56	d. 60.88	d. ....	.....	d. 1.32	2.2
Expenditure per train mile, exclusive of harbor, &c, expenses....	31.59	32.17	.....	.....	0.58	2.6
Net earnings per train mile.....	27.97	28.71	.....	.....	0.74	2.6
Percentage of net earnings on capital.....	4.16	4.29	.....	.....	0.13	3.0
Dividend paid on ordinary capital.....	*4.34	*4.68	.....	.....	0.34	7.3

* These percentages are calculated on amounts a little in excess of the true totals.

Receipts of the railroads in the United Kingdom for 1884 compared with 1883.

Source.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passengers.....	\$150,000,000	\$147,500,000	\$2,500,000	.....
Freight.....	188,500,000	193,500,000	.....	\$5,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	14,000,000	14,000,000	.....	.....
Total.....	352,500,000	355,000,000	.....	2,500,000

Analysis of passenger receipts for 1884 compared with 1883.

Passengers.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
First class.....	\$17,405,000	\$18,350,000	.....	\$945,000
Second class.....	15,525,000	16,650,000	.....	1,125,000
Third class.....	88,030,000	85,250,000	\$2,780,000	.....
Season tickets.....	8,815,000	8,460,000	355,000	.....
Excess baggage.....	20,375,000	18,830,000	1,545,000	.....
Total.....	150,150,000	147,540,000	2,610,000	.....

Summary of working expenditures on railways of the United Kingdom.

Items.	Cost per train mile.			Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.		Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1874.	
	1884.	1883.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>
Maintenance of way	5.82	6.01	7.85	.....	0.19	.....	2.03
Locomotive power	8.35	8.32	10.80	0.03	.....	.....	2.45
Rolling-stock	3.00	2.95	3.06	0.05	.....	.....	0.06
Traffic expenses	9.91	9.99	10.83	.....	0.08	.....	0.92
General charges	1.44	1.45	1.41	.....	0.01	0.03	.....
Rates and taxes	1.70	1.66	1.42	0.04	.....	0.28	.....
Government duty*	0.36	0.69	0.75	.....	0.33	.....	0.39
Compensation:							
Personal injuries	0.16	0.22	0.43	.....	0.06	.....	0.27
Damage to goods	0.18	0.18	0.30	.....	.....	.....	0.12
Legal and parliamentary expenses	0.29	0.33	0.38	.....	0.04	.....	0.09
Miscellaneous	0.41	0.41	0.69	.....	.....	.....	0.28
Total	31.62	32.21	37.92	.....	0.57	.....	6.29

* For Great Britain only. The railway passenger duty is not levied in Ireland.

Vessels entered.

Nationalities.	1884.	1883.	Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
British	23,037,215	23,239,544	.....	202,329
Norwegian	1,922,228	2,028,493	.....	106,265
German	1,826,892	1,876,898	.....	50,006
French	968,528	993,114	.....	24,586
Danish	769,676	742,470	27,206	.....
Dutch	674,138	660,213	3,925	.....
Swedish	650,134	671,646	.....	21,512
Spanish	464,571	440,423	24,048	.....
Italian	414,746	434,221	.....	19,475
Belgian	255,652	290,307	.....	34,655
Russian	241,435	226,874	14,561	.....
United States	222,988	293,847	.....	70,859
Other foreign countries	135,636	82,692	52,944	.....

Tonnage of British and foreign vessels that entered with cargoes and in ballast from foreign countries and British possessions at the undermentioned principal ports of the United Kingdom in the years 1880, 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Ports.	1880.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
London	5,970,341	6,130,027	6,589,594	6,769,767	180,173	.....
Liverpool	4,913,324	5,165,211	5,467,274	5,209,357	.....	257,917
Cardiff	2,056,601	2,151,751	2,352,143	2,667,422	315,279	.....
Newcastle	1,879,100	2,000,318	2,034,583	2,095,039	60,456	.....
Hull	1,579,575	1,623,435	1,746,119	1,591,251	.....	154,868
Southampton	856,216	985,713	1,069,616	900,458	.....	169,158
Glasgow	755,350	828,290	944,076	879,071	.....	65,005
Sunderland	702,597	703,288	755,980	812,905	55,925	.....

Tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of different nationalities (engaged in foreign trade) entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes and in ballast, showing preponderance of British tonnage.

Year.	Total entered and cleared.	British vessels.	Foreign vessels.
1840	9,439,667	6,490,485	2,949,182
1850	14,505,064	9,442,544	5,062,520
1860	24,689,292	13,914,923	10,774,369
1870	36,640,182	15,072,180	11,568,002
1875	46,276,838	30,944,741	15,332,094
1878	51,595,079	35,291,483	16,303,596
1880	58,736,063	41,348,984	17,387,079
1881	57,949,545	41,543,259	16,406,286
1882	61,491,255	43,670,361	17,820,894
1883	64,961,753	47,039,079	17,922,674
1884	64,272,522	46,671,701	17,600,821

Registered vessels owned in the British Empire.

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.	Increase in tons.
1880	38,939	8,447,171	.....
1881	38,752	8,575,560	128,389
1882	38,796	8,796,517	220,957
1883	38,961	9,131,418	354,901
1884	39,235	9,314,496	183,078

Vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners).

Year.	Steam vessels.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1882	610	521,575	362	145,700
1883	806	621,758	368	146,818
1884	570	335,208	431	162,234

Tonnage of British and foreign vessels that cleared with cargoes and in ballast to foreign countries and British Possessions at each of the undermentioned principal ports of the United Kingdom in the years 1880, 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Ports.	1880.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
London	4,606,641	4,645,651	4,810,680	4,996,833	186,153	.....
Liverpool	4,746,489	4,882,878	5,167,568	4,966,936	.....	200,632
Cardiff	3,473,005	3,900,070	4,322,849	4,513,117	180,268	.....
Newcastle	3,274,499	3,290,094	3,460,406	3,489,901	29,495	.....
Hull	1,312,136	1,380,652	1,362,573	1,340,675	.....	21,898
Southampton	768,989	908,834	972,744	796,835	.....	175,909
Glasgow	1,086,794	1,306,839	1,443,645	1,414,039	.....	29,606
Sunderland	842,954	873,284	996,284	940,864	.....	55,420

Quantities and values of coal and metals produced in the United Kingdom in 1884 compared with 1883.

Description.	1882.		1884.	
	Tons.	Value at place of production.	Tons.	Value at place of production.
Coal	163,737,327	\$230,270,715	160,757,779	\$217,230,915
Pig iron	8,529,300	110,880,900	7,811,727	94,717,185
Fine copper	2,620	905,335	3,350	1,012,955
Metallic lead	43,419	2,800,515	40,075	2,264,235
White tin	9,307	4,517,380	9,574	4,048,700
Zinc	13,603	1,091,640	9,919	764,175
Silver, from lead	*344,053	362,420	*325,718	343,955
Total values	172,335,576	350,828,905	168,632,424	320,382,120

* Ounces, not included in total.

Coinage at the royal mint in 1884.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
1884	£2,324,015	£658,548	£69,290	*£3,051,853

* In United States currency (\$4.86 to the £ sterling), \$14,832,005.58.

Fisheries in Scotland, 1884.

Number of vessels engaged	15,445
Number of persons employed on vessels	49,860
Number of persons on shore, fish-curers, &c	102,563

The number of persons directly and indirectly interested are one-seventh of the population.

Value of cured fish:	
Herrings, 1,697,077 barrels	\$10,606,735
Cod, ling, and hake, 124,506 barrels	747,040
Cod, ling, and hake, 5,907 barrels, in pickle	44,305
Value of fresh fish, 1,494,042 cwts	3,581,475
Value of shell-fish	404,695
Value of salmon	1,375,600
Total value	16,759,250

Fisheries in Ireland.

Items.	1884.	1883.
Number of registered vessels engaged	5,785	5,866
Number of men and boys employed	21,825	21,874
Value of mackerel caught	\$980,900	\$835,270
Value of herring caught	\$555,620	\$528,690

Value of all sorts exported to England

\$3,112

Fisheries in England and Wales.

Salmon.	1884.	1883.
Number caught	95,000	130,000

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Declared values.	Articles.	Quantity.	Declared values.
Animals:					
Cattle	No. 425,507	\$41,355,100	Bristles	lbs. 2,926,492	\$2,352,480
Sheep and lambs	No. 945,042	10,748,520	Butter and butterine,		
Bacon and hams	cwt. 3,418,431	43,704,405	cwt	2,475,436	62,717,275
Beef	cwt. 1,090,739	13,992,375	Candles	cwt. 90,979	1,284,325
Bones	tons 82,291	2,659,640	Caoutchouc	cwt. 198,844	11,362,495
Brimstone	cwt. 747,398	965,470	Cheese	cwt. 1,927,139	25,008,175

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Declared values.	Articles.	Quantity.	Declared values.
Chemical manufactures		\$7, 520, 105	Oil:		
China, porcelain, and earthen ware ....cwt.	143, 556	2, 753, 000	Fish .....tons.	17, 489	\$2, 654, 025
Clocks .....No.	697, 230	2, 185, 345	Palm .....cwt.	841, 012	7, 043, 765
Cocoa .....lbs.	22, 713, 774	3, 965, 765	Cocanut .....cwt.	244, 399	1, 981, 440
Coffee .....lbs.	1, 137, 655	18, 752, 068	Olive .....cwt.	17, 213	3, 579, 820
Confectionery .....lbs.	327, 586	4, 532, 825	Seed .....cwt.	12, 528	1, 940, 740
Corn:			Turpentine .....cwt.	462, 639	2, 802, 665
Wheat .....cwt.	47, 306, 156	99, 505, 970	Seed-cake .....tons.	269, 840	10, 201, 085
Barley .....cwt.	12, 953, 015	21, 102, 055	Onions .....bush.	3, 037, 406	2, 660, 035
Oats .....cwt.	12, 921, 866	20, 958, 955	Painters' colors		980, 685
Maize .....cwt.	24, 780, 464	36, 489, 115	Paper—		
Other kinds .....cwt.	5, 744, 978	9, 595, 095	Printing and writing, cwt.	208, 411	1, 588, 565
Wheat flour .....cwt.	15, 095, 301	50, 818, 915	Other kinds, except hanging .....cwt.	1, 238, 925	5, 428, 665
Other flour .....cwt.	798, 276	1, 835, 000	Petroleum, refined and unrefined .....galls.	52, 975, 789	8, 556, 565
Cotton .....cwt.	15, 617, 582	231, 178, 745	Pork .....cwt.	337, 525	3, 100, 355
Drugs:			Potatoes .....cwt.	2, 444, 160	4, 121, 025
Peruvian bark ....cwt.	105, 791	4, 527, 495	Poultry, game, and rabbits		3, 353, 045
Opium .....lbs.	490, 675	1, 706, 855	Pyrites of iron or copper .....tons.	563, 073	6, 224, 355
Cochineal, &c .....lbs.	14, 766	420, 405	Rags and paper-making materials .....tons.	296, 777	10, 632, 150
Cutch and gambier, tons	32, 219	4, 105, 090	Rice .....cwt.	6, 579, 458	13, 395, 505
Indigo .....cwt.	104, 423	12, 419, 655	Rosin .....cwt.	1, 475, 955	1, 892, 760
Madder, &c .....cwt.	23, 208	155, 350	Saltpeter .....cwt.	333, 708	1, 530, 565
Sumac .....tons	11, 704	828, 155	Saltpeter, cubic niter, cwt.	2, 030, 948	4, 896, 305
Valonia .....tons	34, 447	2, 608, 105	Seeds:		
Dye-stuffs, entered by quantities .....cwt.	1, 109, 182	12, 689, 590	Clover and grass .....cwt.	290, 259	3, 285, 135
Dye-woods .....tons.	91, 555	2, 660, 765	Cotton .....tons.	212, 928	7, 441, 550
Eggs .....No.	993, 608, 760	14, 552, 465	Flax or linseed .....qrs.	1, 795, 883	19, 046, 155
Feathers, ornamental, lbs.	869, 106	10, 506, 665	Rape .....qrs.	755, 395	7, 389, 225
Fish .....cwt.	1, 336, 422	10, 244, 000	Silk:		
Flax, hemp, &c .....cwt.	8, 122, 407	42, 016, 375	Knubs, or husks and waste .....cwt.	67, 239	4, 471, 410
Flowers, artificial		1, 661, 280	Raw .....lbs.	4, 532, 702	16, 719, 810
Fruits:			Thrown .....lbs.	323, 947	1, 747, 395
Currants .....cwt.	1, 202, 844	8, 018, 930	Manufactured, all kinds		54, 920, 365
Raisins .....cwt.	511, 870	4, 371, 825	Skins and furs:		
Oranges and lemons, bushels	4, 941, 535	8, 880, 285	Goat, undressed...No.	4, 570, 325	2, 306, 510
Raw fruits, exclusive of nuts .....bushels.	5, 061, 760	10, 659, 860	Seal .....No.	713, 632	2, 989, 150
Glass .....cwt.	1, 444, 523	8, 078, 580	Sheep and lamb...No.	8, 001, 312	5, 139, 565
Guano .....tons.	48, 347	2, 200, 125	Furs of all sorts...No.	26, 616, 364	5, 836, 255
Gum of all sorts ....cwt.	330, 618	5, 703, 875	Spices:		
Gutta percha .....cwt.	62, 713	2, 313, 730	Cinnamon .....lbs.	1, 967, 744	430, 015
Goats' hair or wool...lbs.	16, 906, 026	7, 022, 655	Pepper .....lbs.	27, 876, 761	4, 121, 870
Hides, all sorts ....cwt.	1, 217, 747	19, 406, 745	Other spices .....lbs.	21, 636, 526	2, 322, 640
Hops .....cwt.	256, 777	8, 076, 545	Spirits .....pf. galls.	11, 872, 164	10, 386, 045
Lace, articles of		4, 654, 450	Sugar:		
Lard .....cwt.	699, 827	7, 675, 615	Refined .....cwt.	4, 262, 873	22, 264, 255
Leather .....lbs.	76, 875, 971	27, 089, 985	Raw .....cwt.	19, 622, 679	76, 099, 250
Leather gloves...pairs	17, 947, 188	8, 364, 460	Molasses .....cwt.	412, 094	736, 340
Meat:			Tallow and stearine.cwt.	1, 114, 888	10, 530, 100
Salted or fresh...cwt.	521, 666	7, 359, 370	Tea .....lbs.	213, 877, 759	52, 474, 765
Preserved, other than salted .....cwt.	450, 990	6, 983, 325	Teeth, ivory .....cwt.	10, 100	2, 416, 835
Metals:			Tobacco:		
Copper—			Manufactured...lbs.	3, 165, 336	4, 797, 775
Ore and regulus, tons	186, 679	15, 875, 330	Unmanufactured.lbs.	53, 530, 407	8, 781, 255
Unwrought and part wrought, and old copper...cwt.	844, 700	11, 645, 875	Toys		3, 131, 850
Iron—			Watches		3, 030, 970
Ore .....tons.	2, 730, 829	10, 573, 000	Wine .....galls.	15, 106, 271	26, 705, 585
In bars .....tons.	115, 486	5, 869, 710	Wood and timber.loads.	6, 138, 342	72, 320, 705
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured. ....cwt.	3, 702, 440	13, 467, 110	Wood, mahogany...tons.	62, 836	2, 337, 440
Lead, pig and sheet, tons	109, 016	6, 111, 625	Wool		132, 589, 600
Tin .....cwt.	521, 491	10, 618, 995	Woolen rags .....tons.	31, 022	3, 392, 625
Zinc—			Woolen manufactures..		34, 158, 685
Crude .....tons.	47, 658	3, 500, 770	Woolen yarn .....tons.	14, 436, 305	1, 002, 200
Manufactures.cwt.	401, 603	1, 950, 785	Woolen do. for weaving.		8, 375, 095
Musical instruments		4, 075, 940	Yeast, dried.....	282, 576	3, 896, 710
Nuts and kernels, used for expressing oil therefrom .....tons.	69, 331	5, 133, 225	All other articles		135, 941, 550
			Total imports		1, 950, 092, 845
			Total exports of United Kingdom in 1884		1, 479, 837, 915

Principal articles of imports into the United Kingdom in 1884 compared with 1883.

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.	Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals living:			Rice.....cwt.		1, 165, 267
Cattle.....No		49, 243	Rosin.....cwt.	98, 587	
Sheep.....No		171, 163	Sago.....cwt.	12, 853	
Swine.....No		12, 426	Seeds:		
Horses.....No	2, 520		Clover and grain.cwt.		26, 116
Bacon and hams.....cwt.		277, 561	Cotton.....tons		35, 613
Beef salted and fresh, cwt.		3, 269	Flax.....qrs		527, 514
Butter and butterine, cwt.	140, 963		Rape.....qrs		11, 732
Cheese.....cwt.	127, 435		Silk:		
Chemicals.....dollars		229, 540	Raw.....lbs.	1, 344, 109	
Chicory.....cwt.		9, 005	Knubs.....cwt.	5, 175	
Coffee.....cwt.		269, 479	Thrown.....lbs.	31, 514	
Cocoa.....lbs	15, 613		Manufacture.dollars		2, 851, 945
Cork manufactures.lbs.	37, 301		Skins and furs:		
Corn:			Sheep and lamb, un- dressed.....No		144, 119
Wheat.....cwt		16, 832, 475	Goat, undressed..No		179, 470
Other grain.....cwt		12, 683, 458	Seal.....No	142, 348	
Wheat-meal and flour, cwt		1, 234, 011	Other sorts..dollars	6, 400	
Other meal-flour.cwt		413, 140	Furs,all sorts.dollars	1, 143, 825	
Eggs.....gt. hun	443, 105		Spices:		
Esparto, &c.....tons		28, 005	Cinamon.....lbs.	267, 974	
Farinaceous substances, dollars		12, 955	Ginger.....cwt.	17, 246	
Fish.....cwt.	40, 668		Pepper.....lbs.		3, 498, 828
Flax.....cwt	49, 069		Unenumerated..lbs.		3, 942, 151
Glass.....cwt.	66, 591		Spirits:		
Guanos.....tons		25, 874	Brandy.....pf. gals.	176, 632	
Hemp.....cwt		110, 887	Geneva.....pf. gals.		6, 519
Hides, raw.....cwt.	20, 898		Rum.....pf. gals.	1, 396, 974	
Hops.....cwt.	126, 872		Unenumerated, not sweetened pf. gals	469, 079	
Jute.....cwt.		2, 303, 670	Sweetened and per- fumed, all kinds, gals		939
Yarn.....cwt.	964, 525		Sugar:		
Leather.....lbs.	2, 157, 705		Refined and candy, cwt	979, 953	
Meat:			Unrefined.....cwt.		743, 948
Unenumerated..cwt.		17, 881	Molasses.....cwt.	39, 411	
Preserved.....cwt.		159, 410	Glucose.....cwt.	34, 015	
Metals:			Tallow and stearine, cwt	76, 611	
Copper—			Tea.....lbs.		8, 384, 672
Ore.....tons.	22, 898		Tobacco:		
Unwrought..tons.	4, 138		Unmanufactured lbs		2, 944, 792
Manufactures, dol- lars		76, 470	Cigars and snuff. lbs.	44, 162	
Iron—			Toys.....dollars	356, 790	
Ore.....tons.		460, 244	Vegetables, raw.dollars	130, 920	
In bars.....tons.		7, 409	Watches.....No	487, 240	
Iron and steel unenu- merated.....cwt.		177, 636	Wax.....cwt.	66	
Lead, pig and sheet, tons	7, 301		Whalebone.....cwt.	1, 680	
Silver ore.....dollars	296, 130		Wine.....gals.		453, 524
Steel unwrought..tons	2, 206		Wood and timber:		
Tin.....cwt	448		Hewn.....loads		198, 938
Zinc—			Sawn or split..loads		266, 158
Crude.....tons.	6, 956		Staves.....loads		6, 504
Manufacture.....cwt.		5, 788	Furniture:		
Mutton, fresh.....cwt.	266, 698		Mahogany.....tons.	12, 678	
Petroleum.....galls.		17, 551, 207	Unenumerated..tons		8, 660
Pork, salted and fresh, cwt		39, 374	Wool:		
Potatoes.....cwt		2, 705, 349	Sheep and lambs.lbs.	24, 208, 998	
Pyrites, iron and copper, tons		38, 215	Alpaca, vicuña, and llama.....lbs.	6, 370, 884	
Rags, linen and cotton, tons	7, 690		Woolen yarn.....lbs.		1, 010, 965
			Manufactures dollars	2, 902, 280	
			Yeast, dried.....cwt.	21, 612	

Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States in 1884 compared with 1883.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	Value.	Increase over 1883.	Decrease from 1883.
Alkali.....	\$5, 062, 670	.....	\$306, 850
Animals.....	551, 105	.....	322, 300
Apparel, &c.....	1, 899, 985	.....	696, 825
Arms and ammunition.....	842, 355	\$175, 640	.....
Beer and ale.....	820, 960	38, 045	.....
Bleaching materials.....	1, 701, 175	345, 830	.....
Books.....	1, 351, 810	.....	232, 700
Cement.....	543, 095	.....	384, 800
Chemicals and dye-stuffs.....	1, 773, 680	.....	557, 170
Coal and fuel.....	874, 995	.....	49, 680
Cottons, all kinds.....	13, 453, 275	.....	3, 914, 980
Earthen and china ware.....	3, 441, 345	.....	1, 288, 625
Glass manufactures.....	1, 049, 690	.....	28, 205
Hardware and cutlery.....	1, 611, 270	.....	473, 510
Jute yarn.....	544, 470	108, 455	.....
Jute manufactures.....	5, 542, 675	1, 755	.....
Leather.....	914, 815	34, 330	.....
Linens.....	11, 384, 100	.....	1, 519, 280
Machinery.....	1, 748, 155	.....	768, 785
Metal, unwrought and wrought.....	24, 746, 910	.....	8, 582, 950
Painters' materials.....	550, 165	.....	38, 990
Paper, all sorts.....	324, 945	.....	71, 045
Pickles, vinegar, &c.....	913, 915	43, 215	.....
Rags for paper.....	2, 756, 470	331, 195	.....
Salt.....	1, 127, 190	34, 830	.....
Silk manufactures.....	3, 183, 655	1, 556, 620	.....
Skins and furs.....	3, 220, 270	.....	467, 865
Stationery.....	362, 860	.....	4, 730
Telegraphic apparatus.....	1, 235, 640	1, 201, 555	.....
Wool, raw and manufactured.....	18, 574, 915	574, 430	.....
All other articles.....	10, 024, 630	.....	407, 650
Total.....	122, 133, 190	.....	11, 731, 660

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Caoutchouc.....	\$1, 605, 550	.....	\$1, 091, 125
Chemicals.....	430, 500	.....	496, 510
Coffee.....	343, 075	.....	425, 510
Cotton, raw.....	1, 092, 995	\$435, 750	.....
Drugs.....	1, 551, 095	313, 065	.....
Dyeing and tanning substances.....	1, 575, 490	.....	330, 500
Feathers.....	2, 223, 310	.....	288, 655
Flax.....	311, 530	33, 655	.....
Fruit.....	1, 282, 620	.....	71, 140
Gums.....	903, 910	.....	397, 860
Hair.....	447, 490	.....	236, 350
Hemp.....	636, 810	226, 795	.....
Hides, raw.....	1, 353, 765	98, 015	.....
Leather.....	435, 270	.....	11, 015
Metals and tin, iron, steel.....	5, 391, 490	.....	3, 376, 110
Precious stones, unset.....	1, 230, 465	111, 350	.....
Rags.....	2, 073, 660	814, 520	.....
Rice.....	727, 780	51, 545	.....
Seeds.....	573, 415	80, 060	.....
Skins and furs.....	1, 876, 935	.....	523, 420
Spices.....	1, 190, 810	.....	303, 815
Sugar.....	758, 640	.....	987, 800
Tea.....	890, 600	411, 330	.....
Wool.....	5, 707, 790	.....	1, 409, 880
All other articles.....	6, 934, 490	125, 300	.....
Total.....	41, 549, 485	.....	5, 238, 205
Total of British and foreign exports.....	163, 682, 675	.....	19, 969, 865

Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in 1884 compared with 1883.

Articles.	Value.	Increase over 1883.	Decrease from 1883.
Animals, live	\$17,034,050	.....	\$1,741,240
Bacon and hams	30,389,610	.....	9,112,995
Beef, fresh and salt	13,065,615	.....	305,875
Butter and butterine	2,242,780	.....	568,810
Caoutchouc	281,810	.....	712,470
Cheese	12,399,540	.....	1,078,980
Clocks	533,520	.....	27,355
Coffee	382,505	.....	529,950
Copper	4,790,150	\$2,163,845	.....
Corn, grain all sorts	98,583,190	.....	45,572,900
Cotton, raw and manufactured	155,476,920	.....	6,249,840
Fish	2,739,760	.....	86,780
Fruit	1,765,720	1,125,345	.....
Hides, raw	460,565	19,835	.....
Hops	3,637,270	1,169,420	.....
Iron and steel	990,560	111,370	.....
Lard	6,912,645	.....	3,057,300
Leather	7,193,460	537,520	.....
Manures	1,524,775	.....	312,640
Meat, unenumerated	4,097,895	.....	675,985
Naphtha	2,075	2,050	.....
Oil and seed cake	10,853,815	.....	440,630
Petroleum	8,003,835	.....	2,385,840
Pork, salt	1,538,585	.....	919,525
Rosin	1,867,940	.....	61,925
Seeds, clover and grass	927,755	.....	204,275
Silver ore	865,520	155,830	.....
Skins and furs, all sorts	2,136,800	.....	525,430
Sugar	5,362,455	4,383,825	.....
Molasses	623,440	31,145	.....
Tallow and stearine	3,166,440	.....	190,185
Tar	46,785	.....	33,180
Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,915,510	.....	445,075
Tobacco, manufactured	891,645	309,240	.....
Wax	105,205	45,405	.....
Wood and timber	1,935,310	192,274	.....
Wool, sheep and lambs	105,565	87,485	.....
All other articles	14,838,445	.....	596,600
Total	423,689,465	.....	34,702,095

Trade between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland for ten years.

Years.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.	Years.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.
1875	\$347,950,270	\$125,311,130	1880	\$535,406,300	\$199,770,960
1876	379,495,040	101,133,135	1881	516,039,145	183,915,235
1877	389,129,865	99,429,465	1882	441,763,065	193,543,215
1878	445,730,850	87,659,520	1883	496,194,800	183,662,530
1879	459,091,475	127,593,945	1884	423,689,465	163,692,665

Mean relative humidity for each month of the year ending September, 1885.

[Royal Observatory, Greenwich.]

Month.	Mean relative humidity (saturation=100).	Month.	Mean relative humidity (saturation=100).
1884.		1885.	
October	83	March	78
November	85	April	77
December	87	May	76
		June	73
1885.		July	69
January	88	August	76
February	86	September	83

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The aggregate exports from the various consular districts within the jurisdiction of this consulate-general for the year ending September 30, 1885, amounts to \$132,713,595.89, a decrease of \$24,601,100.76 from the preceding and \$46,726,250.52 from the year 1882. Every consulate except those at Belfast and Bristol participates in the decrease for this fiscal year, and there are reasons for these exceptions that make them more apparent than real. In the report of Belfast for 1883, the commerce of the agencies connected therewith were not, as now, reported, while the increase at Bristol is almost wholly accounted for by the result of a change in the system of the authentication of invoices. An analysis of these returns shows that the principal decrease in exportations has been in metals, cottons, machinery, and other articles heretofore specified, and that since the beginning of this calendar year business has slowly but steadily improved throughout the Kingdom, nearly one-half of the decrease of the fiscal year having occurred in the December quarter. The ratio of exports between the principal consulates has been generally maintained, the largest variations from the preceding year appearing in the returns of offices where the least business has been done. Tables following, exhibiting the course of trade in the various consular districts for each of the last ten years, show a continual decline in the aggregate value of exports from 1882 to the present time, and a decline of nearly 32 per cent. since the year 1880. In considering these statements, it should be remembered, however, that the falling off in prices accounts for nearly one-half of the reported reductions in exports.

Statement showing value of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1885, together with value for preceding year, also column exhibiting decrease or increase for period named.

No.	District.	Staple (if any).	1885.	1884.	Percentage of decrease.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Increase.
1	Belfast	Linens	\$7,800,096 65	\$6,842,100 73	28 —	\$1,102,423 90	14	\$957,995 92
2	Birmingham	Hardware, cutlery, &c	2,875,388 26	3,977,812 16	15 —	2,035,052 56		
3	Bradford	Stuffs	11,565,989 95	13,601,042 51				
4	Bristol	Tin-plates, chemicals, &c	399,655 00	202,126 51	13½ —	588,164 64	98	197,528 49
5	Cardiff	Tin andterne plates	3,785,602 65	4,373,767 29	9 —	6,376 95		
6	Cork	Hides and feathers	65,254 28	71,631 23	16½ +	155,632 87		
7	Dublin	Ale and porter	781,782 04	937,414 91	17 +	1,330,863 95		
8	Dundee	Burlaps and linens	6,335,495 71	7,666,359 66	13½ —	247,836 39		
9	Dunfermline	Linens and cottons	1,598,759 89	1,846,596 28	6 —	6,076 64		
10	Falmouth	China clay	98,655 54	104,732 18	28 +	2,096,555 58		
11	Glasgow	Thread, cottons, &c	5,285,319 35	7,381,874 93	27 —	57,444 57		
12	Gloucester	Tin-plates and woolens	154,930 79	212,375 36	5½ —	26,356 16		
13	Hull	Beer colors, &c	433,112 51	459,468 67	28 —	1,493,147 17		
14	Leeds	Woolens and cottons	3,884,045 99	5,377,193 16	10 —	97,465 26		
15	Leith	Books	895,903 50	993,368 76	7 +	2,051,061 51		
16	Liverpool	Tin-plates, chemicals, &c	26,677,507 59	28,728,569 10	18½ +	8,679,957 07		
17	London	Metals, &c	37,323,547 79	46,003,504 86	30 +	2,896,424 57		
18	Londonderry	Whisky	1,401 35	2,016 97	21½ —	416,271 40		
19	Manchester	Cottons	10,583,050 34	13,479,474 91	19 +	1,248,241 14		
20	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Chemicals, sodas, &c	1,786,211 85	2,202,483 25	63 —	154,359 45		
21	Nottingham	Lace goods, &c	5,288,572 34	6,536,813 48	28½ —	883,026 67		
22	Plymouth	Live stock	90,727 70	245,087 15	96 +	142,584 83		
23	Sheffield	Hardware and cutlery	2,186,745 21	3,069,771 88	1½ —	40,686 27		
24	Southampton	Live stock	5,974 05	148,558 88				
25	Tunstall	Earthenware	2,809,865 56	2,850,551 83				
	Total		132,713,595 89	157,314,696 65		25,756,625 17		1,155,524 41

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1885	\$132,713,595 89	Decrease in 23 consulates	\$25,756,625 17
Total for year ending September 30, 1884	157,314,696 65	Decrease in 2 consulates	1,155,524 41
Net total decrease	24,601,100 76	Net total decrease (or more than 15½ per cent.)	24,601,100 76

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1884.

City.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	
Belfast	\$1, 735, 534 62	\$2, 148, 614 10	\$1, 242, 761 49	\$1, 715, 190 52	\$6, 842, 100 73
Birmingham	999, 580 02	915, 275 84	952, 966 09	1, 109, 990 21	3, 977, 812 16
Bradford	3, 145, 330 55	3, 458, 258 20	3, 253, 647 06	3, 743, 806 70	13, 601, 042 51
Bristol	52, 364 00	40, 964 51	32, 507 00	76, 291 00	202, 126 51
Cardiff	411, 288 15	825, 666 78	1, 339, 473 62	1, 797, 338 74	4, 373, 767 29
Cork	20, 045 75	12, 759 35	24, 178 59	14, 647 54	71, 631 23
Dublin	209, 500 28	226, 765 58	220, 751 86	280, 397 19	937, 414 91
Dundee	1, 986, 285 79	1, 809, 062 56	1, 777, 709 82	2, 093, 301 49	7, 666, 359 66
Dunfermline	507, 698 47	524, 259 87	256, 310 49	558, 327 45	1, 846, 596 28
Falmouth	24, 649 50	30, 312 90	24, 684 56	25, 085 22	104, 732 18
Glasgow	1, 985, 875 74	1, 884, 768 11	1, 523, 718 99	1, 987, 512 09	7, 381, 874 93
Gloucester	84, 305 20	63, 494 82	29, 349 04	35, 226 30	212, 375 36
Hull	117, 996 80	111, 740 66	145, 956 54	83, 774 67	459, 468 67
Leeds	1, 195, 123 78	1, 386, 623 03	1, 252, 798 04	1, 542, 648 31	5, 377, 193 16
Leith	239, 680 77	226, 948 25	242, 639 22	284, 100 52	993, 368 76
Liverpool	8, 566, 272 68	7, 193, 222 35	6, 732, 341 65	6, 236, 732 42	28, 728, 569 10
London	12, 606, 589 95	11, 106, 909 81	11, 471, 148 86	10, 818, 856 24	46, 003, 504 86
Londonderry	1, 163 08	757 30	10 21	86 38	2, 016 97
Manchester	3, 618, 822 57	3, 559, 721 10	2, 725, 761 75	3, 575, 169 49	13, 479, 474 91
Newcastle	624, 125 57	495, 872 75	469, 657 84	612, 827 09	2, 202, 483 25
Nottingham	1, 605, 245 48	2, 059, 395 89	1, 069, 479 11	1, 802, 693 00	6, 536, 813 48
Plymouth	79, 352 74	75, 342 61	48, 640 13	41, 751 67	245, 087 15
Sheffield	896, 966 92	700, 280 66	747, 846 43	724, 677 87	3, 069, 771 88
Southampton	44, 116 48	72, 042 44	1, 832 22	30, 567 74	148, 558 88
Tunstall	726, 029 58	673, 970 26	706, 374 64	744, 177 35	2, 850, 551 83
Total	41, 483, 944 47	39, 603, 029 73	36, 292, 545 25	39, 935, 177 20	157, 314, 696 65

Statement showing the value of declared exports at the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885, and compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year (see foregoing tabular statement).

City.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	
Belfast	\$1, 719, 705 73	\$2, 300, 654 71	\$1, 539, 410 05	\$2, 240, 326 16	\$7, 800, 096 65
Birmingham	713, 908 51	627, 063 60	660, 581 19	873, 834 96	2, 875, 388 26
Bradford	2, 562, 859 32	2, 376, 021 34	2, 817, 004 74	3, 810, 104 55	11, 565, 989 95
Bristol	48, 139 00	84, 808 00	124, 269 00	142, 439 00	399, 655 00
Cardiff	1, 214, 225 59	846, 428 32	771, 134 25	953, 814 49	3, 785, 602 65
Cork	21, 681 10	12, 664 75	9, 324 96	21, 583 47	65, 254 28
Dublin	194, 059 91	132, 652 78	196, 606 91	258, 462 44	781, 782 04
Dundee	1, 784, 380 79	1, 570, 416 29	1, 435, 445 01	1, 545, 253 62	6, 335, 495 71
Dunfermline	337, 124 29	447, 789 11	267, 772 44	546, 074 05	1, 598, 759 89
Falmouth	18, 261 58	39, 163 38	15, 998 71	25, 231 87	98, 655 54
Glasgow	1, 514, 801 61	1, 331, 897 79	1, 046, 310 88	1, 392, 309 07	5, 285, 319 35
Gloucester	39, 073 34	44, 522 36	26, 461 23	44, 873 86	154, 930 79
Hull	109, 642 79	121, 051 10	126, 219 99	76, 198 63	433, 112 51
Leeds	873, 578 70	929, 380 53	846, 536 83	1, 234, 549 93	3, 884, 045 99
Leith	221, 704 38	209, 310 89	176, 594 90	288, 293 33	895, 903 50
Liverpool	6, 663, 424 07	6, 653, 770 62	6, 306, 475 76	7, 053, 837 14	26, 677, 507 59
London	8, 082, 851 20	9, 047, 644 66	8, 747, 533 16	11, 445, 518 77	37, 323, 547 79
Londonderry	405 15	229 83	221 78	544 59	1, 401 35
Manchester	2, 316, 881 53	2, 841, 851 45	2, 430, 238 15	2, 994, 079 21	10, 583, 050 34
Newcastle	435, 266 66	451, 397 50	487, 700 13	411, 847 56	1, 786, 211 85
Nottingham	1, 108, 875 76	1, 589, 472 33	953, 385 49	1, 636, 838 76	5, 288, 572 34
Plymouth	37, 146 13	24, 870 77	11, 959 47	16, 751 33	90, 727 70
Sheffield	623, 887 77	477, 725 04	503, 495 38	581, 637 02	2, 186, 745 21
Southampton	1, 542 54	295 76	1, 862 76	2, 272 99	5, 974 05
Tunstall	610, 048 70	520, 538 05	728, 638 35	850, 640 46	2, 809, 865 56
Total	31, 253, 476 15	32, 781, 620 96	30, 231, 181 52	38, 447, 317 26	132, 713, 595 89

December 31, 1883.....	\$41,483,944 47	June 30, 1884.....	\$36,292,545 25
December 31, 1884.....	31,253,476 15	June 30, 1885.....	30,231,181 52
Decrease.....	10,230,468 32	Decrease.....	6,061,363 73
March 31, 1884.....	39,603,029 73	September 30, 1884.....	39,935,177 20
March 31, 1885.....	32,781,620 96	September 30, 1885.....	38,447,317 26
Decrease.....	6,821,408 77	Decrease.....	1,487,859 94

Decrease December quarter.....	\$10,230,468 32 or more than 32½ per cent.
Decrease March quarter.....	6,821,408 77 or more than 20½ per cent.
Decrease June quarter.....	6,061,363 73 or more than 20 per cent.
Decrease September quarter.....	1,487,859 94 or more than 3½ per cent.

Total decrease for year ending September 30, 1885..... 24,601,100 76 or more than 15½ per cent.

Table showing the increase and decrease at the several consulates for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Consulates.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Year ending September 30, 1885.	Preceding year.	Year ending September 30, 1885.	Preceding year.
Bristol.....	\$197,529	\$27,559	.....	.....
Belfast.....	957,995	1,294,704	.....	.....
Birmingham.....			\$1,102,423	\$742,015
Bradford.....			2,035,052	4,137,597
Cardiff.....			588,164	2,700,936
Cork.....			6,376	14,764
Dublin.....			155,632	33,936
Dundee.....			1,330,863	250,998
Dunfermline.....			247,836	292,893
Falmouth.....			6,076	51,047
Glasgow.....			2,096,555	2,280,847
Gloucester.....			57,444	14,203
Hull.....			26,356	88,144
Leeds.....			1,493,147	868,458
Leith.....			97,465	86,657
Liverpool.....			2,051,060	3,865,948
London.....			8,679,957	2,011,683
Londonderry.....			615	799
Manchester.....			2,896,424	1,084,950
Newcastle.....			416,271	256,769
Nottingham.....			1,248,241	1,844,756
Plymouth.....			154,359	93,072
Sheffield.....			883,026	877,995
Southampton.....			142,584	49,162
Tunstall.....			40,686	1,224,939

Statement showing value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States, from October 1, 1875, to September 30, 1885, compiled at the consulate-general, London.

[Years ending September 30.]

Year.	Belfast.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Cardiff.
1876.....	\$6,244,088 77	\$3,135,234 92	\$7,197,347 88	\$217,427 57	\$155,294 09
1877.....	6,640,559 13	2,842,871 05	7,311,101 75	218,222 00	102,271 70
1878.....	6,243,226 62	2,309,513 42	5,693,799 37	166,648 20	296,903 74
1879.....	7,328,156 19	2,435,271 89	5,955,287 85	164,552 24	607,331 57
1880.....	9,415,832 81	4,920,433 58	10,731,646 49	147,177 01	1,824,812 07
1881.....	7,856,100 68	4,376,611 92	7,091,394 18	137,978 33	2,148,560 56
1882.....	9,412,627 07	5,178,118 16	8,385,638 20	166,304 00	2,368,766 84
1883.....	8,136,805 43	4,719,827 19	9,463,444 93	174,567 33	1,672,831 14
1884.....	6,842,100 73	3,977,812 16	13,601,042 51	202,126 51	4,373,767 29
1885.....	7,800,096 65	2,875,388 26	11,565,989 95	399,655 00	3,785,602 65
	75,919,594 08	36,771,082 55	86,996,693 11	2,004,658 19	17,336,142 25

ment showing value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Cork.	Dublin.	Dundee.	Dunfermline.	Falmouth.
1876	\$37,455 01	\$639,550 65	\$5,473,143 70	(*)	\$44,636 44
1877	40,845 71	550,311 80	4,825,588 12	(*)	53,451 77
1878	53,203 07	583,162 66	4,641,560 47	\$1,099,002 88	55,036 64
1879	83,016 01	702,218 46	5,112,470 82	1,443,045 32	67,253 47
1880	308,024 93	1,029,415 77	8,224,285 20	2,160,227 76	132,469 40
1881	179,255 02	1,172,754 17	7,381,189 83	1,889,286 45	76,517 79
1882	124,517 28	976,981 35	7,892,926 82	2,404,535 63	108,013 53
1883	86,395 52	903,478 07	7,917,358 37	2,139,489 62	53,684 43
1884	71,631 23	937,414 91	7,666,359 66	1,846,596 28	104,732 18
1885	65,254 28	781,782 04	6,335,495 71	1,598,759 89	98,655 54
	1,049,598 06	8,277,069 88	65,470,378 70	14,580,943 83	794,451 19

Year.	Glasgow.	Gloucester.	Hull.	Leeds.	Leith.
1876	\$5,101,128 94	(†)	(†)	\$2,135,376 68	\$1,779,876 39
1877	4,589,156 85	(†)	(†)	1,704,327 58	1,671,257 79
1878	4,249,000 00	(†)	(†)	1,411,370 59	611,810 09
1879	5,298,345 00	(†)	\$131,683 09	1,556,965 96	363,939 12
1880	9,219,927 88	\$195,880 38	547,247 23	3,615,338 09	548,321 12
1881	9,723,231 70	256,572 62	272,353 48	2,839,801 07	587,578 90
1882	10,219,715 60	143,991 74	384,164 81	4,776,386 87	735,938 67
1883	9,662,722 89	198,171 52	371,324 57	4,508,734 53	906,710 92
1884	7,301,874 93	212,375 36	459,468 67	5,377,193 16	993,368 76
1885	5,285,319 35	154,930 79	433,112 51	3,884,045 99	895,903 50
	70,730,423 14	1,161,922 41	2,599,354 36	31,809,490 52	9,099,805 26

Year.	Liverpool.	London.	Londonderry.	Manchester.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1876	\$22,947,802 20	\$20,509,669 26	\$6,248 07	\$10,141,092 94	\$839,007 29
1877	22,585,056 66	22,728,837 83	782 16	9,876,768 09	{ 640,836 16
1878	19,084,235 15	19,416,581 34	1,797 60	8,176,886 53	{ \$107,863 09
1879	23,062,247 11	24,420,872 05	2,133 92	8,814,443 92	{ 793,289 86
1880	42,589,566 16	62,681,120 18	2,610 03	15,236,381 28	{ 1,018,306 44
1881	29,119,805 55	50,549,973 44	1,552 93	12,148,327 29	{ 2,328,551 69
1882	34,781,520 69	54,240,152 97	169,918 81	14,383,407 28	{ 2,635,311 35
1883	32,594,517 92	48,015,188 59	2,816 81	14,564,425 85	{ 2,994,655 69
1884	28,728,569 10	46,003,504 86	2,016 97	13,479,474 91	{ 2,459,253 23
1885	26,677,507 59	37,323,547 79	1,401 35	10,583,050 34	{ 2,202,483 25
	282,170,828 13	385,889,448 31	191,278 71	117,404,258 43	{ 1,786,211 85
					17,805,769 90

* Hitherto an agency of the Leith consulate.

† Hitherto an agency of the Bristol consulate.

‡ Hitherto an agency of the Leeds consulate.

§ These figures represent the amount of exports from the Newcastle agencies not embodied in the Consular Report of 1877.

Year.	Nottingham.	Plymouth.	Sheffield.	Southampton.	Tunstall.
1876	(*)	\$1,620 26	\$5,698,197 78	\$20,653 69	\$2,568,707 12
1877	(*)	21,071 69	5,720,331 20	.....	2,428,483 17
1878	\$3,062,216 71	21,473 92	2,140,443 49	† 44,536 28	2,604,681 77
1879	4,421,233 42	10,611 34	2,723,943 18	64,189 22	2,687,476 73
1880	7,137,796 16	38,154 94	5,189,692 84	34,532 49	3,703,844 73
1881	8,467,304 18	59,130 95	5,955,769 89	43,938 87	3,815,760 65
1882	9,774,548 65	89,117 46	6,217,748 54	90,365 87	3,419,833 88
1883	8,381,569 89	152,014 43	3,947,766 91	99,396 63	4,075,490 89
1884	6,536,813 48	245,087 15	3,069,771 88	148,558 88	2,850,551 83
1885	5,288,572 34	90,727 70	2,186,745 21	5,974 05	2,809,865 56
	53,070,054 83	729,009 84	42,850,410 92	552,145 98	30,964,696 33

* Hitherto an agency of the Sheffield consulate.

† This amount represents the exports for September quarter of 1878. Southampton having only at the commencement of that quarter been erected into a consulate, the four quarters of the year 1877 and the first three quarters of 1878 were embodied in the returns of the consulate-general at London, of which Southampton was during that period an agency.

Statement showing value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States, &c.—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Gross total for the year ending September 30, 1876		\$94, 893, 660 25
1877.....	{ \$94, 552, 132 21	
	{ \$107, 863 09	
1878.....		94, 659, 995 30
1879.....		82, 760, 380 46
1880.....		98, 479, 994 32
1881.....		191, 973, 290 22
1882.....		158, 786, 061 80
1883.....		179, 439, 846 41
1884.....		165, 207, 987 61
1885.....		157, 314, 696 65
		132, 713, 595 89
Gross total for the ten years ending September 30, 1885.....		1, 356, 229, 508 91

§ These figures represent the amount of exports from the Newcastle agencies not embodied in the Consular Report of 1877.

Recapitulation for the ten years ending September 30, 1885.

Consulates.	Amount.	Consulates.	Amount.
London	\$385, 889, 448 31	Dunfermline [*]	\$14, 580, 943 83
Liverpool.....	282, 170, 828 13	Leith	9, 099, 805 26
Manchester.....	117, 404, 258 43	Dublin	8, 277, 069 88
Bradford	86, 996, 693 11	Hull†	2, 599, 354 36
Belfast	75, 919, 594 08	Bristol.....	2, 004, 658 19
Glasgow.....	70, 730, 423 14	Gloucester‡	1, 161, 922 41
Dundee.....	65, 470, 378 70	Cork	1, 049, 598 06
Nottingham*	53, 070, 054 83	Falmouth.....	794, 451 19
Sheffield.....	42, 850, 410 92	Plymouth	729, 009 84
Birmingham.....	36, 771, 082 55	Southampton	552, 145 98
Leeds	31, 809, 490 52	Londonderry	191, 278 71
Tunstall.....	30, 964, 696 33		
Newcastle.....	17, 805, 769 90	Total	1, 356, 229, 508 91
Cardiff	17, 336, 142 25		

* These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the eight years ending September 30, 1885, those for the previous years being embodied in the reports from Sheffield and Leith, of which consulates Nottingham and Dunfermline had been agencies.

† These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the seven years ending September 30, 1885, those for the previous years being embodied in the reports from Leeds, of which consulate Hull has been an agency.

‡ These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the six years ending September 30, 1885, those for the previous years being embodied in the reports from Bristol, of which consulate Gloucester had been an agency.

Recapitulation for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Consulates.	Amount.	Consulates.	Amount.
London	\$37, 323, 547 79	Dunfermline	\$1, 598, 759 89
Liverpool.....	26, 677, 577 59	Leith	895, 903 50
Bradford	11, 565, 989 95	Dublin	781, 782 04
Manchester.....	10, 583, 050 34	Hull	433, 112 51
Belfast	7, 800, 096 65	Bristol.....	399, 655 00
Dundee.....	6, 335, 495 71	Gloucester.....	154, 930 79
Nottingham	5, 288, 572 34	Falmouth.....	98, 655 54
Glasgow.....	5, 285, 319 35	Plymouth	90, 727 70
Leeds	3, 884, 045 99	Cork	65, 254 28
Cardiff	3, 783, 602 65	Southampton	5, 974 05
Birmingham.....	2, 875, 388 26	Londonderry	1, 401 35
Tunstall.....	2, 809, 865 56		
Sheffield.....	2, 186, 745 21	Total	132, 713, 595 89
Newcastle.....	1, 786, 211 85		

In submitting this my first annual report, I desire to acknowledge the courtesies, official and social, habitually extended to me and my associates in the consular service by the people of this country in whose midst we are placed.

THOMAS M. WALLER,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 24, 1885.

ANNUAL TRADE REVIEW OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul F. H. Wigfall, Leeds, transmits under date December 31, 1885, the following annual trade review from the Standard (London):

TRADE AND FINANCE IN 1885.

Those who a year ago looked forward to an improvement in business in 1885 have had need to possess their souls in patience. A more uneventful and, to outward appearances at least, unprogressive year than the one now closing has not been seen for the best part of a decade. Trade, instead of reviving, has crept along the ground, and in several important departments has become increasingly lifeless as the months went by. In no great branch of business has the deficiency of 1883 and 1884 given way to renewed expansiveness, and if towards the year's end a little stirring among the dry bones has disclosed itself, it has rarely sufficed to raise business to the point of activity or profit at which it stood twelve months ago. In the early months of the year there was a promise of better things. Iron and steel improved a little in price, cotton showed signs of revival, the linen trade looked up a little, and wheat and barley promised to give better returns to the grower. But all this passed away by midsummer, and the old depression settled down upon business again, to be hardly lifted at all by the fussy-looking efforts at revival which have characterized the last few weeks. Both the export and import trades of the Kingdom have fallen off, and the decrease has been larger, as a rule, in the later months of the year than in the earlier, in the imports at all events. Part of this reduction is, doubtless, the result of lower prices; but that is only another mode of saying "trade is bad." A year ago it was thought that prices could hardly go lower, and the principal argument for a revival of trade consisted in the assertion that business had reached a point of stagnation which made it impossible for prices to grow worse. Any change, therefore, must be a change for the better. But when we compare the prices of December, 1884, with those now current, we find that this theory was founded on a baseless assumption. Prices did, indeed, rally for a short time, only, however, to sink again as as low as, or lower than, the utmost limit of depression last year.

In some commodities the fall has been altogether extraordinary. Copper, for example, was considered extremely cheap at £51 per ton for "Chili bars" twelve months ago. That price had seldom, if ever, been touched before. Traders declared that it could hardly further recede; nevertheless, it fell in the course of the expiring year below £39 per ton, and is about 18 per cent. lower now than it was twelve months ago. Bar iron has been the whole year through at a lower average price than in 1884, although that was deemed a phenomenally cheap year, and is now from 5 to 7 per cent. under the price of December last; and if pig-iron has recovered a little, or if steel rails stand just where they did in the later months of 1884, that is merely because a ripple of the renewed speculation in the United States has reached the English market. But for this, and for the extensive borrowings of our colonies and India, a portion of the proceeds of whose railway and other loans goes into the pockets of the workers and dealers in iron, the prices, and the demand, too, for iron and steel must have been far lower than they now are. Two metals have risen, however, in a remarkable way. One is tin, which is 29 per cent. dearer now than it was at the end of last year, and the other is lead, which has advanced 9 per cent.; but these changes appear both to be the result of speculation rather than of enlarged business, for neither the supply nor the consumption of the metals has materially altered within the twelve months.

Amongst textile fabrics the record has likewise been, on the whole, one of further depression. Our exports of cotton tissues have decreased materially in quantity, and still more in price, this year, and the depression in linen, jute, silk, woollen, and worsted manufactures has ranged from 1 to 15 per cent., measured by quantities, and from 6 to 22 per cent. in values. It has been greatest in jute and linen cloths, and lightest, on the average, in cotton and woollen manufactures; but when the previous year's depression is taken into account it becomes severe, and most disappointing in all. And, of course, this lack of demand for manufactured goods has told correspondingly on the prices of raw material. Raw cotton (middling upland) has shrunk upwards of 6 per cent. compared with the price of a year ago, which was itself considerably lower than the average for 1884. Flax has risen in price, and has all the year been dearer than it was last year; but it forms the solitary exception to the rule; for silk, although now rather above the price of December last, has been excessively depressed the whole year. Raw Manila hemp has declined 22½ per cent. in price in the last twelve months, and the fall in jute has been 8 per cent. Thus, in one sense, manufacturers have had compensation. If the buyer has had the advantage of them in the markets for their manufactures, they have not suffered in the purchase of the raw materials—in no instance, at least, except that of flax. This, however, is a small

matter, implying little more than a sort of mutual flaccidity of markets. The holders of raw materials and the producers of manufactured goods have alike been under the necessity of selling at any price. It is difficult to see exactly when or how this condition of mutual helplessness is to give way to something better. Always, of course, when trade is dull, complaint arises about overproduction. Markets become overcharged with goods, it is alleged, and until surplus stocks are reduced, or until production becomes smaller, depression will continue. That is barely a half truth. Restriction of production means reduced buying power in the producer, and a reciprocal process of this sort leaves matters just where they were—*plus* masses of hungry human beings. Production is lessened, and has steadily been lessening for some time, to the increased misery of workers everywhere, and manufacturers and merchants are just as badly off as before, so that something else or something more is required to put affairs on a happier footing. That something, the whole course of trade, not for the past year but for the past dozen years, has indicated, is not restricted production, but a wider distribution of wealth. The policy of heaping up debt on the backs of young, half-civilized, weak, or struggling nations is now bearing its inevitable fruits, impoverishing the multitude everywhere, and reducing their power to buy and consume what the gathered and applied wealth in the hands of the few has given impetus to the production of. Every debtor country is crippled to the extent of its foreign obligations in the long run, and the more its surplus wealth goes to enrich the investing classes of the creditor nation, the weaker becomes the purchasing power of the people whose means are thus drained away. This is an influence which checks trade expansion more persistently, more banefully, and far more extensively than all the prohibitory tariff checks and jealous fiscal laws the ingenuity of men ever invented. These tariffs are, in fact, to a large extent, an expression of the powerlessness of nations to face the world without stimulants and crutches.

Happily for the workers of the world, the price of bread has everywhere remained cheap. Great efforts have for some time been made by grain speculators in the United States to force up the price of wheat, but hitherto the only result has been loss to themselves. Home-grown English wheat was at the beginning of this month within 2*d.* per quarter of the price it stood at a year before, and American wheat was very little dearer. Barley and oats have fallen in price, and as for beef and mutton, the one has declined over 20 per cent., or nearly 2*d.* per pound, and the other 22 per cent., or exactly 2*d.* per pound, for prime qualities in Smithfield, compared with December, 1884. Potatoes alone are about 14 per cent. dearer than they were twelve months ago, and have been much dearer earlier in the year than now, but their cheapness was excessive last year, so that, taken altogether, food is very cheap, and, so far as appearances now go, promises to continue cheap. There may be a rise in the price of wheat, as customary, in the spring months of the new year, but it should not be a rise appreciably affecting the price of bread, which is now a most profitable one for the baker. The attempt on the part of American speculators to push European markets into a corner, and force them to buy the portentous stock of wheat they hold at excessive prices, will certainly fail, and in failing may not improbably give an impetus to free trade views within the Union.

Passing from trade to finance, we go from a field where in the dullest of times there are always numberless interesting questions, to discuss, to one of utter dreariness. The financial world has been a mere sleepy hollow throughout the greater part of the year 1885, and it is not yet certain that the waking up it appears to have experienced in recent weeks will prove more than a fit of somnambulism. We have had no great financial crimes this year, no tremendous crashes, no banking scandals, no convulsions in the money market, few rushes of speculation, and comparative little serious company-mongering. On the stock exchange itself there have been times of effervescence, of course, because it is of a highly nervous organization and subject to spasms, but even there life has been rather humdrum. Throughout the spring of the year markets were weighed down by the Afghan difficulty, which more than once threatened to end in war. So dark did the prospect become early in April that the stock exchange was seized with panic, and prices fell severely. They had been dragging more or less all through the earlier months of the year, owing to the paralysis induced by the panic last year in the United States, and because of the Soudan disasters. The horizon, in short, was stormy at most points of the compass, and even when the Afghan dispute finally died away, the stock markets did no more than recover the fall produced by the alarms of April. Business of all descriptions had received a shock, from which it cannot be said to have yet altogether shaken itself free. No sooner, in fact, had one alarm subsided than another arose. The dispute with Russia was barely adjusted when a change of ministry took place at home through the defeat of Mr. Childers' budget proposals for a revision of the death duties and an increase in the beer and spirit duties. Occasionally a small display of buying energy had been visible in the market for United States railroad securities, which have been the chief point of attraction these last six months; but it was not until August that this took shape as a serious and determined effort to reproduce the inflated markets

and reckless speculation of 1883-'84. In that month New York began to buy, and prices rose with a swiftness all the more remarkable that no one here could discover a good reason for the change.

Trade was reported to be better in the States, and dealings were certainly much more extensive in all descriptions of produce throughout the autumn months. The sudden out break in the Balkan Peninsula helped rather than hindered the speculation for the rise in United States railway securities, because war there, or anywhere in Europe, was considered good for trade in America, and the more gloomy affairs looked in Southeastern Europe the more boldly did New York buy.

The money market itself has been extremely uninteresting. From 5 per cent., with which the year began, the Bank of England rapidly lowered its official minimum to 2 per cent., at which it stood from the 27th of May till the 12th of November, when it was raised to 3 per cent. Then on the 18th instant, because of a continued German demand for gold, it was raised to 4 per cent. That is all the history of the year; but neither the 3 per cent. rate of November nor the 4 per cent. rate now current could have been established when it was had the bank not withdrawn floating capital from the market by borrowing on stock. Shrinking trade and Government poverty were the two chief causes of this lifelessness—these and a succession of political frights; and what interest the money market has attracted has been directed principally to the question of silver. Both the price of the metal and the Eastern rates of exchange have fallen very low, and much anxiety has been experienced regarding the attitude of the United States Congress towards its pernicious automatic coinage of silver dollars act. Currency quacks of all sorts have also been diligent in trying to disturb the public mind, and the probability is that, what between fear and nostrums, the price of silver, which is now only 46½d. per ounce, has been unduly depressed. The stock of unusable dollars in the United States has the same effect upon the market for this metal as an excessive "visible supply" of wheat on the corn market, and were that dispersed and the silver miners no longer able to dispose of about £5,000,000 of silver per annum at an artificial profit, it is probable the market would recover itself. That it can be strong while Oriental consumers of the metal continue to augment their foreign debt, and while European countries, like Russia and Austria, travel with ever-increasing swiftness towards bankruptcy or unlimited paper, is improbable; but the state of semi-panic now existing would disappear.

Comparatively few foreign loans have been issued this year. Egypt raised a guaranteed loan of £9,000,000 for indemnity and deficiency purposes, and is thus, let us hope, out of the market for a time. One-third only of that loan was offered here originally, but much of the rest has since come over at a handsome profit to foreign subscribers. Other foreign Governments have abstained from appeals to the London market as a rule, contenting themselves with temporary expedients at home to cover deficits. China alone has raised absolutely new public loans here, and the amount of these, £3,750,000, is comparatively small. It is a significant fact, however, that there is not a country in Europe at the present time, except, perhaps, Switzerland or Sweden, and hardly a country in the whole world outside of the United States, whose budget does not display a more or less uncontrollable and yawning deficit. This fact is significant of many things, and one of the most remarkable now visible in the domain of finance. How long can this go on; to what does it all tend? are questions easier asked than answered; but it becomes every year more obvious that the limit of taxation has been reached in countries like France, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Prussia, and Russia. Deficits have, therefore, to be covered up by loans in some guise—often by demoralizing lotteries—and the great study of financiers is how to stave off the evil day. This year the hard-up European nations will probably be at least twenty, and may be thirty, million pounds behindhand.

But if foreign states and potentates have mostly abstained from soliciting the assistance of English money-lenders, English colonies have not been backward. They and India together have raised £24,000,000 this year on state and corporation account, and besides that £6,000,000 has been obtained for Indian and Canadian railways; while, in one form or other, either by public subscription or private sale, it is calculated that from ten to fifteen millions has passed into purely foreign or United States undertakings. The lending, however, has been, on the whole, less this year than in 1884, and the floating of new companies has also been on a smaller scale. Ranch buying and American mine buying have both subsided under agonies and losses; so has the promotion of foreign railways, and the consequence is that the greater part of the new capital raised has been absorbed by home undertakings, or in colonies of the English race. Quite late in the year a kind of limited liability company has come into fashion, which looked at first like a new mode of eluding Mr. Chamberlain's bankruptcy act, but the speculative success which has attended the conversion of several private firms into joint-stock companies points to another conclusion. We hope it will be justified in dividends.

To sum up: The year 1885 has been less prosperous in several respects than its

predecessor, but it has, for all that, been by no means a year of ruin to any section of the English people. We have merely passed through one more stage of the prolonged financial crisis, which is itself the product of the over-reckless go-aheadness of the generation now passing away. To this permanent, or at least as yet by no means exhausted, cause of depression, political complications, wars and rumors of wars, excessive national expenditure, and the turmoil of a general election have to be added as temporary hindrances. Most of these latter have at the moment passed by, and leave room for hope that the revival of trade, so long predicted and hoped for, will at last begin. That it will be a great revival is more than can be expected, because European countries are too much exhausted by their armed peace and intolerable debts to admit of it; but a modest mending of bad times is as probable now as it would be welcome. Excluding new political broils, there is little to hinder a trade improvement next year, with the New World at least, and possibly with India, Australia, and the far East. People may hope, at all events, for that can do them no harm.

BELFAST.

Report of Consul Savage.

Various causes have been at work during the past few years to render any report on the trade and commerce of this consular district interesting. The town of Belfast, where this office is located, is the commercial capital of Ireland, and it has felt the many influences which have affected adversely the trade, commerce, and agriculture of this island, though in much smaller degree than other parts of the country.

The prosperity of Ireland depends so largely on agriculture. Legislative measures have followed other in rapid succession within a short period having for their aim the amelioration of the condition of the tenant farmers, and judging from the present attitude of political parties in the United Kingdom further legislation of this kind is likely to follow. Certainly the prices of all farm produce are very low, and afford an inadequate remuneration to the farmer, who is waiting for the beneficial results which are expected to follow from legislation.

It would be idle to conceal the fact that uneasiness prevails among capitalists. This arises from the present political agitation, and this class insists that the present agitation is not an honest endeavor to obtain an equitable settlement of the land question, but that the real object is political, viz, to secure for Ireland a separate legislative assembly or parliament in Dublin.

To this landlords and capitalists are generally opposed. Efforts in that direction will also be resisted by the Protestant element in the north of Ireland, and by a considerable portion of the people sympathizing with them in other parts of the country. It is possible, therefore, that the coming year's trade may suffer in consequence of the continuation of agitation.

THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

Foremost among the industries of this district we have the linen trade with its various interests, viz, the cultivation of flax, yarn and thread spinning, weaving, bleaching, and printing. The high reputation which Irish linen enjoys has for its foundation its superior excellence. Other countries have in years gone by tried, but in vain, to compete with the linen products of Ireland; and it seems as if nature had worked climatically for the Irish and their handiwork, more particularly bleached fabrics, which still hold pre-eminence in this particular industry among the nations of the world.

The exports from this port show a preponderance of flax in its various forms, from the raw material to the pure white damask and the finest cambric. The resources of this district, however, are not confined to this industry alone. We find the ship-building and engineering trades of the port are very important. Besides these, iron founding, nail manufacture, chemical-manure manufacture, rope-making, tobacco, spinning, and smaller industries, such as biscuit baking, soap and starch manufacture, &c. The manufacture of mineral waters and ginger ale is also a very large trade. The fancy stationery business is important, and the products of Belfast in this line are well known outside of this Kingdom.

Statistics show that the manufactured machinery exported gives this department of trade a prominent place among the commercial interests of this district, while the distillers of whisky, &c., in this locality send their products to every part of the habitable globe. The first peculiarity which strikes a sojourner in this country is

THE CLIMATE.

Its influence should not be overlooked, as it has a marked effect in determining the character of the industries of the country. Its continual variations, although never attaining the extreme heat or cold of the United States, are so frequent as to make one wonder that the rate of mortality is not much higher than it is. Moreover, the rainfall, which is much lower than in the States, shows a much higher percentage of rainy days. I find from statistics that considering the British Islands as a whole, the least number of rainy days in any of the seven years 1878 to 1884 was 188 in the year 1880, the next lowest was 191 in 1884, the highest number was 222 days in 1882, and the next in order 208 days in 1883. The minimum number of rainy days for the year in any district was 162 in the northeast of England in 1884, but in each of the four previous years, from 1880 to 1883, the least number of rainy days occurred in the south of England. In no case was the least number in any district for any year as high as 200 days. The maximum number was in no year less than 223 days, and in 1882 rain fell on 254 days in the north of Ireland. The districts in which rain most frequently occurred are the north of Ireland, the north of Scotland, and the Channel Islands. The average amount of rain for the whole of the British Islands was 34 inches in each of the years 1878 to 1881 and in 1883. In 1882 the fall was 39.38 inches, which is the largest fall in any year, whilst in 1884 only 30.86 inches fell, the year being generally excessively dry. The districts having the least rain were always in the east of the United Kingdom, the smallest amounts being recorded in the east of Scotland, the northeast and the east of England.

FLAX CULTIVATION.

This peculiar climate, far from being detrimental to either the cultivation of flax, its manufacture, or bleaching, seems in this respect to give the country that prominence which it enjoys. The humidity of the atmosphere gives a facility for weaving which other warmer and drier countries cannot compete with even when tried with Irish flax, Irish looms, and Irish operatives. It has been found that dryness of climate effects prejudicially the thread in the weaving. This has been proven, it is affirmed here, over and over again, in the United States, and even in this country during spells of dry weather weavers have found their work more difficult, and withal not so good as in the ordinary weather.

In bleaching this is also observable, the frequent recurrence of showers, combined with the almost constantly clouded sky producing that snow-white bleach unattainable elsewhere. A not uncommon and significant occurrence confirming this is found in the fact that goods from other countries, Germany in particular, are frequently sent in the brown state for bleaching on Irish bleach greens.

The first branch of commerce which comes under our consideration is naturally the

LINEN TRADE.

A close study of the various sources of information tends to show that the linen trade has been very dull throughout the year. In reviewing it we begin with the raw material and the flax department. The official statement of the area of land under flax in Ireland showing the average in 1885 would give an increase over that of the previous year. The figures are:

	Statute acres.
Sowing in 1885.....	108,147
Sowing in 1884.....	89,225
Increase in 1885.....	18,922

Which is the first increase that has been recorded since 1880, when the sowing amounted to 157,534 acres, or nearly 30,000 acres more than that of the year before.

The following table shows the sowing of flax in Ireland for the years mentioned, at intervals of five years from 1860 to 1880, and annually since. It also gives an estimate of the quantity of flax brought to the markets, and the quantity exported during the same period.

The sowing of flax in Ireland reached its maximum in 1864, when it amounted to 301,639 acres.

Year.	Total acreage sown.	Quantity in markets.	Quantity exported.
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1860.....	128,595		
1865.....	251,534	18,486	5,641
1870.....	194,893	11,883	3,531
1875.....	101,248	8,460	3,306
1880.....	157,534	11,824	2,668
1881.....	147,145	10,397	2,439
1882.....	113,484	9,151	2,094
1883.....	95,943	9,109	3,409
1884.....	89,225	7,471	4,030
1885.....	108,147	8,616	

This table is necessarily incomplete, because a quantity of flax is bought at scutching mills and from farmers, and delivered direct to the buyers without going to a market; for the purpose of comparison of one year with another it may, however, be taken as approximately correct.

The total imports of flax, tow, and codilla into the United Kingdom for the twelve months ending December 31, 1885 and 1884, are as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
1885.....	83,242	£3,188,344
1884.....	80,348	3,028,610
Increase.....	2,894	159,734

The quality and yield of a proportion of the flax crop of the past year in both this and other countries have been satisfactory, but, as might be expected in the very dull state of the yarn and linen departments, prices now show a decline as compared with this time last year of about £4 to £8 per ton in Irish flax, according to quality.

Quality has so much to say to value that this estimate is more or less approximate.

The following table shows the price of flax as compared with cotton, and gives the Bank of England rate of discount, at the close of each year for the past twenty years:

Year.	Irish flax, per stone.		Riga flax, per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Rate of discount.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Fair up-land.	Fair Per-nambuco.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	£ <i>s.</i>	£ <i>s.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1866	7 0	15 0	58 0	59 0	1 3½	1 2	4½
1867	6 3	12 6	54 0	55 0	0 8½	0 8½	2
1868	7 0	15 6	58 0	59 0	0 11½	0 11½	3
1869	4 0	12 0	44 10	45 10	0 11½	1 0½	3
1870	4 3	10 9	44 0	.....	0 11½	0 9	2½
1871	7 0	13 6	52 0	53 0	.....	0 9½	3
1872	6 0	13 0	44 0	46 0	.....	0 10½	6
1873	5 0	11 3	43 0	.....	0 9½	0 9½	6
1874	5 0	9 6	42 10	.....	0 7	0 8½	6
1875	6 0	11 3	52 0	53 0	0 7½	0 7½	3
1876	5 0	10 0	42 0	42 0	0 6½	0 6½	2
1877	4 9	9 9	41 0	42 0	0 7	0 7½	4
1878	4 0	8 6	31 0	32 0	0 7	0 5½	5
1879	6 0	12 6	37 0	38 0	0 6½	0 7½	3
1880	6 0	9 0	33 0	34 0	0 7	0 7½	3
1881	4 0	10 3	29 0	30 0	0 6½	0 6½	5
1882	4 6	9 0	27 0	28 0	0 5½	0 6½	5
1883	4 0	9 0	26 0	27 0	0 5½	0 6	3
1884	5 0	10 0	30 0	31 0	0 5½	0 6½	5
1885	4 9	8 0	31 0	32 0	0 4½	0 5½	4

The tow department of the trade has been quiet during the closing months of the year and prices show a moderate decline.

IMPROVED MACHINERY.

A new machine for the scutching and cleaning of flax, the invention of a French machinist, may in consequence of the important bearing it is likely to have on the future of the linen trade be adverted to here. If this machine produces, as claimed for it, 40 per cent. more flax fiber from a given quantity of straw than the old method of scutching, and produces no scutching tow at all, the saving thus effected will have such an important influence in lowering the cost of flax that it cannot fail to be of ultimate advantage to the entire linen trade by putting all linen fabrics in so much better a position for competing with cotton fabrics.

Comparatively few of the spinning mills are so situated as to be able to establish a flax-scutching department in immediate connection with their existing concerns. We may, perhaps, expect to see the new machine taken up, to a certain extent, by some few favorably situated spinners, but flax cleaning will probably continue to be, as it has been for the most part, a separate industry.

The comparatively small quantity of cleaned flax that one of these machines can turn out will render it necessary for any important flax-cleaning establishment to have a considerable number of them, while

their cost will put an undertaking of such a nature beyond the reach of any but capitalists. The price of the machine is understood to be £400.

Under these circumstances the founding of such establishments in suitable localities, some of them, probably, to buy the flax on foot and steep it as well as scutch it, would seem a legitimate field for joint-stock enterprise. It is fortunate for the trade in Belfast and the north of Ireland that the patent rights for the United Kingdom of this valuable invention have been secured by an enterprising firm in Belfast. Meanwhile the effect of the invention on the trade as a whole can only be gradual, as it will take years before a sufficient number of the machines can be at work to produce such a revolution as some seem to expect.

LINEN YARNS.

The linen yarn branch of the trade has been dull, the export department particularly so. The exports of linen yarns for the two past years from the United Kingdom have been as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1884.....	19,533,700	£1,135,737
1885.....	16,566,900	985,380
Decrease.....	2,966,800	150,357

The first four months of the year showed a moderate advance in the lower and middle numbers of line yarns, and a considerable advance in tows; but the reaction that followed the Russian war scare led to an anti-climax of declining prices, which will be best seen in the following tables, which show the currently quoted prices of the kinds and numbers indicated in the first week of each month in the year:

Price of line wefts.

Month.	40s.	60s.	80s.	100s.	120s.	140s.	160s.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
January.....	4 7½	4 1½	3 7½	3 6	3 6	3 9	4 0
February.....	4 10½	4 3	3 9	3 6	3 6	3 9	4 0
March.....	5 1½	4 4½	3 10½	3 9	3 7½	3 9	4 0
April.....	5 3	4 4½	4 0	3 9	3 7½	9 9	4 0
May.....	5 3	4 4½	4 0	3 9	3 7½	3 9	4 0
June.....	5 3	4 3	3 9	3 6	3 6	3 7½	3 10½
July.....	5 1½	4 3	3 7½	3 4½	3 4½	3 6	3 9
August.....	5 0	4 0	3 6	3 3	3 3	3 4½	3 9
September.....	5 0	4 0	3 6	3 3	3 3	3 4½	3 9
October.....	5 0	4 0	3 6	3 3	3 3	3 4½	3 9
November.....	4 10½	3 10½	3 4½	3 3	3 3	3 4½	3 9
December.....	4 10½	3 10½	3 4½	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 7½

Some transactions in line wefts, Nos. 90 to 120, have been taking place at as low a price as 3s. 1½d.

Price of tow wefts.

Month.	20s.	25s.	30s.	35s.	40s.	45s.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
January	5 6	5 1½	4 10½	4 7½	4 6	4 3
February	5 7½	5 4½	5 1½	4 10½	4 9	4 6
March	6 0	5 9	5 6	5 3	5 0	4 7½
April	6 1½	5 10½	5 6	5 3	5 1½	4 9
May	6 1½	5 9	5 6	5 3	5 1½	4 9
June	6 0	5 7½	5 4½	5 3	5 0	4 9
July	6 0	5 6	5 3	5 1½	4 10½	4 6
August	5 9	5 3	5 0	4 9	4 7½	4 3
September	5 9	5 3	4 10½	4 9	4 7½	4 3
October	5 9	5 3	4 10½	4 9	4 7½	4 3
November	5 7½	5 1½	4 10½	4 9	4 7½	4 3
December	5 7½	5 1½	4 10½	4 7½	4 6	4 1½

The following tables are added for the purpose of comparison. They show the minimum prices of ordinary line and tow wefts yarns yearly, commencing with 1860.

Ordinary line wefts, minimum prices.

Date.	40s.	60s.	80s.	120s.	140s.	160s.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
December 3, 1860	5 9	4 7½	4 3	4 4½	4 7½	5 0
August 3, 1864	9 3	7 6	6 7½	5 3	5 1½	5 1½
December 3, 1865	7 4½	6 4½	6 1½	7 1½	7 3	7 3
December 3, 1866	6 6	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 6	8 0
December 2, 1867	6 0	4 6	4 4½	4 9	6 0	6 9
December 7, 1868	6 4½	5 3	4 10½	5 6	6 6	7 6
December 6, 1869	5 7½	4 6	4 0	4 0	4 3	5 0
December 5, 1870	5 0	4 0	3 6	3 9	4 1½	4 9
December 7, 1871	6 6	5 9	5 1½	5 6	5 9	7 0
December 2, 1872	6 1½	5 3	5 0	5 0	5 4½	6 0
December 1, 1873	6 3	5 1½	4 7½	4 6	5 0	5 6
December 7, 1874	5 10½	4 4½	4 0	4 0	4 4½	4 10½
December 6, 1875	6 6	5 3	4 6	4 6	5 0	5 9
December 4, 1876	6 0	4 9	3 10½	3 9	4 3	4 9
December 1, 1877	5 9	4 6	3 9	3 7½	4 0	4 6
December 7, 1878	5 4½	4 3	3 9	3 4½	3 9	4 3
December 5, 1879	5 4½	4 9	4 10½	5 1½	5 7½	6 3
December 3, 1880	4 9	4 3	4 0	4 1½	4 6	5 0
December 2, 1881	4 7½	3 10½	3 6	3 7½	4 1½	4 7½
December 2, 1882	4 4½	3 7½	3 3	3 6	4 0	4 6
December 8, 1883	4 4½	3 7½	3 3	3 3	3 6	4 0
December 6, 1884	4 7½	4 0	3 7½	3 6	3 9	4 0
December 5, 1885	4 10½	3 10½	3 4½	3 3	3 3	3 7½

Ordinary tow wefts, minimum prices.

Date.	25s.	30s.	35s.	40s.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
December 3, 1860	6 3	5 9	5 4	5 3
August 1, 1864	10 4½	9 10½	9 6	9 3
December 4, 1865	8 0	7 9	7 6	7 4½
December 3, 1866	6 9	6 6	6 4½	6 3
December 2, 1867	5 4½	5 3	5 0	5 0
December 7, 1868	6 10½	6 7½	6 3	5 10½
December 6, 1869	6 0	5 6	5 3	5 0
December 5, 1870	5 9	5 3	5 1½	4 9
December 7, 1871	6 9	6 3	5 10½	5 9
December 2, 1872	6 9	6 3	6 0	5 9
December 1, 1873	6 9	6 3	6 0	5 6
December 7, 1874	6 4½	6 0	5 6	5 6
December 6, 1875	6 9	6 3	6 0	5 9
December 4, 1876	6 1½	5 10½	5 7½	5 4½
December 1, 1877	5 10½	5 6	5 3	5 0
December 7, 1878	5 4½	4 7½	4 7½	4 4½
December 5, 1879	5 10½	5 7½	5 4½	5 3
December 3, 1880	5 6	5 1½	4 10½	4 7½
December 2, 1881	5 3	4 10½	4 7½	4 4½
December 2, 1882	5 0	4 7½	4 4½	4 1½
December 8, 1883	4 9	4 6	4 3	4 0
December 6, 1884	5 1½	5 0	4 9	4 6
December 5, 1885	5 1½	4 10½	4 7½	4 4½

LINENS.

Brown power-loom goods, unfinished, closed very dull, and 1885 opened much the same. Tow goods have been in fair demand all the year, but prices gradually fell as yarns receded, manufacturers, sooner than stop looms, cutting prices to the lowest possible limits. Line goods have been extremely dull all the year, light 4-4th bleaching linens being particularly dull, and fewer looms are now on this class than usual. On the whole, the year 1885 has been a very unsatisfactory one for manufacturers, and a number of looms are now standing idle.

Finished linens, brown and white.—The increase of buying in the brown end, which took place toward the close of 1884, was well maintained in the home trade during the first three months of the year, and a further advance in price was obtained, buyers to a certain extent operating to protect themselves against the higher prices which had to be asked owing the advanced rates of yarns.

From the middle of the year prices of goods began to give way in sympathy with yarns, and buying has in consequence been principally of a sorting up character. The advance on line-yarn goods has been entirely lost, but tow-yarn goods remain slightly higher than the lowest point of 1884, but this advance is quite insufficient to meet the proportionately higher rates of tow yarns.

Throughout the year the demand from all the markets was principally for the low end of goods, which caused these yarns to be in steady demand and to continue scarce.

White linens have been in quiet request, and no advance was paid for them. Damasks have been somewhat difficult to move, especially in the finer end. In printed lawns and linens the business done has been under the average of late years. In handkerchiefs there was a moderate trade, but prices are now lower than during 1884, owing to the great fall in the prices of fine yarns.

Stocks of the various classes of finished linens keep in very small bounds, and the year closed with prices very steady, but at a low, unsatisfactory, and quite unremunerative point. As might be expected from the above, the export of linen goods of all kinds from the United Kingdom shows a considerable decline, thus :

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Yards.</i>	
Exports in 1884	155,317,000	\$4,362,486
Exports in 1885	149,479,100	4,044,428
Diminution in 1885	5,837,900	318,058

Linen thread.—Linen thread shows a moderate increase in exports.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Exports in 1885	2,639,900	£336,911
Exports in 1884	2,580,500	313,024
Increase in 1885	59,400	23,887

The industry in collars, cuffs, shirts, and linen made-up goods generally, is now carried on more extensively in Belfast than a few years since, and in conjunction with it we have the hemming and hemstitching of handkerchiefs. In the latter department business has been worse recently than it has been for many years, and this must be attributed not only to diminished demand, but also to the great augmentation in production and the remarkable keen competition.

Recently a large quantity of goods have been made up in low-class cottons and very cheap linens. At present the prospect from the United States as regards handkerchiefs seems to be, according to information expressed, more hopeful, and the home trade in collars, cuffs, and shirts supplies indications of a slight improvement, while this very extensive business in Londonderry is chiefly connected with the colonial and foreign markets. Business in Belfast, though confined in some respects to the home market, embraces also part of the foreign trade. Employed in the industry in Belfast there are close upon 10,000 persons, principally females.

Before leaving the linen trade it may be desirable to glance at its position in the three different countries of the United Kingdom in the years 1874 and 1884 respectively, the latter being the latest year for which these returns are available. The following table shows the total number of factories engaged in the spinning or manufacture of flax, and the hands employed in them, in Ireland, Scotland, and England at the two periods stated:

Year.	Ireland.		Scotland.		England.	
	Facto- ries.	Opera- tives.	Facto- ries.	Opera- tives.	Facto- ries.	Opera- tives.
1874	149	60,316	159	45,816	141	22,327
1884	166	61,749	152	39,086	70	11,002
Increase	17	1,433	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	7	6,730	71	11,325

It is thus apparent that, notwithstanding the general depression, the linen industry in Ireland is holding its own, while in Scotland there is a moderate, but in England an immense, decline, amounting in the latter country to nearly one-half.

For the whole United Kingdom the figures are as follows:

Year.	United Kingdom.	
	Facto- ries.	Opera- tives.
1874	449	128,459
1884	388	111,837
Decrease	61	16,622

Showing that the linen trade of the Kingdom as a whole has declined considerably. If the figures were brought down to date they would probably show a still further stoppage of works and diminution of employment in England and Scotland.

The following figures show the comparative decline of spinning in the three kingdoms in the ten years given above:

Year.	Spindles.		
	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.
1874	291,735	880,656	275,119
1884	117,559	816,334	220,644
Decrease	174,176	64,322	54,475
Per cent. of decrease	59.70	7.30	19.80

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table contains the declared values of the exports from the port of Belfast to the United States, and shows at a glance the important position held by the linen trade in this country:

Articles.	Quarter ending March 31.	Quarter ending June 30.	Quarter ending Sep- tember 30.	Quarter ending De- cember 31.	Total for twelve months ending Decem- ber 31, 1885.	Total for twelve months end- ing Decem- ber 31, 1885, in United States coin.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Linens and cotton ..	352,660 10 3	235,105 5 6	375,286 12 1	368,687 19 5	1,331,740 7 3	\$6,480,914 47
Flax and tow	11,453 19 10	3,651 7 4	35,355 10 7	20,363 10 3	70,824 8 0	344,666 94
Thread and yarn	13,493 6 2	9,516 2 10	9,238 13 11	17,369 8 2	49,617 11 0	241,463 80
Aerated waters	5,374 6 1	7,219 19 9	7,553 15 6	2,870 0 5	23,018 1 10	112,017 53
Books and stationery ..	2,821 11 7	2,447 17 1	2,281 5 3	2,894 4 1	10,444 18 0	50,830 09
Machinery	735 10 0		2,123 4 11	4,511 2 11	7,369 17 10	35,865 57
Felt	1,529 5 11	947 11 3	851 16 1	1,342 13 11	4,671 7 2	22,733 16
Seeds	434 0 1		380 0 6	133 16 6	947 17 1	4,612 72
Whisky and wines ..	406 17 5	118 13 2	92 4 5	1,210 9 8	1,828 4 8	8,897 09
Animals	132 10 0	121 15 0	118 0 0	30 0 0	402 5 0	1,957 54
Terra alba		1,303 0 3	524 3 6	569 4 4	2,396 8 1	11,662 10
Sundries	10,063 7 8	21,515 9 0	873 18 7	2,449 2 1	34,901 17 4	169,849 92
Total	399,105 5 0	281,947 1 2	434,679 5 4	422,431 11 9	1,538,163 3 3	7,485,470 93

NOTE.—The linens and cottons for the quarter ending December 31 contain the following items: Lurgan agency, £26,856 14 4; Ballymena agency, £8,421 12 8. The other three quarters only apply to Belfast. If the returns from the agencies for the first three quarters could have been obtained, the entire exports from this consular district for the year would no doubt have been over \$8,000,000.

SHIP-BUILDING TRADE.

The enterprise of Messrs. Harland & Wolff has gained for this port an enviable and world-wide reputation in this department. The White Star Line of steamships which were launched from their shipways at this port would be a credit to any place in this Kingdom, and speaks highly for the enterprise and ability of their builders, whose reputation now enables them to compete successfully with the Clyde and Tyne for Government support. In addition to the above-named eminent builders other enterprising firms have secured support from the building interests, notably Messrs. MacIlwaine & Lewis, established in 1868, and Messrs. Workman, Clarke & Co., established in 1879. The remarkable success which has attended ship-building in this vicinity might in itself form the subject of an interesting inquiry, when it is remembered that in other ports in Ireland, such as Waterford and Dublin, with similar advantages to Belfast, this industry has died a natural death.

In the first-named place the failure might have been traced to want of capital, but in Dublin the want of success cannot be attributed to this cause.

With the disappearance of ship-building in the south of Ireland the extreme north, Londonderry, is making an effort to dispute with Belfast the monopoly it at present enjoys, and information is to hand that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a ship yard on the banks of the Foyle.

The returns for 1885 of ship-building in Belfast point in the same direction as the bulk of those from the other ship-building yards of the United Kingdom, viz, to great stagnation.

The three firms mentioned below have built, since the beginning of January, 1885, vessels representing 27,750 tons, being very much under those built for 1884. The prospects are not quite so gloomy as in some of the ship-building districts in England and Scotland, as Messrs. Harland & Wolff have orders in hand for seven new vessels. The following are the details of the three ship-building yards in Belfast:

Name and description.	Port of registry.	Gross tons registered.	Nominal horse-power.
<i>Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Queen's Island.</i>			
Kolimoor, steel steamer.....	Liverpool.....	2,957	350
Callao, steel bark.....	do.....	1,015	.....
Santiago, steel bark.....	do.....	1,015	.....
Teneriffe, steel steamer.....	Glasgow.....	1,799	250
Elmina, steel steamer.....	London.....	1,764	200
Costa Rican, steel steamer.....	Liverpool.....	3,251	266
Irene, steel steamer.....	Dublin.....	826	280
Tymenadar, steel ship.....	Liverpool.....	2,121	.....
Falookdar, steel ship.....	do.....	2,120	.....
Queen's Island, steel bark.....	Belfast.....	2,085	.....
Caloric, steel steamer.....	do.....	700	1,500
Optic, steel steamer.....	do.....	750	1,500
		20,403	
<i>Messrs. Workman, Clarke & Co., Limited.</i>			
City of Bombay, iron steamer.....	Glasgow.....	4,492	650
Fort James, iron sailing.....	do.....	1,755	.....
Rosa, steel sailing.....	Belfast.....	68	.....
Polly Woodside, iron sailing.....	do.....	678	.....
		6,993	
<i>Messrs. MacIlwaine, Lewis & Co., Limited.</i>			
Lady Arthur Hill, iron steamer.....	.....	271	60

Synopsis of shipping arrived at the port of Belfast from foreign ports, with cargoes, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Vessels.	Flag.	Vessels.
British.....	275	Danish.....	3
Norwegian.....	47	Spanish.....	1
German.....	17	French.....	1
Swedish.....	6	Greek.....	1
Italian.....	6		
Russian.....	4		
United States.....	3	Total arrivals.....	364

Cargoes.—Sundry or general, 108; timber, various kinds, deals and ends, boards, sleepers, lath, wood, palings, &c., 96; bread stuffs, wheat, maize, oats, flour, and barley, 87; straw, 12; phosphate rock and lime, 11; flax, 11; wood pulp, 6; petroleum, 6; ice, 6; empty bottles, 4; wine, 3; pyrites, 3; esparto grass, 3; nitrate potash, 2; oil cake, 2; salted herrings, 1; barrilla, 1; rosin, turpentine, and tar, 1; paper, 1—total arrivals, 364.

Arrival of vessels for ten years.

Year.	Number of vessels arrived.	Year.	Number of vessels arrived.
1876.....	564	1881.....	348
1877.....	516	1882.....	324
1878.....	506	1883.....	354
1879.....	414	1884.....	362
1880.....	390	1885.....	364

HARBOR.

The harbor commissioners have been active with regard to the new scheme for the improvement of this port, by giving a new straight channel by which access can be secured for the largest vessels employed in carrying trade up to the docks. They have now two new steam dredges with extraordinary working power, by the assistance of which we are assured no time will be lost in developing this much wanted enterprise.

SUNDRY INDUSTRIES.

There are many smaller industries of considerable importance, notably the whisky, aerated water, ginger ale, rope-making, &c. The local trade in whisky is yearly increasing in importance, and during 1885 the business done has been most satisfactory. Both at home and abroad Belfast whisky has been gaining new ground, and during 1885 a large "duty paid" trade has been done with foreign countries, while the volume of the "under bond" has been fully maintained. Local distilleries have been kept busy during the distilling season, and this branch of the trade is about to receive a further extension, as a new distillery will commence working early this year.

In aerated waters there has been an increase in the producing power, and the trade during the summer months was fairly good. Since then matters have been somewhat tranquil and there certainly has been a falling off in the export department. In rope making Belfast now occupies a foremost place; the quantity of ropes, &c., going from Belfast to all parts of the world is annually on the increase. Never in any previous year was the turnout so great as in 1885.

Throughout the entire year the Belfast Rope-works Company, limited, in whose employment there are some 700 persons, had their concern going full time, though over the United Kingdom three-quarter time was the average. In consequence of the general depression in trade prices have lately been greatly cut down, but the fact just mentioned shows that the local firms have been enabled to secure a very large share of the orders obtainable.

Before concluding my report it might not be out of place to give a few statistics to show the rapidity with which the town is progressing.

A return from the government valuers shows the number of new buildings erected in the years 1884 and 1885, and the increase in valuation:

	1884.	1885.
New buildings.....	884	1,117
Increase in valuation.....	£7,725	£9,774

The increase in the valuation for twenty-four years is added as follows :

Total valuation of borough January 1, 1862.....	£279, 807
Total valuation of borough January 1, 1886.....	614, 008
Increase in twenty-four years.....	334, 201

No better indication could be given than the above to prove the growing importance of this town; in fact scarcely any other town in the United Kingdom has progressed in the same ratio. In 1757 it contained only 1,799 habitations, mostly straw thatched, and a population of 8,549. In 1816 the population had increased to 30,720 persons, in 1841 to 5,308, in 1861 to 120,777, and in 1881 to 208,122. At present the population is about a quarter of a million.

Belfast people are naturally proud of the progress of their great town, which presents in its busy aspect such a strange contrast with other towns in this country; and though it has felt very keenly the pressure of the times and the depressed condition of commerce of late years, still, compared with other important towns in the United Kingdom, its position may be regarded as enviable.

The mayor of Belfast, Sir E. I. Harland, Bart. (chief partner in the great ship-building firm of Harland & Wolff), when addressing Earl Carnarvon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, lately, and speaking with reference to the town, said "that the trade of Belfast was as sound as in any part of the United Kingdom; that the people were more largely employed, and in receipt of better wages than in any other part of the Kingdom, and that good feeling prevailed between employer and employed."

If the present political excitement was got over, which is quite likely before long, there can be no doubt that, with any general recovery in commerce throughout the United Kingdom, this district will be among the very first to respond to the upward movement.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Belfast, March 5, 1886.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Report of Consul Smith.

The returns of exports of coal from the northeast ports of England, being the ports in this consular district, for the month of January last, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, are as follows:

Ports.	Shipped to foreign ports.				Shipped to British ports.			
	January, 1886.	January, 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	January, 1886.	January, 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Newcastle	264, 047	291, 449	.....	27, 702	289, 603	300, 698	.....	11, 095
North Shields	18, 530	25, 803	.....	7, 273	.....	800	.....	800
South Shields.....	31, 060	17, 830	13, 230	.....	32, 490	37, 040	.....	4, 550
Blyth	15, 441	10, 422	5, 019	.....	2, 442	3, 126	.....	684
Amble	6, 285	7, 166	.....	.....	11, 864	6, 675	5, 189	.....
Sunderland	73, 213	76, 233	.....	3, 020	215, 550	225, 528	.....	9, 978
Seaham	3, 570	2, 860	710	.....	40, 063	45, 762	.....	5, 699
Hartlepool	18, 127	26, 720	.....	8, 593	45, 256	41, 742	3, 514	.....
Middlesbro	2, 460	991	1, 469	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Stockton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 375	2, 111	264	26
Total	432, 733	459, 474	.....	26, 741	639, 643	663, 508	.....	23, 865

COMPARATIVE TOTALS.

January, 1886.....	Tons. 1,072,376
January, 1885.....	1,123,282
Decrease.....	50,906

Value of goods (exclusive of coal and coke) exported.

Ports.	January, 1886.	January, 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Newcastle.....	£157,686	£127,929	£29,754	.....
North Shields.....	2,603	2,113	490	.....
South Shields.....	15,208	9,586	5,622	.....
Blyth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amble.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	947	22	925	.....
Seaham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartlepool.....	37,728	60,976	.....	£23,248
Middlesbro.....	114,437	60,976	53,461	.....
Stockton.....	3,259	1,745	1,514	.....
Total.....	331,868	263,347	68,521	.....

The above statement of the export trade of this district during the last month is not unsatisfactory compared with last year, considering the general depression of trade.

While there has been a falling off in the exports of coal, there has been an increase in the export of other goods, showing a small advance in the export trade as a whole.

JASPER SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, February 10, 1886.

GLASGOW.

Report of Consul Underwood.

As both labor and materials (wood excepted) are dearer in the United States, there are few manufactured articles which can be sent to this country and sold to advantage unless they are marked by novelty and ingenuity and secured by patents. But for such articles and implements there is a ready appreciation.

Messrs. William Eglin & Co., of this city, told me they sold over 1,500 American chopping machines to provision dealers, and hotels, &c., in a very short period. That firm devotes itself to the sale of American productions, of which I give a partial list for the information of the public. The list includes the Yale lock, the Howe scale, the A. J. Corcoran windmill, domestic utensils, &c., from the Enterprise Company, of Philadelphia, the Hardon "Star" hand grenades, the Remington type-writer, the Knapp & Cowles Hardware Company hinges and springs, Frost & Peterson's perforated seats (layers of veneers), C. W. Spurr's ornamental veneers, and the mechanical telephone.

Messrs. A. Wylie Hill & Co., of this city, also import a great variety of articles from the United States, such as kitchen utensils, wooden

ware, laundry machines, step-ladders, library steps, chairs, and all manner of ornamental wood-work, refrigerators, &c.

I have reason to believe that the sale of these articles is large, and is likely to increase, especially those made of wood, a material very scarce in Great Britain.

There are doubtless many inventions in the United States which would find sale in this country if they could be properly exhibited, and the approaching exposition at Edinburgh offers a most favorable opportunity.

Messrs. William Eglin & Co. will place with their own display any meritorious articles which may be sent them, and I have no doubt Messrs. A. Wylie Hill & Co. will do the same. As I have already written, the exposition opens in May next.

It may be worth while to state for the benefit of agriculturists that potatoes have been shipped from Glasgow to New York and Boston, sixteen invoices since December 1 ultimo, amounting to over £1,400 (nearly \$7,000).

FRANCIS H. UNDERWOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, January 11, 1886.

LEITH.

Report of Consul Malmros on the trade of Leith in 1885.

NAVIGATION.

The year 1885 has been the least profitable to ship-owners of any of its recent predecessors. A considerable tonnage has at times been laid aside for want of remunerative employment, and freights fell so low as to leave the smallest margin of profit. Nevertheless, the amount of traffic by the regular steamers to and from the continent of Europe has probably not been less than that of an average year. In fruit, for instance, the imports have been of extraordinary bulk.

Leith, as the principal sea-port on the east coast of Scotland, and through which the chief traffic from continental ports to the great centers of population in the west may be said to pass, is very favorably situated for sustaining a shipping trade with the European continent which is not dependent upon the business of any one branch or of any one locality.

The Arrow line of steamships continues to develop a good trade with the United States, the arrivals being at intervals of about ten days. The cargoes brought to Leith have been large and varied, and have included about 600,000 cwts. of barley, 200,000 cwts. maize, besides large quantities of flour, sugar, lard, oil, and tobacco. A large amount of wooden manufactured goods have also been imported, among which, besides the more common utensils, such as washboards and axes, have been such articles as wheels, moldings, oars, and empty barrels, and the import of provisions has been considerable. Outward cargoes are more readily obtained now than formerly.

In illustration of the extent of the shipping trade of the port during 1885, as compared with the year 1884, the following figures are quoted

from the official returns for the year ending May 15, and may prove of interest:

Number and tonnage of vessels arriving at and sailing from Leith with cargoes in the two years ending May 15.

Year.	Arriving.						Sailing from.					
	Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1885	985	154,324	2,726	876,778	3,711	1,031,102	536	98,625	2,285	752,456	2,821	851,081
1884	1,084	174,811	2,777	893,815	3,861	1,068,626	533	99,084	2,239	734,464	2,772	833,548
Decrease.	99	20,487	51	17,037	150	37,524	.....	459	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	46	17,992	49	17,533

PROVISION TRADE.

Cheese.—The year opened with large stocks of American and British cheese. It became evident as the spring advanced that supplies were largely in excess of any probable requirements that might occur. Accordingly, prices soon showed a tendency to droop, and, in order to effect a clearance, considerable reductions were accepted. The immediate effect of this fall was to throw back the demand for new cheese, and when in time they came into the market the range of prices was lower than had been experienced for several years. Before the end of July a rise of about \$2.43 took place, and although arrivals from America have been much smaller than for some years, they have remained ever since at the rates then established. Of the lower grades of cheese imported from America the quantity has been very trifling, as the closing shipments of the previous season were sold at prices which could not cover expenses. The direct result of this has been that American dairymen appear to have practically ceased to make the low grades, and a higher standard of quality has been established. From Canada quotations throughout the year have been 48 cents to 97 cents higher than those from the United States.

The production of Scottish cheese seems to have increased. Nevertheless, although farmers have been receiving lessons from Canadian experts, it cannot be said that the quality has improved or has even been up to the average. The cheeses, if fat, are strong flavored, and those that bear a mild and creamy character are so hard pressed as to lower their value considerably. It has long been difficult to pick up any prime lots.

Butter.—Butter has been a plentiful and relatively cheap commodity, and prices have gone through their usual gradations without any very striking abruptness. The year opened with Danish new milk butter at a very moderate price; demand was fair until the spring arrived, when a decided improvement in demand set in. This, as a natural consequence, raised prices for some time, until the approach of summer had the usual effect of lowering prices, which continued until a figure was reached at midsummer the lowest in the trade for many years. Prices steadily advanced during July and early part of the autumn season, and large quantities of keeping butter were sold. The average price all the year for the finest Danish stubble butter was lower than in pre-

vious years. American and Canadian creamery came forward plentifully, but few really prime lots arrived, the quality generally of the New York shipments being either oily or oversalted. Throughout the season the sale of the lower grades of American butter, such as dairy and ladle-packed, has not been satisfactory. It is said that until American shippers find a better package in which to send their butter across to the markets here there will always be fault found with it. What is desired is a complete air-tight package, made out of well-seasoned material, free as possible from the strong disagreeable odor which characterizes many of the packages at present, which would seem to be made of green wood. Irish butter has been plentiful all the year, and, being unusually cheap, has met with a good demand; and doubtless the abundance of Irish butter, together with the fact that the make of butterine has reached a very perfected stage, has kept down prices in the past season.

Average monthly quotations of finest estate butter for the past six years.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1880.....	\$36 50	\$37 71	\$39 42	\$37 95	\$31 14	\$30 16	\$32 12	\$34 55	\$36 74	\$37 71	\$38 44	\$37 95
1881.....	38 93	39 90	35 52	34 55	33 09	30 65	34 06	35 27	36 50	37 47	37 95	39 42
1882.....	40 39	39 90	39 42	37 47	30 16	30 16	31 14	31 14	34 06	35 03	36 50	37 47
1883.....	36 98	37 95	36 98	32 12	30 65	29 19	30 16	31 14	32 60	35 52	37 23	36 98
1884.....	36 50	37 47	35 03	31 14	28 70	27 74	28 22	31 14	34 06	37 95	36 50	37 47
1885.....	34 06	32 12	32 84	30 17	27 25	26 03	27 98	29 20	32 60	33 82	33 58	32 12

Butterine.—Butter substitutes, such as butterine, of which the bulk of the shipments from the continent of Europe arrive at Leith, have not been in great demand, owing to the low prices which have ruled for genuine butter. The direct arrivals from Denmark and Germany into Leith for the year are given at 103,069 casks as against 84,594 casks during the previous year. This, however, does not include the considerable quantities which find their way hither by indirect routes. The improvement in the manufacture of butterine with a percentage of genuine butter has made such rapid strides that it required considerable discernment to distinguish genuine butter from the fictitious article. Butterine manufactories have been established in this country, and the article appears to have an important future.

Lard has continued to decline in price throughout the year, with a few variations, which are attributable to reasons more related to class than general value. The year closed with prices at about the lowest point that they have reached during the past six years.

Hams have been very unprofitable, and not a few dealers who laid in large stocks in the earlier part of the year sustained serious losses when their goods were brought into competition with fresh supplies.

Bacon.—American bacon and shoulders moved very slowly until the month of November, when a revival in demand thereof took place, which has continued. Wiltshire still takes the lead of English curing, and some lots of Irish have come in very fine condition, and trade in same has been large and regular.

Canned goods.—Sympathetically with other branches of the trade prices of canned goods kept steady on to the end of spring, rising then somewhat, but a reaction coming on they declined, and the year ended

with prices much lower than they ever had been. Salmon was the only exception, having advanced 48 cents to 97 cents per case, owing mainly to the small catch.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

The large importations of wheat and flour, principally from America, during the past three to five years have evidently left a much greater surplus on hand at the end of each cereal year than the trade calculated upon, while, prompted by the excited tone of the market during the Russian war scare, merchants, millers, and bakers went into much larger quantities of wheat, flour, and other commodities than they would otherwise have done, which consequently paralyzed business; and a large portion of this by the close of the past year had not been worked off. The effect of all this has been to deaden the whole trade, but the impression gains ground that the holders of stock have seen the worst, and that a healthier demand will soon follow. Taught by the unpleasant experiences of last year, buyers will act more cautiously, and the trade is not likely to fall again into a state of deadness and apathy such as it is emerging from.

The importations of grain and flour into Leith for the year 1885, as shown by the following statement, show a total increase of 1,773,120 bushels grain and 102,563 sacks flour, as contrasted with 1884.

The United States supplied 2,563,840 bushels, chiefly of wheat, and Russia sent of all descriptions of grain 2,659,056 bushels, while the former also sent 192,597 sacks flour, which, if calculated as wheat, would credit her with a total of over 3,680,000 bushels, and thus make her the largest consignor.

The wheat import was the largest that has been for a number of years. Barley, rye, and Indian corn also heavy, but oats are 603,448 bushels short of last year, and are smaller than they have been since 1881.

Imported to Leith from—	Total quantity of all descriptions of grain.		Total quantity of flour.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
The United States of America.....	2,563,840	1,893,144	192,597	134,525
Russia.....	2,659,056	2,457,448	87	421
Turkey.....	1,501,328	1,429,160		
Germany.....	711,424	480,192	18,305	14,678
Austria.....	559,000	400,288	78,706	48,729
Africa.....	458,064	107,096		
France.....	248,904	137,000	21,618	15,110
Sweden.....	169,040	95,088		
Canada.....	150,216	53,672		
Norway.....	105,096	90,680		
Australia.....	89,216	219,824		8
South America.....	69,640	196,680		
Denmark.....	38,672	23,960	25,570	16,593
Hamburg.....	22,496	22,992	43,300	45,685
Holland.....	15,176	1,576	226	
Italy.....	14,456	45,440		
	9,375,624	7,654,240	380,409	275,749
Scotland.....	395,440	268,112	289	788
England.....	197,904	281,664	7,872	9,470
Ireland.....	8,168			
Totals.....	9,977,136	8,204,016	388,570	286,007
Increase.....	1,773,120		102,563	

LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber business of the past year has suffered in common with other industries through long depression. At same time the importations have been fully greater than in 1884, and prices during the year have been fully maintained. Prices of red and white wood opened low, though firm, and remained so. Yellow pine, mahogany, walnut, ash, and other hard woods commanded a better market value and were in fair demand. Looking at the industries connected more directly with the trade, it cannot be said that any one of these has been in a flourishing condition. Building operations have been dull and inactive throughout. Ship-building in Leith and elsewhere fell far short of expectations. Cabinet making and other wood industries have also been in a depressed state more or less. Competition has been very keen, and business expenses heavy; nevertheless, there has been a decrease in the number of failures among builders and other customers of the local lumber merchants, and that is felt to be a satisfactory feature of a trade which is peculiarly exposed to the risk of losses of such description.

An event of considerable advantage to the lumber trade occurred towards the close of the year, in the construction, then begun, of the Edinburgh International Exhibition buildings, the quantity of lumber used in the erection of which is very large, and has formed a welcome addition to the year's business.

SHIP-BUILDING.

In Leith the depression in the ship-building trade has been much felt during the past year, but while the demand for large vessels has lessened, the demand for steam fishing boats has increased, and, from their superiority, they bid fair to supersede the old sailing fishing boats. They are from 70 to 90 feet long, and 17 feet broad, with a depth of 8 or 9 feet. The wooden boats cost about \$4,866, and those of iron are estimated at about \$12,166. The advantage of the application of steam to line fishing boats, particularly on the east coast of Scotland, is very great. They can obtain a speed of 8 knots an hour, or a trifle more with the assistance of their sails, and are manned more or less according to size by six fishermen, an engineer, and a fireman. Their commercial value may perhaps be gauged from the circumstance that not only companies, but private individuals are confidently investing in them.

DOCK EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Some important extensions and improvements have been made in connection with providing increased facilities for the dock traffic during 1885. Two large sheds, situated on the jetty of the Edinburgh dock, specially intended to meet the requirements of the export traffic, which is developing into a very important department of commerce at the port, were completed in the month of March last. The cost of each shed was \$97,597.

On the west quay of the same dock a large and commodious double-floored shed has been erected. On the upper floor is a projecting balcony, onto which goods can be landed direct from the holds of vessels by means of three portable hydraulic cranes, which travel along the

quay in front of the shed. The three machines can be working at one time on a vessel, and thus expedite the operation of discharging. The cost of this building is about \$34,000.

REDUCTION OF PORT RATES.

In May, 1882, the Leith harbor and dock commissioners effected the large reduction of 20 per cent. of the rates on shipping and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the rates on goods, and it was then expected that such reductions, combined with the greatly extended accommodation of the port of Leith, must tend not only to retain existing trade, but to attract an increase, which might enable the commissioners at no distant date to make further reduction of the rates on shipping and goods, which will take effect on and after 16th of May next. On this occasion the reduction is based principally on calculation of weight. It provides what has long been regarded as a desirable arrangement, viz, the assimilation of the inward and outward dues on goods. Taken generally it will facilitate business and calculations on merchandise to a considerable degree. Goods will be rated outward and inward alike, under three leading classifications, the first bearing a rate of 4 pence, the second 6 pence, and the third 8 pence per ton. The new classification of rates is certain to materially advance the prosperity and trade of the port, which is now the cheapest on the east coast of Scotland as far as dues on shipping are concerned.

OSCAR MALMROS.

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leith, February 27, 1886.

REPORT UPON THE SCOTCH WOOLEN TRADE FOR 1885.

The year 1885 has brought no improvement in the Scotch woollen trade. It was scarcely anticipated that it would; but, on the other hand, it was not expected that trade would become more depressed than it had been. This, however, has certainly been the case, and there cannot be said to be a prospect of an early change for the better.

In many quarters the feeling has been gaining ground that this country should operate against foreign tariffs as a means of increasing our trade, a course which does not seem unnatural considering that we depend to such a large extent on foreign countries for the sale of our products. Buyers have been very reluctant to place orders, and the result is that manufacturers, even at the opening of the season, find business extremely slack.

Throughout the year the taste has been for large and small checks; nothing else selling. Plain goods and stripes were at a complete standstill.

Cheviot makes have been gaining a little ground, but not to the extent expected, the improvement having been confined to Cheviot home-spuns and such fancy makes as possessed some peculiarity or novelty, but it has not reached Cheviots of ordinary style. Scotch worsted goods have also been in some demand; in both cases, at the expense of Saxony goods.

As has been said, there is at present no indication of an early change, and this applies alike to taste, to material, and to volume of trade. As

to the last, prospects may be characterized as extremely gloomy; and it is not, perhaps, too much to say that something akin to apathy has fallen on the trade after the long period of hope deferred.—(*Consular Agent Lees, Galashiels.*)

REPORT OF CONSUL SMITH.

I have now the honor to give account of the imports from the United States into the river Tyne during the last year, the same having been compiled from returns at the custom-houses at Newcastle, North Shields, and South Shields, all being upon said river.

A detailed statement of the imports, and the quantities of each, is as follows:

Imports into the Tyne during 1875, from the United States.

Kind of goods.	Quantity.	Kind of goods.	Quantity.
Cotton, woolen, and jute goods.. tons..	63	Beef, pork, and bacon..... tons..	4,104
Dried fruits.....do.....	1	Cheese.....do.....	702
Sugar and molasses.....do.....	1,819	Lard.....do.....	1,145
Apples and pears.....do.....	125	Preserved meats.....do.....	437
Beans.....quarters..	26	Sundry goods.....do.....	5
Maize.....do.....	108,127	Toys, pianos and musical instru- ments.....cases..	33
Oats.....do.....	11,286	Tallow, fat, and grease.....tons..	815
Peas.....do.....	3,121	Hemp.....do.....	455
Wheat.....do.....	117,166	Resin.....do.....	1,342
Cotton and linseed cakes.....tons..	1,723	Tar and pitch.....barrels..	30
Flour and meal.....do.....	6,425	Deals, battens, and boards....loads..	650
Glass.....cases..	5	Laths and lath woods.....do.....	9
Iron (manufactured).....tons..	6	Staves and headings.....do.....	432
Phosphates.....do.....	10,379	Timber.....do.....	11,788
Copper ore, copper precipitate, and copper.....tons..	31	Cases, casks, and tubs (empty).do.....	3
Oil.....do.....	5,629	Furniture and other wood goods.....packages..	8,881
Turpentine, varnish and putty..do.....	62		
Butter.....do.....	7		

I also forward herewith statistics of the trade of the Tyne during the year, as preferred by the secretary of the Tyne commissioners.

By that statement it will be seen that the imports from the United States of America amounted to 96,706 tons, and the exports to 144,916 tons. The articles of export have been given in the commercial reports of the consulate; those of the imports are given in the above table. These statements do not give the trade of the whole of this consular district, as there are other ports from which no returns have been received. You will see by the inclosed statement that the river Tyne is one of the most important in the United Kingdom, there having been departures of 8,809 steamers and 5,444 sailing vessels during the last year. Besides the above, 828 vessels entered the river for refuge and for other purposes, not requiring the entry of their cargoes at the custom-house.

The statement of the trade in the river is not unfavorable when we consider the great depression in commercial affairs throughout the world; the total of imports showing only a decrease of $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and the total of exports a decrease of less than 1 per cent.

JASPER SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, February 16, 1886.

TYNE TRADE IN 1885.

The commercial depression which prevailed during the past twelve months, affected the Tyne in common with other ports, although probably to a less extent than might have been anticipated.

As shown by the accounts of the Tyne commissioners, the results of the year's trading to and from the Tyne were as follows, viz:

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Chemicals..... tons..	12, 200	Phosphates, nitrate of soda, &c. tons..	28, 300
Clay and clay goods..... do....	10, 500	Minerals and metals..... do....	672, 300
Tea, coffee, sugar, sago, rice, dried fruits, tobacco, &c..... tons..	10, 870	Oils, varnish, &c..... do....	19, 270
Raw fruits..... do....	10, 860	Beef, pork, bacon, eggs, butter, and other provisions..... tons..	37, 800
Grain, flour, and feeding stuffs..... do....	201, 770	Vegetables..... do....	21, 600
Pig and manufactured iron..... do....	53, 500	Esparto grass, bark, &c..... do....	36, 350
Lead and colors..... do....	32, 850	Timber and wood goods..... do....	230, 340
Live stock..... head..	117, 800	Other commodities..... do....	37, 630

EXPORTS.

Chemicals of all kinds and chemical manures..... tons..	268, 470	Pig and manufactured iron and steel..... tons..	159, 620
Cement..... do....	54, 100	Lead and lead goods..... do....	36, 430
Copper..... do....	10, 740	Purple ore..... do....	62, 350
Fire-bricks, fire-clay, and earthen- ware goods..... tons..	133, 440	Timber..... do....	3, 900
Grindstones, millstones, flints, &c., tons.....	13, 900	Tar, pitch, and resin..... do....	4, 140
		Coal and coke..... do ..	9, 601, 830
		Other articles..... do ..	31, 990

The total imports (which amounted to 1,430,000 tons) showed a decrease of about $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. chiefly in iron ore, and the total exports (which amounted to 10,380,932 tons) a decrease of nearly 1 per cent. Excluding coal and coke, in which there was a falling off of 119,188 tons, or about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., the exports of general merchandise exhibit an increase of upwards of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The following table shows the various countries with which the trade was interchanged, viz:

Countries.	Tyne im- ports.	Tyne ex- ports.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Italy and Malta.....	13, 058	1, 118, 984	1, 112, 042
Germany.....	75, 398	921, 226	996, 624
France.....	15, 081	826, 648	841, 729
Spain and Gibraltar.....	306, 365	564, 068	870, 433
Russia.....	30, 576	676, 963	707, 539
Norway and Sweden.....	164, 836	495, 082	659, 918
Denmark.....	44, 764	441, 870	486, 634
Belgium and Holland.....	45, 563	294, 925	340, 488
Algeria, Egypt, and other African ports.....	38, 358	283, 808	322, 166
East Indies and China.....	7, 418	249, 710	257, 128
United States of America.....	96, 706	144, 916	241, 622
Austria, Turkey, and Greece.....	5, 591	201, 981	207, 572
Portugal.....	33, 661	155, 554	189, 215
South America.....	13, 038	169, 924	182, 962
British America.....	21, 142	27, 233	48, 375
West Indies.....	545	15, 456	16, 001
Australia.....	5, 038	5, 950	10, 988
Total foreign.....	917, 138	6, 594, 298	7, 491, 436
Total coastwise.....	513, 588	3, 786, 634	4, 300, 222
Total.....	1, 430, 726	10, 380, 932	11, 791, 658

Of the 14,253 vessels (classified as under) which cleared from the port in the twelve months, 8,809 were steamers and 5,444 sailing vessels, the aggregate net register tonnage being 6,105,932 tons.

Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885.
Between—		
2,000 and 4,000 tons.....	11	Same as in 1884.
1,900 and 2,000 tons.....	10	+ 5
1,800 and 1,900 tons.....	17	+ 9
1,700 and 1,800 tons.....	16	+ 5
1,600 and 1,700 tons.....	8	— 8
1,500 and 1,600 tons.....	16	— 2
1,400 and 1,500 tons.....	32	— 2
1,300 and 1,400 tons.....	104	+ 15
1,200 and 1,300 tons.....	124	— 17
1,100 and 1,200 tons.....	201	+ 1
1,000 and 1,100 tons.....	252	— 9
900 and 1,000 tons.....	342	— 19
800 and 900 tons.....	633	+ 23
700 and 800 tons.....	631	+ 27
600 and 700 tons.....	1,306	+ 3
500 and 600 tons.....	1,469	— 46
400 and 500 tons.....	1,718	— 94
300 and 400 tons.....	907	—126
200 and 300 tons.....	1,795	—145
100 and 200 tons.....	3,045	—122
Under 100 tons.....	1,616	— 34

Average size of vessels, 1885.....	Tons. 428
Average size of vessels, 1884.....	421

Besides the above, 828 vessels of a total net register tonnage of 405,807 tons used the Tyne for refuge and for other purposes than loading or delivering cargo.

In ship-building, as was to be expected, there was a falling off, the number of vessels of all kinds launched during the twelve months having been 14 less than in 1884.

Considering the unfavorable state of trade during the year and the large number of vessels which had to be temporarily “laid up” in the chief ports in the Kingdom for want of profitable employment, the results indicated by the foregoing figures will doubtless be regarded as on the whole fairly satisfactory.

DUNFERMLINE.

Report of Commercial Agent Walker on the Fifeshire linen industry.

The manufacture of linen is the principal textile industry of Fifeshire, and Dunfermline is the center of the business, there being ten factories in the town. The goods consist mostly of table and bed linens and towels of all grades. There is more table-linen manufactured here than at any other point in the United Kingdom. But the state of trade for the past two or three years has been very unsatisfactory. The universal stagnation has been seriously felt, and one often hears expressions of regret that the town has but one industry. As a rule, single-industry towns are most liable to suffer from commercial depressions; but Dunfermline, notwithstanding the dullness and the somewhat remarkable decrease in the volume of her trade, appears to be in a better condition than most of her sister towns. Although many people have been out of work during the unusually severe winter, there has been little, if any, actual suffering. This has been, of course, largely due to charity. Those who were able to give gave generously; but there was less destitution to relieve than might have been expected.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the close of the year ended 30th September, 1882, to the close of the year ended on the corresponding date in 1885, the trade of this consular district with the United States declined rapidly, and during that period the trade in cotton goods was practically lost. The following table, showing the declared exports from this district to the United States, is suggestive:

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Linen goods	\$1,797,237 78	\$1,715,506 21	\$1,595,801 99	\$1,441,772 30
Cotton goods	461,204 64	297,293 07	145,617 66	51,983 66
Floor-cloths	130,312 49	126,636 84	100,004 61	103,085 93
Miscellaneous	15,708 72	53 50	5,172 02	1,918 00
Total	2,404,463 63	2,139,489 62	1,846,596 28	1,598,759 89
Decrease		265,046 01	292,893 34	247,836 39

It will thus be seen that the decline in the value of exports for three years amounted to \$805,775.74, of which cotton goods alone account for more than one-half—\$409,220.98. And it may be stated here, that the cotton goods manufactured in this district are almost, if not quite, exclusively for table use. The decrease in linens and cottons is due in some measure to a decline in prices. But prices are now firm, with an upward tendency, and the decrease in linen exports is becoming less marked. As regards the total volume of exports, there has been an actual increase since September last. For the quarter ended December 31, 1884, the figures were \$337,124.29; corresponding quarter of 1885, \$400,817.74—an increase of \$63,693.45. Quarter ended March 31, 1885, \$447,789.11; corresponding quarter of 1886, \$451,220.72—an increase of \$3,431.61. Though small, these figures are encouraging. It is proper to add, however, that the increase is mostly due to improvement in the Kirkcaldy linoleum and floor oil-cloth trade, which is the chief industry of that town, shipments of other kinds of goods thence to the United States being comparatively unimportant.

PROSPECTS OF THE INDUSTRY.

The manufacturers of this district consider the cotton-goods business lost, but they are perfectly confident of being able to hold their high place in the linen trade, and it would seem that they have good reason to feel secure, since they have long been the masters of their specialty in linen manufacture. They look for an early revival in trade, basing their hopes mainly upon America. They feel assured that they have weathered the worst of the storm. The labor troubles in the States, which have attracted widespread attention on this side of the Atlantic, have had a depressing influence upon exporters, but an early and satisfactory settlement of the difficulties is expected. It is claimed that "the American tariff" is largely responsible for the present state of trade, and it is a common complaint that "England is becoming Americanized," in a commercial sense. "You send a little iron bolt, no longer than my hand, over here," said an Englishman to me, "and the result is that 11,000 men have been thrown out of work at Wednesbury." For the truthfulness of the story I cannot vouch.

LUCIEN J. WALKER,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
DUNFERMLINE, May 14, 1886.

AFRICA.

SIERRA LEONE.

Report of Consul Lewis on the commerce of Sierra Leone in 1885.

I have carefully prepared from the Sierra Leone Official Gazette the following tables on imports, exports, and imports and exports from and to the United States for the year 1885; also total imports and exports from 1879 to 1885, inclusive; imports from and to the United States, 1879 to 1885, inclusive; returns showing aggregate tonnage of vessels entering and clearing from this port for last eight years, ending December 31, 1885, and rainfall for the same period; return of births and deaths, 1885; also customs-revenue for the same time, together with list of American vessels entering and clearing from this port, whence they came and whither going, together with value of inward and outward cargoes, all of which I trust will prove interesting and satisfactory to the Department.

AGRICULTURE.

As stated in most of my former reports this question has received a good deal of attention, so far as talk is concerned. It has been discussed in the newspapers and urged upon the people as the only means of solving the question of hard times. Young men who are looking for clerkships are advised to go to mother earth and look for their reward there through their own toil, but this advice is not heeded and I do not think it ever will be.

However, I think the matter has been sufficiently tried by Hon. Samuel Lewis, the Senegal Company, and some other private individuals to prove beyond question that agricultural effort pursued in any manner known to the most intelligent will not pay in this colony unless perchance the price of African produce should double or treble in price in the foreign market.

Samuel Lewis has been trying for the past six or seven years farming on a large scale, till now I am told he is about discouraged. He has put out a good deal more money than he can hope to get back again.

There are a great many reasons which conspire to bring about this result. If you plant casada or cola I am told it will be stolen out of the ground the same night for eating purposes, and if perchance some should grow and come to maturity, this stands a very good chance of suddenly and mysteriously disappearing before the owner can realize any profit—worms destroy and a thousand and one discouragements meet the poor farmer at every step.

Ginger is about the only article cultivated by civilized labor within this jurisdiction, but the very low price of $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ or $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound makes this a very discouraging labor. At $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ it will pay the poor farmer to raise it, inasmuch as it is largely done by the family without hiring.

Below I give a table showing the African produce exported, 1884 and 1885, together with value each year, for comparative purposes :

Article.	1884.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Berni seed pounds..	959, 214	3, 813 5 6	723, 363	2, 046 16 0
Cola nut do....	929, 838	40, 121 16 2	791, 939	25, 675 13 9
Ground nut do....	20, 624, 079	4, 929 6 6	74, 382	180 19 6
Gum copal do....	660, 325	12, 539 10 8	295, 590	5, 506 13 0
Hides number..	54, 064	17, 662 6 7	38, 888	14, 578 12 8
Palm kernels pounds..	27, 003, 790	62, 701 12 9	22, 483, 512	76, 802 9 9
Palm oil gallons..	261, 305	17, 886 19 2	307, 155	23, 679 12 0
Ginger pounds..	1, 382, 229	17, 304 11 7	1, 926, 944	18, 785 3 4
Rubber do....	899, 398	50, 853 14 2	497, 984	25, 631 16 7
Rice, African do....	3, 728, 060	12, 700 10 4	44, 255	9, 400 18 11
Total.....	.....	240, 513 13 5	.....	202, 288 15 6

The above table is exactly as taken from the customs report, but is very greatly at fault, just how much I can't say, but produce trans-shipped evidently does not appear in the above table.

In 1884 the above table says 54,064 hides were exported, whereas the invoices on file in this consulate say that 79,842 were actually shipped to the United States. Again, this year, 1885, by above table, 38,888 hides are reported; invoices on file show 112,997 shipped to the United States. Hides I think are all shipped to the United States, and no other article is, as much ginger finds its way to England.

With the exception of ginger the above produce is grown and prepared mostly outside of jurisdiction, and no doubt the labor is largely performed by slaves.

There has been by far more trouble this year by petty wars and disturbances among petty chiefs, &c., than formerly, and the result has been to block the roads and prevent strangers from coming down, and the low price of produce in the home market all tends to make trade dull and unprofitable.

EDUCATION.

As stated in my last report there is nothing new of importance now to chronicle. The same schools are in operation, with what I consider tread-mill results.

I have visited some schools, and by request addressed the pupils, and also attended examinations, and the fault I see is to cram and exercise of memory without much regard to the reasoning faculties. I find pupils studying Latin and Greek who should be practicing how to speak plainly. This I think they will never accomplish. The pupils in any or all the schools have very little idea indeed of reasoning; they memorize well, but when asked a question not found in the books they are lost.

I visited one of the boys' high schools by request of the principal, and, after addressing them, asked the whole school if they knew what a foot in length was. "Yes, it is 12 inches." And I called on any boy to draw a line one foot long on the blackboard. They all hesitated, but one boy ventured to try it and drew a line just 27 inches long by actual measurement. This was an entirely new practice for said school; they were asked to deal with a few facts not specially taught in their classes, and did not know what to do. They will memorize anything, and when done and repeated they have no real practical idea of the matter.

The people of this place never guess at anything. If asked how much ginger they have or how many hides, they reply, "Can't say rightly, haven't weighed it yet," or "haven't counted them." You cannot get an approximate idea from them.

We have a public school inspector now (European), on a salary of £700 per year, and I see his report on the schools criticised and reviewed in the newspapers by the schoolmasters. This would seem to indicate this report has hit somebody, if not all.

POPULATION.

No census since 1881, when Freetown had a population of 21,931 and the colony of 60,546.

The health of the place during the entire year has been up to the usual standard at any rate, without any epidemic of any kind.

The sanitary inspector is constantly kept on special detail, either sent away to look after recalcitrant chiefs and headmen or in charge of the entire police force, the chief of which force is also always on special detail; so I think, take it all in all, the sanitary business has to suffer, and not until another epidemic strikes the place will this department again have the attention which its importance deserves. The great trouble underlying the whole of this colonial Government is that it is so poor, it has no money to expend for anything except absolute necessities, like officers' salaries, and to give stipends to warlike chiefs who are paid to preserve the peace while continually fighting, contrary to their treaty.

If the governor is threatened and insulted by the Yannie tribe and he decides that there is but one thing to do, and that is to fight them and teach them that murder is a crime within jurisdiction, he has no money in the chest to fit out an expedition, and so has to brook the insult and let crime go unpunished.

The cause of this poverty is the falling-off of the revenue in consequence of wars and rumors of wars, which destroys the commerce by reducing imports and exports.

The climate remains about the same as in last report—an even temperature—not below 76° and never above 90° in the shade. Rainfall about medium, 142 inches against 146 last year (1884).

GARRISON AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The Second West India Regiment, which has been here now three years, will be leaving early in 1886, and will be replaced by the First West India Regiment, alternating every third year.

Work is still going on as I reported last year on Kortright Hill, and I think will be completed during the present year, for which £10,000 was appropriated. The buildings will consist of barracks for one company, officers' quarters, hospital, &c. This is now the range for musketry practice and also sanitarium.

The Imperial Government has finally decided to fortify certain places on this coast as coaling stations, to be used in time of war as coaling stations well protected for the use of their war ships.

Sierra Leone I understand has £50,000 appropriated for this purpose, and early in November of this year two engineer officers, a surveyor, and three sergeants arrived and at once set to work, the surveys having been made during the past two years and plans drawn, so about a thousand men were at once set at work at three points, viz, King Town

Point, eastern battery on the sea, and Fort Johnson battery on the hill. The two former places are to have sea batteries, mounting each two heavy guns and the latter one very heavy gun. I am told by the chief engineer that they hope to have the work done and ready for armament during 1886.

This work on the part of the Imperial Government will render this one of the most important coaling stations on the west coast.

Private parties are also largely engaged in the coal business and any steamers in any weather can now receive coal at a very moderate price, say about 40s. per ton on board.

The cable will be laid to Sierra Leone by about June, 1886, and will extend on down the coast perhaps as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

JUDSON A. LEWIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sierra Leone, February 27, 1886.

Statement showing imports, Sierra Leone, year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ale and porter.....gallons..	1,116	264 8 0	27 18 0
Ale and porter.....dozen bottles..	8,352½	2,843 16 1	417 9 1
Gums, 2s. 6d.....	3,118	1,337 1 6	389 15 0
Gums, 4s.....	326		65 4 0
Gums, 10s.....	13		6 10 0
Gums, 20s.....	16		16 0 0
Gunpowder.....pounds..	320,780	4,450 15 1	942 6 7
Cartridges.....	12,050	47 4 6	30 2 6
Cordials.....gallons..	1,624.8	403 6 3	162 9 9
Brandy.....do.....	2,228	1,437 0 11	222 16 1
Gin.....do.....	3,433.9	6,267 5 0	3,433 19 8
Rum.....	141,376.9	15,145 1 7	14,137 19 11
Whisky, &c.....	19,705.2	1,338 9 1	1,970 11 0
Tobacco, manufactured.....pounds..	3,597	704 11 9	359 13 4
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....do.....	587,981	15,038 19 8	14,699 13 10
Wine, except claret.....gallons..	4,303	2,798 7 4	326 13 7
Claret.....	12,151	1,975 8 5	326 17 11
Kerosene.....gallons..	113,694	4,259 1 0	2,842 7 0
Cotton goods.....packages..	4,798	103,890 8 11	Free.
Woolen goods.....do.....	286	7,449 6 10	Free.
Wearing apparel.....do.....	360	2,950 0 2	Free.
Haberdashery.....do.....	1,898	19,602 4 3	Free.
Hardware.....do.....	5,730	10,915 2 5	Free.
Boots and shoes.....do.....	221	2,337 1 2	Free.
Hats and caps.....do.....	203	1,953 4 6	Free.
Cutlery.....	1,484	3,630 3 2	Free.
Building materials.....		12,210 14 11	Free.
Bread.....pounds..	394,416	2,884 16 4	Free.
Flour.....barrels..	4,559	4,514 19 6	Free.
Sugar.....pounds..	437,420	3,907 6 1	Free.
Rice, American and European.....do.....	355,712	1,411 16 7	Free.
Specie.....packages..	262	5,968 16 9	Free.
Other articles not enumerated.....		58,622 12 3	Free.
Total.....		297,715 13 11	39,960 18 2

Statement of exports, Sierra Leone, year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
AFRICAN PRODUCE.			
Bermi seed.....pounds..	723,363	£ 2,046 16 0	£ 53 16 5
Cola nuts.....do.....	791,939	25,675 13 9	1,614 8 3
Ground nuts.....do.....	74,382	180 19 6	7 17 4
Gum copal.....do.....	298,590	5,506 13 0	266 11 10
Hides.....	38,888	14,578 12 8	407 8 0
Palm kernels.....pounds..	22,483,512	76,802 9 9	1,672 17 6
Palm oil.....gallons..	307,155	23,679 12 0	1,279 17 11
Ginger.....pounds..	1,926,944	18,785 3 4	Free.
Rubber.....do.....	497,984	25,631 16 7	Free.
Rice (African).....	44,255	9,400 18 11	Free.
Total produce.....		202,288 15 6	5,302 17 3
EUROPEAN GOODS.			
Cotton.....packages..	1,670	27,311 11 8	Free.
Gums.....	6,817	2,570 14 3	Free.
Gunpowder.....	64,200	1,169 8 8	Free.
Hardware.....packages..	1,631	1,748 18 4	Free.
Spirits.....gallons..	100,425	8,350 12 10	Free.
Tobacco.....	328,284	10,033 2 3	Free.
Specie.....packages..	58	39,770 4 5	Free.
Other articles not enumerated.....		26,393 5 7	Free.
Total exports.....		321,636 13 6	5,302 17 3

African produce exported to the United States from Sierra Leone, 1885, as shown by invoices on file.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Dry hides (112,997).....pounds..	1,090,871	\$189,679 42½
Ginger.....do.....	993,927	49,499 71
Cam wood.....do.....	81,155	2,886 67
Palm kernels.....do.....	47,958	855 82
Ivory.....do.....	315½	391 83
Rubber.....do.....	253	112 00
Horns.....	6,160	61 52
Specie.....		14,515 80
Parrots.....	200	400 00
Monkeys.....	37	100 00
Snakes.....	19	57 00
Leopard skins.....	6	21 60
Hammocks.....	96	36 48
Stone ballast.....tons..	60	43 20
Charges.....		872 23
Dinner service (English).....	1	19 00
Toilet service (English).....	1	18 00
Glass flower-stand (English).....	2	16 00
Cheese dish (English).....	1	2 00
Glasses (English).....dozen..	6	9 00
Madeira sofas.....	2	4 50
Madeira chairs.....	8	8 80
Madeira tables.....	2	2 00
Flour (American).....barrel..	1	8 40½
Total.....		259,620 98

Total imports and exports, 1879 to 1885, as shown by custom-house reports.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1879.....	\$1,825,858	\$1,397,186
1880.....	2,242,829	1,425,822
1881.....	1,672,326	1,756,136
1882.....	1,178,264	1,594,025
1883.....	1,186,055	2,123,390
1884.....	2,063,649	1,154,465
1885.....	1,429,035	1,543,856

Imports from and exports to the United States, 1879 to 1885, as shown by invoices on file and reported by importers.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1879.....	\$231, 526	\$111, 354
1880.....	220, 076	182, 257
1881.....	187, 003	168, 264
1882.....	236, 283	235, 469
1883.....	175, 141	190, 783
1884.....	206, 031	232, 240
1885.....	239, 207	259, 620

List of American vessels arriving and departing from Sierra Leone, 1885.

Vessel.	Rig.	From—	To—	Value inward cargo.	Value outward cargo.
Navarino.....	Schooner	Boston.....	Boston	\$19, 848 51	\$36, 019 52
Liberia.....	Bark	New York.....	New York.....	Reported last year.	
Manson.....	Brig	do	Lagos	10, 844 50	
South Shore.....	Schooner	Boston.....	Boston.....	24, 840 65	39, 111 99
Liberia.....	Bark	New York.....	New York.....	5, 891 12	22, 332 39
Monrovia.....	do	do	Monrovia.....	9, 350 92	
Navarino.....	Schooner	Boston.....	Boston.....	21, 541 12	42, 208 68
Eugene Hale.....	Brig	do	do	13, 359 30	
H. J. Holloway.....	Schooner	Brunswick	St. Thomas	2, 468 22	
Monrovia.....	Bark	Monrovia.....	New York.....		3, 037 05
Charles H. Fabent.....	Schooner	Brunswick	Boston.....	4, 743 44	20, 379 94
Navarino.....	do	Boston.....	do	21, 748 66	28, 714 94
Liberia.....	Bark	New York.....	New York.....	7, 842 38	18, 448 70
Eugene Hale.....	Brig	Boston.....	Barbadoes.....	24, 071 06	
Manson.....	do	New York.....	Leeward.....	4, 071 98	
Wide Awake.....	Schooner	Cape Verde.....	Cape Verde.....	Unknown	
J. & C. Hainus.....	do	Bathurst.....	do	Unknown	
Monrovia.....	Bark	New York.....	Leeward.....	13, 997 39	
Navarino.....	Schooner	Boston.....	Boston.....	32, 150 98	49, 367 82
Chas. A. Sparks.....	Brig	do	Cuba	22, 437 16	
Total.....				239, 207 39	259, 620 98

Total arrivals, 18; departures, 20.

Customs revenue, Sierra Leone, for year 1885.

Items of revenue.	Amount.
Imports.....	£ 40,423 4 1
Exports.....	5,461 10 10
Tonnage.....	2,347 18 6
Light dues.....	1,259 3 3
Harbor dues.....	501 4 9
Auction.....	3 2 5
Warehouse rent.....	918 8 8
Treble shed rent.....	46 5 3
Wharfage.....	4,211 2 7
Petroleum warehouse rent.....	2 6
Total.....	55,172 2 10

Return showing the aggregate tonnage of ships and vessels entering this port, Sierra Leone, during the years 1878 to 1885.

Quarters.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
January to March.....	37, 043	48, 478	52, 923	40, 278	39, 869	43, 742	60, 713	57, 834
April to June.....	37, 409	45, 804	50, 835	36, 710	40, 193	48, 646	66, 510	56, 524
July to September.....	42, 194	42, 658	43, 105	35, 160	43, 413	45, 064	49, 347	51, 689
October to December.....	36, 714	45, 167	42, 874	38, 916	42, 667	50, 691	56, 606	53, 888
Total.....	153, 360	182, 107	189, 737	151, 064	166, 142	188, 143	233, 176	219, 935

Return showing rainfall in the years 1878 to 1885, Sierra Leone.

Period.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
January to March	3.01	5.18	1.48	1.04	1.95	1.47	.67	1.88
April to June	32.02	36.88	32.39	36.27	18.22	27.56	42.57	22.93
July to September	101.74	105.70	111.76	95.71	70.67	92.31	83.08	99.85
October to December	26.37	20.35	16.43	8.80	19.74	21.81	19.58	17.12
Total	163.14	168.11	162.06	141.82	110.58	143.15	145.90	141.78

Return of births and deaths during each month, Sierra Leone, 1885.

Sierra Leone.	Births.		Total.	Deaths.		Total.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
January	67	62	129	78	58	136
February	47	55	102	70	54	124
March	60	65	125	65	54	119
April	50	60	110	53	42	95
May	51	62	113	37	47	84
June	77	64	141	86	55	141
July	49	61	110	68	49	117
August	34	57	91	75	71	146
September	61	48	109	67	53	120
October	64	53	117	55	52	107
November	54	49	103	78	50	128
December	61	58	119	75	45	120
Total	675	694	1,369	807	630	1,437

EGYPT.

Report of Consul-General Cardwell.

Consul-General John Cardwell transmits under date May 19, 1886, the following tables:

Suez Canal traffic from January 1 to December 31, 1885.

Nationality.	Number of steamers.	Tonnage (net).		Number of steamers.	Tonnage (net).
British	2,730	4,341,792	Portuguese	5	3,864
French	293	620,363	Swedish	4	4,515
German	155	206,792	American	3	2,149
Dutch	139	247,918	Danish	3	1,268
Italian	109	167,159	Japanese	2	2,548
Austrian	71	112,579	Belgian	1	1,007
Russian	30	51,119	Greek	1	21
Spanish	26	55,220	Persian	1	515
Norwegian	25	32,852			
Egyptian	13	6,077	Total	3,621	5,864,963
Ottoman	10	7,205			

Tonnage by nationality in and out of Port Said, Egypt, during 1885.

Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.
British.....	384	406,884.12	British.....	382	405,422.50
Austrian.....	116	111,053.03	Austrian.....	118	112,120.04
French.....	59	79,711.93	French.....	59	80,591.73
Egyptian.....	444	73,566.42	Egyptian.....	467	75,584.78
Russian.....	62	64,140.62	Russian.....	58	63,223.79
Greek.....	46	13,623.62	Greek.....	44	14,073.78
Italian.....	19	11,407.73	Italian.....	19	11,407.73
Ottoman.....	347	10,592.52	Ottoman.....	344	10,762.07
Danish.....	3	3,223.01	Danish.....	2	2,135.32
American.....	2	1,820.00	American.....	2	1,820.00
Jerusalem.....	31	1,277.00	Jerusalem.....	31	1,277.00
Norwegian.....	1	304.06	Norwegian.....	1	304.06
Persian.....	4	92.00	Persian.....	4	90.00
Total.....	1518	777,696.06	Total.....	1531	778,727.80

NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Suez Canal for the year 1885 was presented to the shareholders in Paris on June 8, 1886, and contained the following facts and figures:

The transit dues have varied in the last three years as follows: 1883, 10.50 francs per ton, and pilotage dues of about 70 centimes per ton; 1884, 10 francs per ton, with pilotage dues abolished from July 1; 1885, 9.50 francs per ton, with no pilotage dues. This has resulted in a decrease of receipts.

The number of vessels and gross tonnage passing through the canal and the gross receipts in the years named were:

Year.	No. vessels.	Net tonnage.	Gross receipts.
			<i>Francs.</i>
1885.....	3,624	6,335,753	62,207,439
1884.....	3,284	5,871,501	62,378,115
1883.....	3,307	5,775,861	65,847,812

The nationality of shipping passing through the canal was:

Nationality.	1885.	1884.	1883.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
British.....	4,864,048	4,466,533	4,406,088
French.....	573,645	567,874	557,088
Dutch.....	252,145	264,239	229,302
German.....	198,841	168,903	156,724
Italian.....	159,462	114,246	131,953

The largest increase will be found in the shipping of Germany, which in 1883 constituted 2.71 per cent. of the total, and in 1885, 3.14 per cent. The shipping of Great Britain and Italy also showed relative advances; the former being 76.28 per cent. in 1883 and 76.77 per cent. in 1885, and the latter 2.29 per cent. in 1883, and 2.51 per cent. in 1885. On the other hand, the proportion of France declined in the same period from 9.65 per cent. to 9.05 per cent., and of the Dutch from 3.97 per cent. to 3.90 per cent. [W. C. F.]

MADAGASCAR.

Report of Consul Robinson on American trade with Madagascar.

I inclose a tabular statement of the trade between this port and the United States for the year ended June 30, 1885.

Owing to the war and occupation of the town by the French, the trade of this port has been driven to other ports on the coast where we have no consular officers to register the statistics of the American trade, consequently I am unable to report its total amount in the country. But I know that these other ports have had much the larger portion, of which Vatomandry, a port about 75 miles south of this, has had the principal share. It is a place of trade started since the French occupation of Tamatave; but it is scarcely correct to call it a port, as it has but an open roadstead with unsafe anchorage when the sea is rough, and lighters can work only in fair weather.

NAVIGATION.

The entries and departures of American vessels from the port of Tamatave during the year were eight barks, aggregate tonnage, 4,440.22. Of these, only three landed anything here, and five only shipped anything. One other American bark, making the ninth, drove into the north part of this port and stranded on the beach in the cyclone of February last; vessel and cargo were wholly lost.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

As shown by the accompanying table, the total imports from the United States landed at this port during the year amounted to \$43,147.82, and the total exports shipped from this port to the United States during the same period amounted to \$182,788.28, making the volume of the trade amount to \$225,936.10. I have seen during my residence here, but before the war, our annual trade at this port amount to about \$1,000,000, nearly two-thirds of which was imports and one-third exports. But the trade of the year just passed, as shown by the table, cannot be correctly called the trade of Tamatave, as none of the cotton goods, and only a portion of the petroleum oil has found a market here. In fact there is no market here at present except for the actual necessities of the few foreign residents left in town, but these goods have been reshipped in coasters, after paying duties to the French, and sent to other Madagascar ports, where they have again paid duties, this time to the Malagasy Government. The exports have passed through a similar process, that is, the produce has been bought up at the open ports and shipped in coasters, after paying the export duty to the native Government, to Tamatave, whence it has been reshipped in homeward-bound vessels after again paying export duty, this time to the French.

On the west coast but one American merchantman called during the year. That one called at Mojunda, in February, to take up a small quantity of produce bought previous to the occupation of the place by the French. It seems that American vessels have abandoned the trade on the coast for the present; yet some American goods are brought in from South Africa by English traders, so writes Mr. Stanwood, our con-

sular agent at Andakabe. He has also sent me a sample of unbleached cotton cloth manufactured at Manchester, England, in imitation of the American article manufactured expressly for this market, and which had driven the English unbleached cloths out of the market some years ago. The imitation is not bad and might pass for the American article with persons unfamiliar with the trade. But the imitators have done more than trying to imitate in quality. They have marked these goods "Massachusetts sheetings" in imitation of one of the marks on the genuine.

Mr. Stanwood says that one English vessel has lately landed on that coast a full cargo of this imitation cloth, and that it is finding sale here in consequence of the absence of the genuine.

As I have frequently reported, there is a wide field in Madagascar to be worked by American trade—a very large portion of which remains undeveloped—if this war shall terminate without rendering the island a French province. Just before the war commenced the prospects for rapidly widening the field and for increasing the catalogue of American goods in this market to the extent of nearly everything we manufacture was bright, as also was that for material progress in every direction, for the native government had just begun to see the necessity for advancement in material improvements, and they were also recovering from the old dread of encroachment from foreigners; but these sentiments have been paralyzed by this French onset, and if these sentiments do not die before it is over, it is very probable that a generation or two must pass away before the former faith and vigor will be recovered.

That a large number of the merchants are still very ignorant relative to the present condition of things here is evidenced by the number of letters and circulars they continue to send me, soliciting orders for their respective specialties. Letters of inquiry of this stamp I have answered as far as my time has permitted. But as a response in a few discouraging lines without explanations (which last requires somewhat lengthy descriptions of the situation), is not usually satisfactory to the recipient, but liable to cause him to think the consul indifferent to everything but his own ease, the replies have made me much labor. I have written many such to individual inquirers, describing the situation and advising as to what needs be done to develop American trade in general merchandise in this country. I have written until I am utterly weary of the fruitless repetition of the labor. However, I will add to this report a statement of what American exporters need to do, and to have done, if they wish to secure a market in this country for a greater variety of American productions in competition with the systematically organized efforts of British and German exporters in like direction, although the statement will be but a reiteration of matter embraced in many of my reports, but it must be remembered that these remarks have reference to the ordinary times of peace and not to the present situation, which has reduced trade to a catch, dodge, and go game, relative to which it is unsafe and useless to give advice.

EXTENDING AMERICAN TRADE.

The first requirement is facility of communication and transportation direct and by steam between the States and this country. Never will Americans secure a trade here worth considering until such facilities are provided. The superior quality of goods and moderate purchase price can never balance the disadvantages in competing with European productions, of the additional expense of freight, numerous transship-

ments, and warehousings, and long, indefinite, and uncertain time of transit involved in sending goods here via Europe. If Americans cannot or will not build steamers, let them charter them.

Such direct communication by steam would of itself alone be the cause of many orders upon the American merchants and manufacturers. But to reap the full benefit of this market, to extend its field and develop the vast dormant resources of the country, other measures, additional, are required. Circulars alone will rarely produce orders, the same with letters inquiring for "responsible firms" soliciting orders. Send the goods, or at least samples of them, and with them live, competent agents to reside here, and place the goods, and gather the productions of the country to send home. And as the market here will not warrant the outlay for separate establishments, at least not for some years to come, for each specialty or line of goods, an American wholesale and retail commission house for all kinds of American productions should be established at Tamatave, and a branch of the same, or another like house, at some point on the west coast. For obvious reasons such commission house should be restricted to American trade.

The next need is banking facility in some shape for exchange conveniences, nothing of the kind existing here. Yet with direct communication by steam such institution would not be indispensable at first.

Another requirement is that the American exporter should discard his rigid rules against giving credit to traders who handle his goods in foreign countries like this; it is not required to be extended to the consumers.

Without a change in this regard he can never compete with European merchants in this market, certainly, nor in any other foreign market.

Merchants are not to be found here who are willing to take all the risks and perform all the labor, exercising the energy and perseverance required to develop a new market for American goods, and to advance their money for the same with their orders, so long as eight to ten months must pass from date of orders before their goods can be received (as is now the case by lack of direct transportation facilities), while they are stocked, and can always be stocked, by European exporters, on six months' to a year's credit from date of arrival of the goods.

Referring to what I have said relative to the feasibility of developing a market here for nearly every kind of manufactured production of the States, I should add that the American trade with the island has always been and yet is almost entirely restricted, in the imports, to a wholesale trade in unbleached cotton cloth and refined petroleum oil. That the American firms engaged in this trade have been long established in it, understand well its routine and its requirements, and always keep this market fully supplied with their line of goods, which they send out in their own vessels (sail), but do not, as a rule, take freight for others. They are all honorable as well as respectable gentlemen, and won this market for their line of goods many years ago, sweeping out the similar goods of European production. Their hold they can and will keep, if they choose, despite competition; and they are entitled to it. So it is not this line of goods that the foregoing remarks refer to.

W. W. ROBINSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tamatave, July 3, 1885.

Imports and exports between Tamalave, Madagascar, and the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Unbleached cotton cloths.....bales..	700	\$40,787 42	.....	.....
Refined petroleum oil.....cases..	2,000	2,000 00	.....	.....
Sundries.....		360 40	.....	.....
Dry salted hides.....number..			55,880	\$148,157 76
India-rubber.....pounds..			84,469	34,630 52
Total.....		43,147 82	.....	182,788 28

ZANZIBAR.

In transmitting the following trade statements Consul F. M. Cheney writes, under date July 1, 1885:

This has been a very bad year for business. The great drought of last year caused a famine all along the coast and into the interior. The caravans of ivory could not get down to the coast, as they could not get food on the way for the porters.

Very heavy rains this season, and the crops are in a fine condition, so there is no fear of a famine this year. Great uneasiness is felt here at the action of the German Government in taking possession of a part of the country claimed by the Sultan of Zanzibar. He, the Sultan, has appealed to the treaty powers. Commercial treaties have been concluded lately with Italy and Belgium. They are the same as ours.

The principal American imports are brown sheetings, shirtings and drills, soap, and kerosene oil. We are having great competition from inferior cotton goods manufactured in India. The heavy American sheetings they have almost entirely driven from the market. You will see by the inclosed statement of imports and exports that the latter are greatly in excess of the former. More than half the American business is done by bills of exchange.

EXPORTS.

Ivory, cloves, gum copal, hides, goat-skins, red peppers, rubber, gum myrrh, aloes, and coir yarn form the principal exports. The total imports for the year are estimated at \$4,500,000, and the exports \$3,000,000.

The currency of the place is almost wholly the Indian rupee, valued at 47 cents. A duty of 5 per cent. is levied on all imports.

Imports from and exports to the United States.

Imports.		Exports.			
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Kerosene oil.....	\$79,000	Ivory.....	\$274,914 62	Clovestems.....	2,851 00
Domestics.....	180,000	Copal.....	91,491 48	Rubber.....	\$32,251 52
Shooks.....	1,809	Cloves.....	162,092 08	Whalebone.....	2,899 92
Soap.....	14,400	Red peppers.....	16,380 18	Gum myrrh.....	2,683 48
Biscuit.....	633	Ebony.....	3,037 33	Aloes.....	1,878 00
Clocks.....	1,600	Goat-skins.....	10,987 00	Shells, &c.....	743 39
Rosin.....	112	Dry hides.....	73,434 00		
Other articles.....	435	Salt.....	5,450 20	Total.....	682,729 92
Total.....	277,989	Coir yarn.....	1,635 72		

NAVIGATION.

Navigation at the port of Zanzibar for the year ending June 30, 1885.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....	.....	.....	2	1,200	2	1,200
	Madagascar.....	.....	.....	4	2,900	4	2,900
	Muscat.....	.....	.....	1	700	1	700
	India.....	.....	.....	1	500	1	500
English.....	India.....	27	36,600	6	4,600	33	41,200
Arab.....	India.....	18	21,500	.....	.....	18	21,500
	Muscat.....	3	2,800	.....	.....	3	2,800
	Madagascar.....	2	1,600	.....	.....	2	1,600
	Hamburg.....	2	1,600	10	4,500	12	6,100
German.....	Madagascar.....	2	1,600	.....	.....	2	1,600
French.....	Madagascar.....	3	2,800	.....	.....	3	2,800

CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....	.....	.....	5	5,200	5	3,200
	Madagascar.....	.....	.....	2	1,400	2	1,400
	Muscat.....	.....	.....	1	700	.....	700
English.....	India.....	27	36,600	4	3,200	31	39,800
	Mauritius.....	.....	.....	2	1,400	.....	1,400
Arab.....	India.....	18	21,500	.....	.....	18	21,500
	Muscat.....	3	2,800	.....	.....	3	2,800
	Madagascar.....	2	1,600	.....	.....	2	1,600
German.....	Hamburg.....	2	1,600	10	4,500	12	6,100
	Madagascar.....	2	1,600	.....	.....	2	1,600
French.....	France.....	3	2,800	.....	.....	3	2,800

A U S T R A L A S I A .

A U S T R A L I A .

N E W S O U T H W A L E S .

Report of Consul Griffin on the trade of New South Wales.

T H E W I N E T R A D E .

The quantity of wine imported into the colony of New South Wales during the year 1885 was 242,502 gallons, valued at \$654,510, against 208,241 gallons, valued at \$626,430, for the year 1884.

Of the wine imported for 1885, 214,158 gallons consisted of still wine and 28,344 gallons of champagne.

Of the still wine imported in 1884, 153,984 gallons are set down as coming from Britain, but a considerable portion of it came from France, Spain, and Italy, but, being shipped by way of London, was entered as British produce. Of the direct shipments the colony of Victoria furnished 12,165 gallons; South Australia, 7,456 gallons; Queensland, 3,116 gallons; Tasmania, 85 gallons; New Zealand, 59 gallons; Hong Kong, 77 gallons; China, 5 gallons; Manila, 50 gallons; Italy, 191 gallons; New Caledonia, 630 gallons; France, 4,990 gallons, and Germany, 977 gallons. Amongst the direct shipments of champagne, Britain furnished 22,890 gallons; France, 959 gallons; Victoria, 1,959 gallons; South Australia, 721 gallons; Queensland, 48 gallons; New Zealand, 67 gallons; Cape Colony, 301 gallons; New Caledonia, 64 gallons; Belgium, 65 gallons, and Germany, 152 gallons.

The following table shows the quantity and value of still and sparkling wine imported into the colony of New South Wales for each year from 1880 to 1885, inclusive.

Table showing the quantity and value of still and sparkling wine imported into the colony of New South Wales for each year from 1880 to 1885, inclusive.

Year.	Still wine.		Sparkling wine.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>	
1880.....	167,965	\$284,401	10,442	\$88,960
1881.....	199,630	369,250	19,092	144,860
1882.....	235,499	423,705	10,803	90,409
1883.....	237,478	485,290	30,179	246,075
1884.....	181,015	389,315	27,226	226,430
1885.....	214,158	430,000	28,344	254,550

CALIFORNIA WINES.

The fact that little or no California wine is used in New South Walés has been to me a curious subject of observation and inquiry ever since my arrival here. In the year 1882 only six gallons of American wine were entered at the customs. In 1883 the amount was 63 gallons, but in 1884 not a single gallon was imported. The imports for 1883 consisted of a few choice varieties of California champagne. The wine was sampled by the so-called experts, who spoke highly of its flavor, but at the same time said that it was not of sufficient alcoholic strength to become popular in this market. The wine failing to meet with a ready sale, no further effort appears to have been made to introduce it again. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the people here would continue the importation of the bad and adulterated wines of Europe if they were once made familiar with the superb quality of the American product. It is said, however, that American manufacturers are perfectly indifferent about cultivating a foreign trade for their wines so long as they are enabled to find a brisk and profitable market at home.

If the quality of California wine should continue to improve, it will not be long before it will be preferred even in Europe to the French wine. The soil and climate of California are perhaps better adapted for the production of wine than any other part of the world. The yield of grapes to the acre is extraordinary.

COLONIAL WINE.

New South Wales heretofore took the lead of all the other colonies, not only in the production of wine but in the average quantity to the acre; but as far as production is concerned, Victoria in the year 1884 became the first in the list, when she produced 723,560 gallons against 589,604 gallons for New South Wales; but the total product of the whole of Australasia is behind that of 1875, and would probably not amount to one-tenth of the average product of the State of California alone. A new impetus, however, has been given to the wine industry here on account of the prevailing opinion that the duties now charged on colonial wines will shortly be abolished or reduced to a minimum.

According to a telegram received here during the present month the different agent-generals of the colonies at London, who have for some time been strongly pressing the reduction of the wine duties upon the British Government, have at last succeeded in obtaining a promise that active steps shall be taken to secure the desired concession.

Mr. Griffith, the premier of Queensland, has telegraphed to the Victorian Government that the agent-general of his Government has been instructed to co-operate with his colleagues in making representations to the Imperial Government. The difficulty heretofore has been to secure united action on the part of the agents-general; but now this having been accomplished, the only difficulty in the way seems to be the opposition of the British distillers and the London agents of the continental wine-growers, who labor under the impression that the high alcoholic strength of Australian wines would lead to their substitution for spirits, and also for stronger kinds of European wines, such as port and sherry. The duties on the latter form an important item of imperial revenue, and the treasury officials very naturally view with suspicion any attempt to reduce it. Mr. Gladstone in 1860 reduced to a trifling figure the high duties on light wines, which for a century and a half shut out from Eng-

land the produce of the French vineyards. It was thought that his object was to provide a cure for intemperance by placing mild wines within the reach of the people. To France it opened up a market for one of her most important products, and there was an immediate extension of vine planting in that country. It is often said that almost any kind of wine is good enough for the English market, but there is little truth in the statement. It stands to reason and common sense that there would be much better demand for Australian wine, not only in England but everywhere else, if more pains were taken in its manufacture. It is possible, however, that much of the wine sold in England as Australian may have been manufactured somewhere else. Complaint, however, has become so general against the so-called colonial wine that a syndicate has been formed in London exclusively for the introduction of Australian wines, and Mr. Burgoyne, well known in connection with the London trade, has leased the old Dowgate bonded vaults for the purpose of storing Australian wine. These vaults are capable of holding over 10,000 hogsheads. The offices and cellars of the firm in Old Bond street are still to be retained. The block of buildings now in course of reconstruction will, when completed, be amongst the finest in London.

That the British Government is favorable to low duties on wines is shown by their admission of wines of 26° of alcoholic strength and under at 1 shilling (24 cents) per gallon. The duty on wine of 40° of spirit is 2s. 6d. (60 cents) per gallon. A tendency toward the reduction of duties was also shown by the favorable consideration given to the proposition submitted to the Anglo-Spanish convention to admit all Spanish wines up to 30° of alcoholic strength at 1 shilling (24 cents) per gallon. It is thought here that the reduction of the duties on colonial wines would lead to extensive vine planting throughout Australasia. Mr. Henry Bonnard, the executive secretary of the New South Wales commission at the Bordeaux international exhibition, however, is very bitterly opposed to the reduction of the duties. In a communication addressed to me under date of the 2d instant, he says.

If the colonies should succeed in bringing about a reduction of the duties on all colonial wines imported into Britain, the result will in the end be very different from what they expect, for it will encourage them more than ever to produce wines of high alcoholic strength, a practice which has already done so much to injure the colonial wine industry. There is, of course, in England a taste amongst the lower classes for strong drinks, such as brandy, whisky, and gin, but the climate there seems to create a preference for beer; therefore the consumption of wine will always be limited amongst the great mass of the English people. The higher classes prefer wine, but they want mild, soft wines, like those of France. Port and sherry are getting out of favor, owing principally to the spurious alcohol they contain.

Whether the duties are moderated or not, strong efforts will be made both here and in England to encourage the Australian wine industry. It is certain that the soil and climate of no inconsiderable portion of this great island continent are especially adapted to viticulture. The grape has been grown successfully in Queensland within three degrees of the tropics and as far south as the 38th parallel of south latitude in Victoria. There is an immense stretch of country in Australia from 1,200 to 2,000 feet above the sea where the climate resembles that of France and Italy.

The vineyards of New South Wales, and especially those in the valley of the Hunter River, appear to be in much better condition than those of any other part of Australia. It is claimed, however, that Victoria possesses the largest vineyards, and that the grape for wine purposes is cultivated to a higher degree of perfection there than in any of the

other colonies. The vine growers, however, of New South Wales are very much disposed to question the accuracy of the latter statement. For my own part I am inclined to give the preference to this colony, although I am free to confess that during my last visit to Victoria the season was not sufficiently advanced for the vineyards to put on a very attractive appearance.

VICTORIAN VINEYARDS.

The St. Hubert vineyard is said to be the largest and finest in Victoria. It is situated in the valley of the Upper Yarra, and contains about 300 acres of vines in one compact block. It is so highly cultivated that not a weed can be seen between the vines. One of the most interesting features connected with this vineyard is the many different varieties of grapes cultivated in it. M. de Charney, the well-known *vigneron*, visited the vineyard about the time of the Melbourne exhibition, and he was disposed to regard it as a magnificent experiment for the purpose of showing the best kinds of vines to be cultivated. He found the Sauvignon, of Bordeaux; the Peneaux, of Burgundy, and the Chossetas, of Fontainebleau, all growing with as much luxuriance as in their native homes. The ground was divided in large blocks or squares for each kind of grape. M. de Charney was surprised to learn that the wine made from these grapes preserved all the peculiar properties and flavor of the original, which, he said, was contrary to the law of assimilation and must sooner or later disappear, inasmuch as every species of vegetation, as well as every species of living beings, is modified by outward influences of soil, climate, habits, and food, and the transformation is more rapid as the organization of the individual is less perfect. He said:

It is evident that this vineyard, producing several wines, each of perfectly distinct character, will eventually produce only two types, the red and the white, which will bear uniform products and will no longer be similar to European wine, but will be Australian St. Hubert wines, but none the less delicious.

The largest vineyard in New South Wales belongs to Mr. J. T. Fallon, a gentleman who has had much experience in vine growing. His vineyard consists of 160 acres in the district of Albury, in the valley of the Murray, one of the finest streams in Australia. The Murray Valley vineyard produced last year 63,315 gallons of wine. The quality of the wine is said to be very superior, and when it is aged a little more it will be quite equal to the celebrated samples of Muscat, Burgundy, Tokay, and Cabernet that were sent to the international exhibition at Bordeaux in 1882. The average alcoholic strength of the wines Mr. Fallon exhibited at Bordeaux was 26.84 per cent. Some of his brown Muscat averaged 33 per cent. The average strength of French wines exhibited was 17 per cent., the highest being 24 per cent. The cost of cultivating Mr. Fallon's vineyard was estimated at £25 ($\$121\frac{66}{100}$) per acre. This wine carried off the silver medal. The selling price of his red wine is about 30 shillings ($\$7\frac{29}{100}$) per dozen bottles.

I am indebted to Mr. Bonnard for the following analysis of New South Wales wine:

Table showing analysis of New South Wales wine.

Names of exhibitors.	Analyzed wines.	Alcohol in weight.	Density.	Saccharine matters.	Tannin.	Bitartrate of potassium.	Acidity.	Mineral salts.	Sulphate of potassium.	Coloring matter.	Unanalyzed elements.	Total of solid elements in wine.
J. T. Fallon	Cabernet, 1869	121. 60	0. 992	5. 18	. 61	{ 2. 52 } { 0. 28 }	3. 86	3. 10	0. 62	0. 84	12. 0	29. 0
Do	Red, 1882 .....	.....	.....	.....	. 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. W. Macleay	Malbec, 1873	117. 60	0. 990	0. 82	. 64	{ 4. 32 } { 0. 48 }	5. 42	3. 40	. 60	0. 92	7. 20	23. 80
Dr. C. Mackay ...	Lambruscat, 1875	115. 23	0. 991	1. 14	. 48	{ 2. 84 } { 0. 31 }	4. 25	3. 37	. 64	0. 50	10. 37	23. 90
W. Wyndham ...	Hermitage, 1876	143.	0. 991	6. 96	. 88	{ 3. 82 } { 0. 42 }	5. 18	3. 48	. 52	0. 76	14. 48	36. 50
J. Kelman	do	106. 50	0. 993	0. 38	. 63	{ 2. 88 } { 0. 32 }	3. 12	3. 26	. 55	0. 86	12. 25	24. 25
Wyndeyer	Madeira, 1876	123.	0. 991	2. 40	. 18	{ 3. 08 } { 0. 33 }	3. 75	3. 26	. 48	(*)	8. 72	22. 20
Wilkinson	Hermitage, 1876	115.	0. 989	1. 98	. 10	{ 2. 80 } { 0. 31 }	3. 20	3. 47	. 44	(*)	8. 00	20. 30
G. Francis	Isabella, 1881	124.	1. 004	29. 45	. 60	{ 2. 25 } { 0. 25 }	5. 20	3. 62	. 54	0. 45	6. 04	48. 60
A. Munro	{ Hermitage, sweet, } { 1877. }	149. 50	1. 067	138. 80	. 68	{ 2. 06 } { 0. 20 }	4.	3. 90	. 61	0. 90	10. 85	160.
John Wyndham ..	Pineau noir, 1879 ...	103. 31	0. 990	1. 23	. 43	{ 3. 06 } { 0. 34 }	4. 40	4. 46	. 96	0. 48	10. 89	26. 25
Do	Red, 1882 .....	.....	.....	.....	. 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. Murray	do .....	.....	.....	.....	. 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* White wine.

At the international exhibition at Sydney the light wines of Australia were preferred to all others. M. Jules Joubert, who reported for the judges, stated that the wines, spirits, and liquors submitted were, with few exceptions, creditable alike to the countries whence they came and to the producers. The commission adjudicated upon some thousands of samples which were classed as follows:

1, Australian (light and full bodied); 2, French; 3, German; 4, Australian and Hungarian; 5, Italian; 6, Spanish and Portuguese; 7, sparkling wines—all nations; 8, brandies; 9, whiskies; 10, gin; 11, rum; 12, liquors. Judges were set apart for each group, there to form a quorum, the instructions from the commission being to classify the wines and to append to them numbers ranging from 1 to 4 to each separate section. The wines, spirits, and liquors were brought into the judges' room in wine glasses bearing a distinguishing number only. A list of wines, &c., to be judged on each day, containing besides the distinguishing numbers above mentioned, the nationality, age, name of grape, strength, where obtainable, quantity for sale, and price. The judges began their duties on the 22d of January and completed them on the 24th of March, after holding fifty-one meetings. The French wines, with four exceptions, were said to be in bad condition; the red wines from the same country were superior to the white, but the majority were harsh, heavy, and deficient in bouquet.

The competing colonial wines were from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. The wines were perfectly distinct in character. The climate and soil of

Victoria and New South Wales, more particularly as regards the Upper Yarra in the former and the valley of the Hunter in the latter, were found to produce wines assimilating to those of Burgoyne and Bordeaux, whereas those from the Murray and South Australia will become fair substitutes for Spanish, Portuguese, Madeira, and Cape wines. The exhibits from Queensland were few and inferior to those of the other colonies. Queensland rum, however, was declared to be of excellent quality. New Zealand excelled in wines, sirups, and liquors extracted from fruit other than the grape. The commission, in concluding its report, recommended that some of the cheap wines of Australia be sent to France for blending purposes.

The wine industry of the colony, notwithstanding the quality of the vintage and the great interest taken in it, both here and in England, has not advanced any since 1881. In fact, the quantity produced during 1885, as estimated by the inspector of distilleries here, was only 486,000 gallons, against 504,000 gallons for 1881.

The following table shows the quantity of wine produced in New South Wales for each year from 1881 to 1885, inclusive :

Table showing the quantity of wine produced in New South Wales for each year from 1881 to 1885, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.
	<i>Gallons.</i>
1881	504, 000
1882	513, 600
1883	543, 600
1884	589, 604
1885	486, 000

The vintage of 1886 will probably be smaller than that of 1885, although the grapes for table use are said to be of better quality and more abundant than usual.

The cultivation of grapes of Australia, and especially for the manufacture of wine, is, I think, an industry capable of vast expansion, but, strange to say, no successful attempt has ever been made here to manufacture raisins. The judges at Bordeaux expressed the opinion that the kind of grapes cultivated in Australia for wine-making purposes do not ripen fast enough, and the vintage being thus delayed, acquires a greater alcoholic strength than necessary. The grapes, moreover, do not gather, either from their skins or stalks, tannin enough to assist in making good wine. M. Bonard does not think that colonial wines improve after four or five years. He says, however, that the samples taken by him to Bordeaux and back were improved by the sea voyage. He thinks that they have more solid matter than California wines, but less acidity and color, and that those at present engaged in wine making in the colony continue to import the wrong kind of vines, and resolutely refuse to profit by the experience of others. He deprecates their attempts at making champagne and white wine, for which he says they have neither the requisite knowledge nor skill. He admits that their white wine is popular here, but says there is no great demand for any kind of white wine on the Continent, and that the colonists would find it much more advantageous to turn their attention to the manufacture of brandy, from the fact that it is almost impossible to obtain genuine spirits of wine in any part of Europe.

THE PHYLLOXERA.

The disease known as the *Phylloxera vastatrix* has made its appearance in various parts of Australia, and M. Bonard is apprehensive that unless some more effective means are adopted than at present the whole of the vineyards of this colony will eventually be destroyed. At the request of the New South Wales government he visited last year about 300 vineyards, and found that the insect existed in one district only. Since that time, he says, the disease has been distributed by roots and cuttings in all directions.

The *Phylloxera* appeared in Victoria in 1875, and was for a considerable period confined to the Geelong district and extended from Gheringhap to Germantown, a distance of 14 miles. An act of Parliament was passed in 1878 for the purpose of getting rid of the pest, but failing in its object, a subsequent act was passed by which the minister of agriculture was authorized to order, whenever it should be deemed necessary, the destruction of all vines found growing in infected districts.

Mr. Martin, the secretary for agriculture in Victoria, is confident that the disease in that colony is becoming less from year to year, but he is not prepared to say how soon it will be exterminated.

THE BEER TRADE.

The quantity of beer and ale imported into New South Wales during the year 1884 was 1,724,851 gallons, valued at \$1,465,715, against 1,591,113 gallons, valued at \$1,453,030, for the year 1883. Of the beers imported in 1884, 1,139,925 gallons were in bottles and 574,926 gallons in casks. Of the bottled beer Great Britain furnished 899,807 gallons, valued at \$1,125,995; Victoria, 64,195 gallons, valued at \$77,105; South Australia, 33,354 gallons, valued at \$45,485; Queensland, 11,029 gallons, valued at \$12,430; New Zealand, 8 gallons, valued at \$15; United States, 43,055 gallons, valued at \$54,445; New Caledonia, 8 gallons, valued at \$10; Belgium, 1,380 gallons, valued at \$1,820; and Germany, 86,829 gallons, valued at \$96,965. The imports from Britain declined from 951,829 gallons in 1883 to 899,809 gallons in 1884, and those from the United States increased from 4,125 gallons in 1883 to 43,055 in 1884.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and value of bottled beer and ale imported for each year from 1879 to 1884, inclusive:

Table showing the quantity and value of beer and ale imported in bottles into the colony of New South Wales for each year from 1879 to 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Gallons.</i>			<i>Gallons.</i>	
1879	762,031	\$830,870	1882	926,075	\$977,200
1880	678,172	507,405	1883	1,072,783	1,164,375
1881	562,958	615,270	1884	1,139,925	1,313,485

The following table shows the quantity and value of bottled beer and ale imported into New South Wales from Great Britain for each year from 1879 to 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Gallons.</i>			<i>Gallons.</i>	
1879	667,983	\$721,420	1882	809,550	\$845,320
1880	597,675	474,695	1883	951,892	1,019,165
1881	470,093	505,680	1884	899,809	1,005,995

The quantity imported from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1885, was 799,655 gallons, valued at \$865,895.

The demand for malt liquors here continues brisk and steady, and especially for favorite brands. Messrs. De Lessa, Crowe & Co., of London, report under date of the 2d of November, 1885, as follows :

The remarkable and steady increase of export of beer to Australasia, to which we have lately drawn attention, still continues, and in spite of this our reports from the colonies are encouraging, prices being sustained and shipments going off without difficulty on arrival. We have received telegraphic orders for considerable extra supplies of the two leading brands from some of the Australian ports during the month. These are satisfactory features, showing that in spite of droughts, low price of wool, and temporary depression the trade of the colonies is a sound one, and that the improvements in brewing which have taken place there do not destroy the demand for fine beers. It is observable, however, that inferior ales are now becoming far more difficult of sale than formerly.

During the month of September, 1885, 8,153 barrels of beer were imported into Australia, against 7,256 barrels for the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The beer imported in casks or barrels and sold here on draught is not so popular as that imported in bottles. Of the 574,926 gallons of beer imported in casks or barrels into New South Wales in 1884, Britain furnished 464,782 gallons; Victoria, 52,391 gallons; South Australia, 47,085 gallons; Queensland, 1,178 gallons; Tasmania, 5,008 gallons; New Zealand, 2,186 gallons; United States 16, and Germany 284 gallons.

The following table shows the quantity and value of ale and beer imported into New South Wales in casks from all countries from 1879 to 1884, inclusive.

Table showing the quantity and value of ale and beer imported into New South Wales in casks from all countries from 1879 to 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Gallons.</i>			<i>Gallons.</i>	
1879	631, 225	\$397, 455	1882	397, 275	\$222, 540
1880	585, 655	342, 165	1883	518, 330	288, 655
1881	510, 384	312, 235	1884	574, 926	301, 340

It will be seen from the above table that the quantity has not increased since 1879, for in that year it was 631,225 gallons, whereas in 1884 it was 574,926 gallons.

BRITISH BOTTLED BEER.

The method employed by the British in bottling beer is different from that in the United States. The process is not only more expensive, but the bottles are much heavier, and have not the attractive labels of the American manufacturers. Although the terms "beer" and "ale" are used here as synonymous, there is of course a difference, especially in regard to the method of brewing. The two substances, however, are essentially the same until the yeast is added. English, or British, ale is the product of what is called upper fermentation. It is said that in the process of manufacturing English beer the wort, or malt, is started at a temperature of more than 50° Fahrenheit. The fermentation, or conversion of the saccharine matter, being pushed forward rapidly, the yeast and clearings rise to the surface, and a considerable quantity of soluble gluten is left in the liquor, which upon exposure to the air has a tendency to cause the alcohol to ferment into vinegar and sour the beer. Lager, or Bavarian beer, on the other hand, is manufactured by a slower process. Mr. G. Pomeroy Keese, a high authority on the subject, states that in the

manufacture of this kind of beer the wort is started at a temperature under 50° Fahrenheit, with free exposure to the air, by a kind of yeast which produces oxidation by a slow combustion. Less alcohol is produced. The product of oxidation is carried with this, under yeast, to the bottom, as a sediment, and there is little gluten left to start the conversion of alcohol into vinegar. This is the lager beer, or store beer, of Bavaria, as distinguished from the *schenk-bier*, for immediate sale in winter, and its brewing was confined by law to the cool weather between October and April. The same authority states that American brewers use the word "beer" as synonymous with the above, but refrigerating methods enable them to disregard the outside temperature. It is well enough to mention here that in the slower process of fermentation much more nourishment is left in the beer, and the fermentation which follows develops a certain amount of carbonic acid gas. This gas is retained and the beer is kept clear. Ale, on the contrary, unless allowed to ferment in bottles, contains little or no carbonic acid gas, and, if brought below a temperature of about 65°, becomes flat and cloudy, and it must be brewed strong to enable it to stand transportation and storage. English ale contains fully 9 per cent. of alcohol, whereas American lager beer seldom contains more than 4 or 4½ per cent. of alcohol. Of imported ales Bass's pale ale is the most generally used in the Australasian colonies. Next to that comes Tennant's, then Allsops's, McEwan's, and others. Those who purchase Bass's ale do not inquire for it as such, but ask for the bottled. For instance, Foster's ale is Bass's ale bottled by Foster. There are other popular bottlers, but Foster's has the run. Another method of distinguishing ale is by the brand; for instance, the Bull Dog, the Bugle brand, &c. I give below a list of the principal brands of imported ales sold in this market: Foster, Bugle brand; Tennant's, T brand; Danke's; Jeffrey's, Castle brand; Reed's, Bull Dog's head brand; McEwan's, Globe brand; Porter's, &c.

The following are the Sydney agents for some of the best known brands of English or British beers:

Kind.	Name and address of agents.
Foster's bottled.....	Messrs. W. Balchin, Johnston & Co., Bond street.
Reed's bottled.....	Messrs. Catten & Co., George street.
Tennant's bottled.....	I. Gilchrist & Co., O'Connell street.
Porter's bottled.....	Messrs. Catten & Co., George street.
McEwan's bottled.....	Messrs. Peyton, Dowling & Orun.
Aiken's bottled.....	Robert Philips & Co.
Danke's bottled.....	Harbottle & Co., Pitt street.
Jeffrey's bottled.....	Dangar, Gedge & Co., Macquarie Place.

STOUT.

Very little stout is imported here in casks, the great bulk coming in bottles. It is not kept on draught in any of the hotels or bars. The following are the names of the principal brands of bottled stout sold here: Hall's Boarshead brand, Edmunds' Pighead brand, Foster's Bugle brand, Fish brand, Danke's, McEwan's Globe, &c.

AMERICAN BEER.

The value of the imports of American lager beer into New South Wales has increased so rapidly during the last few years that the industry bids fair to swell to very large proportions. The people here are beginning to find out that American beers are much better adapted to this climate than those of English make.

It has been noticed that American beer is not only far more nourishing than English ale but is of a much finer flavor. It does not contain, as I have said previously, so large a proportion of alcohol as the English and other imported beers, and is also free from their stupefying and deleterious effects; moreover, it has been found to stand export quite as well as the English article. Although a larger quantity of beer is manufactured in Great Britain than in the United States, the growth of the industry in the latter country has been far greater than in the former. It has recently been pointed out by Mr. L. Sackville-West, the British minister at Washington, that the consumption of beer in the United States has increased during the last forty years at the rate of 642 per cent. per head, while spirits had decreased during the same period at the rate of 40 per cent. per head. The extraordinary growth of the American industry is in great measure to be attributed to the superb quality of their beer, and to the low prices at which the manufacturers are enabled to supply it. The American breweries are admitted to be more complete and better equipped in every way than any others in the world. Their refrigerating machines and other cooling appliances have never been equaled by anything of the kind in Europe. Besides, several of the American breweries are conducted on a much larger scale than any of the European establishments.

Attention was directed to the superb quality of American beer during the Sydney International Exhibition in 1879. That of George Bechtel, of New York, received the first degree of merit. It was praised for its rich amber color, full flavor, and fine hop aroma. The commission also highly commended the beer of Wise & Co., of Chicago, Ill. The fact that American beer was used in preference to any other by the passengers on the Pacific Mail steamers running between San Francisco and Australia did much toward making it popular here. It soon became very generally advertised throughout the colonies, and now the leading hotel and saloon-keepers are vying with one another in pushing the various brands of Anheuser-Busch & Co., Clausen & Co., Philip Best & Co., and others. R. Towns & Co. are the Sydney agents for the original Budweiser beer of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association; Butcher, Fehon & Co., of Pitt street, sell the Saint Louis Standard lager beer; Barron, Moxham & Co. sell "W. J. Lemp's Saint Louis beer"; Walker Lemon & Co., Clausen's New York beer; and S. Marks, the Chicago Star lager beer. The recent publication of a series of valuable papers in the New York Australasian, on the manufacture and export of American beer, has also, I think, done much to give an impetus to the trade, for the papers referred to have been extensively copied in the colonies.

During the year 1883 the quantity of beer imported from the United States into New South Wales was only 4,125 gallons, valued at \$4,795, but in the year 1884, as I have said previously, the quantity increased to 43,055 gallons and the value to \$53,445.

The following table shows the quantity and value of bottled beer imported into New South Wales from the United States for each year since 1880.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	
1880.....	1,777	\$1,500
1881.....	2,634	3,135
1882.....	4,434	5,115
1883.....	4,125	4,775
1884.....	43,055	53,445

The returns for the present year indicate that the imports of American beer will be in excess of those of 1884. The imports from the 1st of January to the 30th of July amounted to 29,738 gallons, valued at \$35,950.

NEEDS OF THE MARKET.

There are a large number of favorite brands of American beer, which could, I think, be advantageously introduced here. For instance, a brisk demand has been created in Melbourne for the brand called Liebotshaner, which ought to sell readily in Sydney. It is said to be made after the Bohemian process. Its color is very pale, being brewed of the choicest quality of malt. It has a fine fruity flavor, and a wine-like taste. Then there is another brand of beer called "pale lager." It is of light amber color, with a small percentage of alcohol, especially adapted for hot seasons and for the use of ladies. Then there is the Faust beer, which I have not seen in this market. This brand was brewed originally for the establishment of A. E. Faust, of Saint Louis, but is now supplied to the general trade in America. It resembles the "Standard" beer, and is not drawn for bottling purposes until after a storage of four months.

Now that American lager beer has found a lodgement in the colonies there is no good reason why some of the stronger ales could not be introduced, especially as the colonists are very partial to what are called "heavy-headed beers;" but it is well enough to remember that the quantity of alcohol required to give additional strength to these beers materially lessens their health-giving properties.

Of the stronger American beers which would find a ready market here, I will mention the "Erlander" brand. This beer is of a dark rich color, and bears a close resemblance to English porter and stout, but is greatly superior to the latter, both in flavor and nourishing qualities. It is gratifying to me to be able to remark that the prejudice existing against American liquors in the British colonies is gradually being overcome. Some years ago when American whiskies were first introduced into British Columbia they met with such determined opposition that the importers despaired of making any headway whatever, but in time the prejudice was overcome, and the result is that the people of that colony now prefer American whisky to any other kind. The prejudice against American beer here is also overcome in the same way.

GERMAN BEER.

The imports of German beer into New South Wales are in excess of those from the United States. During the year 1884 the German imports consisted of 86,829 gallons, valued at \$96,965, but it is thought that the superior quality of American beer will soon push the other from the market. The low price at which German beer is sold is one of the reasons of its popularity, and at present the American importers are not able to compete in price with the German article. The charges on all business transactions with Europe, such as freight, commission, insurance, exchange, &c., in spite of the greater distance and risk, are much less than with the United States. The fact that American importers have been enabled to find a market for their merchandise in these colonies under such circumstances is itself an evidence of the superiority of American products.

COLONIAL BEER.

There are about sixty breweries in the colony of New South Wales, one-half of which are located in the city of Sydney and the vicinity. Nearly all the breweries, with perhaps one or two exceptions, have proved to be great sources of wealth to their owners. There is no excise duty on their products, and the government does everything in its power to protect them by charging high duties on imported beers, and moderate duties on malt, hops, sugar, and other materials used in the manufacture of beer. The colonial beer is nothing like as good as the imported article. In the first place, the breweries are sadly in need of improved machinery, like that used in the United States. In the second place, the water is not suitable for beer-making purposes, as it is not rich enough in carbonates. I am indebted to Professor Liversidge, of the Sydney University, for the following analysis of the water used in the principal brewing establishments in New South Wales:

Analysis of waters—Sydney and South Creek.

Constituents.	Sydney.	South Creek.
	<i>Grains per gallon.</i>	<i>Grains per gallon.</i>
Chloride of sodium (common salt).....	2.863	27.72
Chloride of potassium.....	0.112	.....
Chloride of magnesium.....	0.118	3.45
Chloride of magnesia.....	0.059	2.48
Sulphate of magnesia.....	0.128	.....
Sulphate of lime.....	0.233	1.10
Silica.....	0.222	1.10
Peroxide of iron with trace of phosphate of lime.....	0.082	.....
Carbonate of lime.....	.....	2.00
Total inorganic matter.....	3.817	35.85

The subjoined tables of British waters are given for comparison. It will be seen at a glance how much richer they are in properties needed for enriching beer, such as carbonates of lime, sulphates, &c. It is well enough to mention here, however, that soft water is often improved by the addition of salt, gypsum, &c.

Analysis of London waters.

Constituents.	Thames water.	Kent water.
	<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Grains.</i>
Carbonate of lime.....	10.90	7.02
Sulphate of lime.....	3.26	11.03
Calcium nitrate.....	Trace.	.07
Magnesium carbonate.....	1.17	3.42
Sodium chloride.....	1.40	3.50
Sodium sulphate.....	.18	.....
Potassium chloride.....	.....	.44
Potassium sulphate.....	.61	.70
Silica.....	.45	.76
Iron oxide, alumina, and phosphates.....	.67	Trace.
Organic matter.....	3.07	2.61
Grains per gallon.....	21.71	29.54

Analysis of water used by Bass & Co.

Calcium carbonate.....	9.93
Calcium sulphate.....	54.40
Calcium chloride.....	13.28
Magnesium sulphate.....	.83
	78.44

The water used at Burton is from wells, and not from the Trent, as commonly supposed.

Analysis of water used by Allsop & Sons in the manufacture of their beer.

	Grains per gallon.
Sodium chloride.....	10.12
Potassium sulphate.....	7.65
Calcium sulphate.....	18.96
Magnesium sulphate.....	9.95
Calcium carbonate.....	15.51
Magnesium carbonate.....	1.70
Iron carbonate.....	.60
Silica.....	.70
Total.....	65.28

The water used by Tetley & Son, Leeds, has the following solid constituents:

	Grains per gallon.
Calcium carbonate magnesium.....	19.78
Iron carbonate.....	.93
Calcium sulphate.....	4.97
Sodium sulphate.....	13.09
Magnesium sulphate.....	9.73
Sodium chloride.....	7.11
Magnesium chloride.....	4.74
Loss.....	1.72
Total.....	62.07

The beer manufactured in Victoria and Tasmania is believed to be of better quality than that of New South Wales, but the industry in neither colony is as remunerative as in New South Wales.

The breweries, both in Victoria and in this colony, are not under the supervision of the Government, and it is difficult to obtain a correct statement of the quantity of beer manufactured by them. The quantity is about the same in both colonies, as the estimates, made by the inspectors of distilleries, differ very little.

The estimate for Victoria for 1884 was given at 13,112,000 gallons, against 13,360,000 gallons for 1883. The quantity of beer manufactured in New South Wales during the year 1884 was estimated by Mr. Barney, inspector of distilleries at Sydney, at 13,068,920 gallons.

I am indebted to that gentleman for the following table, showing the growth of the industry since 1881, according to the report received by him from the different breweries in the colony:

Table prepared by the chief inspector of distilleries at Sydney, estimating the quantity of beer or ale manufactured in the colony of New South Wales for each year from 1881 to 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.
	Gallons.
1881.....	9,642,800
1882.....	10,800,000
1883.....	12,175,300
1884.....	13,068,920

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The duty charged on all kinds of beer imported into New South Wales in bottles is 9*d.* (18 cents) per gallon, and 6*d.* (12 cents) per gallon in casks. The duty in New Zealand in bottles is 1*s.* 6*d.* (36 cents) per gallon, and 1*s.* 3*d.* (30 cents) per gallon in casks. South Australia charges 9*d.* (18

cents) per gallon, whether in casks or bottles. The duty in Tasmania is 1s. (24 cents) per gallon in bottles, and 9*d.* (18 cents) per gallon in casks. West Australia charges 9*d.* (18 cents) per gallon in both casks and bottles. The duty in Victoria is 9*d.* (18 cents) per gallon in bottles, and 6*d.* (12 cents) per gallon in casks.

HOPS.

The total quantity of hops imported into New South Wales during the year 1884 was 709,973 pounds, valued at \$253,675, against 868,855 pounds valued at \$365,550 for 1883. Of the imports for 1884 Britain furnished 201,233 pounds; United States, 108,599 pounds; Tasmania, 201,654 pounds; Victoria, 84,388 pounds; South Australia, 22,589 pounds; Queensland, 337 pounds; New Zealand, 79,432 pounds; Italy, 11,741 pounds; total, 709,973 pounds.

Hops grow very well in Tasmania, and it is said that they can be exported to Britain at a cost not to exceed 1s. 6*d.* (36 cents) per 100 pounds (which is considerably less than the cost of freight on hops from Kent to London). The price of hops is fluctuating. It has been known to advance to as high as \$1.20 per pound, and then decline suddenly to 12 cents per pound.

One of the reasons for this is that they are only used for one purpose, and as they deteriorate rapidly by age, a good season in Germany or England would cause the price to decline at once, not only in Europe, but in the United States and elsewhere.

MALT.

The bulk of the malt imported into the colony comes from Great Britain and the remainder from New Zealand and the other Australasian colonies. During the year 1884 the total imports of malt into New South Wales amounted to 484,188 bushels, valued at \$752,390, against 327,622 bushels, valued at \$515,220, for 1883. Of the imports for 1884 Britain furnished 308,456 bushels, valued at \$586,050; New Zealand, 112,755 bushels, valued at \$52,510; Victoria, 52,000 bushels, valued at \$89,310; South Australia, 8,872 bushels, valued at \$21,470; Queensland, 875 bushels, valued at \$1,315; Tasmania, 1,200 bushels; value \$1,710; Germany, 30 bushels, value \$25.

BARLEY.

The barley imports come from the neighboring colonies and from the United States. The total imports of barley for the year ended December 31, 1884, amounted to 128,618 bushels, valued at \$94,925. Of this amount the United States furnished 49,077 bushels; Victoria, 40,493 bushels; South Australia, 6,087 bushels; Tasmania, 355 bushels; and New Zealand, 24,662 bushels.

THE PRICE OF BEER.

The large profits made both by the wholesale and retail dealers in American beer, together with the high cost of freight and the absence of a direct medium of exchange between Australia and the United States, are the principal obstacles in the way of increasing the trade to very large proportions. The American beers bring the highest price on account of their superb quality. Messrs. R. Towns & Co., the Syd-

ney agents, sell the Saint Louis "Budweiser" at wholesale at 11 shillings (\$2.67) per 1 dozen quart bottles, and pints at 7s. (\$1.70) per dozen duty paid.

The agents of Flensburg beer charge 9s. 6d. (\$2.31) per dozen quarts. Some German brands sell as low as 8s. (\$1.94) per dozen quarts, and 5s. 3d. (\$1.27) per dozen pints. The various brands of Saint Louis, New York, Milwaukee, and Chicago beer fluctuate between 11s. and 12s. per dozen quarts, duty paid.

The following are the Sydney prices of some of the principal brands of British beer: Foster's ale, 10s. 6d. (\$2.55) per dozen; stout, 9s. 6d. (\$2.31), Reid's ale, 10s. 6d., (\$6.55) per dozen; stout 9d. 6s. (\$2.31) Tennant's ale, 8s. 3d. (\$2) per dozen; McEwan's, 8s. 3d. (\$2) per dozen; stout, 7s. 6d. (\$1.82); Dank's ale, 10s. 2d. (\$2.49); stout, 9s. 3d. (\$2.25); Porter's ale, 10s. 6d. per dozen (\$2.55); stout, 10s. (\$2.43); Hall's ale, 9s. 6d. per dozen (\$2.31); stout, 9s. 6d. (\$2.31) per dozen. These beers, if bought in bond, would be 1s. 6d. (36 cents) per dozen less.

R. Towns & Co., who are the largest importers of American beer in Sydney, estimate the exports of the Anheuser-Busch Association of Saint Louis to Australia at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bottles per annum. They state that the Budweiser brand has the run at present, although a number of other brands of American beers are becoming very popular.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sydney, New South Wales, December 28, 1885.

THE HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY TRADE.

Although there was a slight falling off in the value of the imports of hardware into the colony of New South Wales during 1884, the trade began to rally again in the beginning of the present year, and has steadily increased ever since, and especially with the United States. The direct American imports are, however, very small when compared with those from Great Britain, but it must be borne in mind that no inconsiderable quantity of American hardware is shipped here by way of London, and appears in the customs returns as coming from Britain.

The total value of the imports of hardware into New South Wales from all countries during the year 1884 was \$3,584,460, against \$3,968,110 for 1883. These imports, however, do not include many articles sold by dealers in hardware, such as cutlery, iron and steel nails, brass and iron castings, steam-fittings, plain and galvanized wire fencing, iron pipes, iron and steel bars, tinware, tin plates, galvanized manufactures, surgical and scientific instruments, fire-arms, grindery, agricultural implements, machinery, &c. If these articles were added, the total value of the imports would amount to a sum not less than \$10,000,000. The value of the imports of cutlery for the year 1884 was \$277,545; the value of iron and steel nails for the same period was \$275,445; castings, \$2,157,000, of which last \$1,899,050 consisted of galvanized ware and \$258,050 of iron. The value of iron pipes was \$354,650; plain wire, \$479,420; galvanized wire, \$31,775; iron and steel, \$1,637,225; tinware, \$110,095; tin plates, \$175,605; surgical instruments, \$32,610; optical instruments, \$28,065; scientific instruments, \$74,685; fire-arms, \$164,635; grindery, \$196,075; lamp-ware, \$221,355; machinery, \$2,887,185.

The articles usually called hardware are edge-tools, axes, hatchets, planes, chisels, hammers, saws, monkey-wrenches, locks, door-knobs, latches, fastenings for shutters, iron buckets, wringers, mangles, stoves, pots, kettles, and other cooking utensils; meat-choppers, bells, roller-skates, &c.

Table showing the quantity and value of hardware imported into New South Wales for each year from 1875 to 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Packages.</i>			<i>Packages.</i>	
1875	44,245	\$1,867,860	1880	62,011	\$1,863,805
1876	47,579	1,800,790	1881	96,948	2,714,845
1877	64,690	1,788,170	1882	134,068	3,689,200
1878	93,488	2,310,990	1883	125,195	3,968,110
1879	81,728	2,376,995	1884	126,874	3,584,460

The value of direct imports from the United States during the year 1884 is set down in the customs returns at \$452,985, against \$510,005 for 1883.

Quantity and value of hardware imported direct from the United States into New South Wales for each year since 1877.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Packages.</i>			<i>Packages.</i>	
1877	10,012	\$179,710	1881	15,659	\$409,300
1878	10,113	187,400	1882	18,429	436,120
1879	13,241	326,020	1883	20,170	510,005
1880	10,703	284,190	1884	29,146	452,985

The value of the imports of hardware into the colony from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1885, was \$1,424,860. The total value of the direct imports from the United States during the same period was \$252,400. The absence of a direct medium of exchange with the United States is one of the principal obstacles in the way of American trade with these colonies. Another obstacle is the want of a more frequent steam service with the American ports; but, in spite of these and other disadvantages under which the American importer labors, it is gratifying to know that a large number of American products, such as axes, hatchets, chisels, planes, and all kinds of edge-tools, castings, cutlery, &c., have taken such a hold on the market that they may be said to have distanced all competitors.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOODS.

The British manufacturers don't like to acknowledge the superiority of American hardware, and while they have utterly failed to keep it out of the market they are very persistent in asserting their ability to produce articles quite as good as the American ones. Every effort, however, in that direction has thus far proved a failure. Some of their best houses have recently been complaining very bitterly of a prejudice in favor of the American products, not only in New South Wales but throughout the colonies. They state that if the Australian hardware dealers will furnish them with American patterns they will undertake to produce articles precisely like them, and at about the same price.

The firm of John Yates & Co., one of the best-known hardware manufacturers in Britain, in a recent letter to the London Ironmonger, took exception to the emphatic statement of Ford & Bros., of South Africa, that the American axes are the only ones worth sending to the colonies.

Messrs. Yates & Co. said:

It is useless for us to be continually stating that we can make axes equal to American ones without having these statements put to the test. As your correspondent states, if these axes can be made, and packed, and the price be the same as the American, we should hear very little more of "prejudice." This is what we doubt. What we propose is this: Let Ford Brothers send us an order for a case of wedge axes; we will send it out on these conditions, that if the axes do not turn out like the American ones, in shape, finish, &c., they shall return the axes to us, with the case of one dozen axes of American manufacture, which they say are superior. We will pay all expenses connected with this transaction. Our axes and the American axes shall be examined by an independent party, and a report shall be made, through your columns, of the result. As we wish to have the axes here so that the difference can be pointed out and shown to an independent party, let us have something before us which will definitely prove the argument. Our make of tools is very well known, and we don't think there should be any difficulty in selling our axes if it was not for the prejudice we complain of.

This thing has been tried over and over again by British manufacturers, and with such indifferent success that it is a matter of surprise that the attempt should be so often repeated. An English ax bears about as much resemblance to the American as the base counterfeit to the genuine golden coin.

The editor of the Ironmonger has been forced to admit that the American axes have the run, not only in South Africa but in all the British colonies. In a recent number of his paper he devotes considerable space to the subject of American hardware, and gives the opinion of a gentleman whom he describes as "a thoroughly practical Australian, of English birth and sympathies, now in London, but who has spent the greater part of his life in the antipodes." As the article has attracted much attention in Australia, and appears to state the case very fairly, I have thought to reproduce it here:

I can fully indorse (said the gentleman to the reporter of the Ironmonger) all that has been said about the marked superiority of American axes over those of English make, and I believe that every disinterested person would do the same. To talk about prejudice in the matter as being the cause of the preference for America is simply nonsense. When the Americans first came to Australia they had as stiff a job as ever they could have expected to have, but they stuck to it with a vigorous determination which was much to be admired, and as they presented the colonists with an ax which was practically a new revelation to them, it is not surprising that they began to get a footing. The character of their ax was not so widely different from the English ax as might be supposed, but the chief points were a peculiar shape of the handle, which gave the man working with it a much greater purchase over it, and also in the shape and temper of the ax, which also gave a great advantage, notwithstanding that the points of difference were apparently so small and insignificant. To illustrate this I should require drawings, but as they are not at hand it will be sufficient if I say that a comparison between the English ax as originally made (and some makers still continue to make them) and the American ax would fully show what I mean. Yet, in spite of this, the English makers pooh-poohed the Americans, and prided themselves upon their long-established position in the market, with what result we all know. But, to come down from the general to the particular, I could quote several instances of how the English makers have lost trade simply and solely by their disregard for the minor points in making an article; but one will answer the purpose. We have in Australia what we call a "long-handled shovel"; I believe it is not used in this country. Well, as the Americans make it, it is a very convenient tool to work with, but as the English make it—and they, assumedly, copy the American pattern—it would be necessary to sit down to work with it as it should be used. The result of this I need hardly point out. Why it should be so I cannot understand, except that the English makers will not trouble themselves to depart from what they believe to be the proper course. They get a pattern to work from and follow it in its general details, but they say this little point and that little bend are of no consequence, and, as to make them would perhaps be some trouble, they pass them by,

and turn out a thing which is of no use to the colonists, and which they will not have at any price, for no other reason than the negligence of the makers to attend to those little details. And it is not merely so with regard to axes, shovels, and spades, but in other goods also.

It was the same thing in regard to scissors, both for the household and for tailors' use; and when the foreigners, as they may be termed, came to the colonies with their wares they encountered much opposition, but that has now largely died out. The same applies to lath-axes, shingle-axes, carpenters' claw-hammers, saws, and in such small things as hat and coat hooks, besides others which I have not mentioned. The fact of the matter is the colonists are better educated than they were, and they want something light and ornamental as well as useful; and, without their having sought it from the Americans, they (the Americans) have brought it to them. This latter fact, and its why and wherefore, seem to be utterly forgotten or overlooked by the English makers. It may be a delicate point to touch upon, but I cannot help remarking that the Americans seem in many respects more suited to meet the requirements of the colonists than the English do, and I say this from my own knowledge of them, having lived amongst them two or three years. They are all more or less technically educated, and they take a deep interest in all things pertaining to them. I remember, while living in Hong-Kong, that the American ambassador often set up a column or two of type for mere amusement, whilst one of the missionaries from the States was as good a practical carpenter as ever I met with.

Can the same sort of thing be said about the English manufacturers? So far from educating themselves up to the necessities of the times, they seem most unwilling to advance, and they do not move except when they cannot help themselves, or at such times when they have nearly lost their markets. My impression is that if the Australian trade is to be kept by this country, a very different class of men to those now engaged in the task will have to steer the ship. What English makers ought to do is to travel, and make themselves perfectly acquainted with colonial necessities, and then, having done that, to go back to their works and pay personal attention to the production of the articles that are required. I do not think I can advise them to do anything better than this.

AMERICAN HARDWARE.

A large number of other American articles could very well have been included in the list, such as locks, door-knobs, keys, horseshoe-nails, plated ware, &c. It is perhaps not generally known that nearly all the recent improvements in what is called shelf hardware originated in the United States. Amongst the articles that have taken a strong hold on the market are all kinds of locks with flat, slender keys. The keys made by the Yale Lock Company, of Stamford, Conn., are of rolled steel, nickel-plated, and no thicker than 5-100th part of an inch. The Yale Company also make the "Standard locks," so popular here. These locks are provided with steel tumblers and the flat nickel-plated keys referred to. The general post-office, and indeed nearly all the public buildings in Sydney, are furnished with American locks, many of which are supplied by the Yale Lock Company. The same company also supply the Australian market with screwless door-knobs and spindles. It is interesting to note that the invention of the screwless door-knob and spindle originated in California, where they were first used.

The various kinds of locks made by the Eagle Company have a large sale here. The locks, however, of Russell & Erwin, of New York, are perhaps in greater demand here than any of the others, partly on account of their low price and superb quality, and from the fact that during the last eight years the agents of this firm have thoroughly canvassed the colonies and made themselves familiar with the kind of locks best suited to the market.

The American pumps are preferred to all others; those made by Douglas & Co., of Middletown, Conn., being very popular. This firm has also succeeded in introducing their hydraulic rams, garden engines, and street-washers in various parts of Australia. The American meat-choppers are fast superseding the English ones. Those of the Enterprise Manufactur-

ing Company, of Philadelphia, seem to have the run at present. Unlike the English machines, the American choppers do not grind the meat, but chop it. These choppers are especially desired for making sausage-meat, mince-meat, beef tea, hog's-head cheese, chicken salad, &c. The American metallic washboards, monkey-wrenches, and wind-mills are preferred to those of any other manufacture. The "North Star" washboard, manufactured at Chicago, Ill., is also in very general use. This washboard is of hard, durable wood, and is said to be the only double board made of a single sheet of zinc, both sides alike. The fluting is deep enough to hold a good supply of water, and the frame, instead of being fastened with nails, is held together with an iron bolt, running through a tube formed on the lower edge of the zinc, binding the whole together in the firmest possible manner. The lever wrench made at Hamilton, Ohio, is said to be the best in use. It is certain that no English wrench will begin to compare with it. The flour sifters, socket framing chisels, plane irons, wire cutters, are all from the United States or else made after American patterns. There is a general demand in Australia for the combined "wire cutter and plier" for putting up iron fences. It would be impossible to include within the limits of this report all the articles of American manufacture which have made their way into this market. Some mention, however, should be made of the various kinds of scales, weighing machines, &c., and of iron safes, ice machines, rock drills, paper cutters, emery wheels, wagon skein, writing machines, wood-working machines, &c.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF AMERICAN TRADE.

The United States labors under many disadvantages in competing with Britain for the Australasian trade. The chief obstacle, however, is the want of anything like reciprocity between the two countries. There is not one of the colonies that is not anxious to trade with America, and this is especially the case with New South Wales. She has recently taken the lead in commercial matters, and is very likely to keep it. The total results of her export and import trade during the year 1884 amounted to \$205,292,055, against \$176,260,490 for Victoria. During the year New South Wales imported from all countries \$114,034,925, whilst Victoria imported only \$96,008,165. The exports of New South Wales were \$92,257,530, and the exports of Victoria were \$80,252,225. This vast trade, with the exception of a small portion enjoyed by the United States and a few other countries, is monopolized by Britain.

If we wish to secure to ourselves any considerable proportion of this trade we shall be compelled to establish a more frequent steam service, and at the same time reform altogether our present system of banking with the colonies.

In regard to steam communication I am free to confess that the outlook at present is not very encouraging.

The goods that reach here from San Francisco, unless the direct service should be continued, will have to be transshipped at Honolulu. This will not only increase the cost of freight, but will put the importer to great inconvenience through the delay incident to the transshipment of his goods. Besides many kinds of merchandise, such as fine articles of hardware, canned goods, &c., would, in all probability, be seriously injured during the transshipment.

The voyage from San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamers occupies about 28 days, and it is not thought that the time will be shortened by the Union and Oceanic steamers. What is wanted, however, is a much

faster service than that proposed by either line. A powerful steamer like the Oregon or Arizona could easily make the voyage between San Francisco and Sydney in 16 days. But whether we are to have a faster and more frequent service or not, it is certain that the American trade with Australia is increasing. There are now more sailing vessels loading both at New York and San Francisco for the Australian ports than at any other period in the history of the colonies. This state of affairs, however, is not likely to be permanent, from the fact that these vessels, through the unwise legislation of the United States Government, are unable to obtain return cargoes. The duty on those classes of Australian wools especially adapted to the American market could very well be reduced or abolished altogether, for they cannot be grown in any of the States in the Union, and then we should have something like a reciprocity between the two countries. The cost of exchange and other expenses connected with the present banking system between the colonies and the United States is five or six times greater than with Britain. Indeed, the absence of a direct medium of exchange between New York and Australia has compelled many of the leading American manufacturers to open branch houses in London for the purpose of conducting their Australian trade. It often happens under the present banking system that the importer is compelled to pay for his goods before they arrive from the United States. It is difficult to find a banker in New York willing to cash the draft on the Australian merchant, and the result is it is sent out with the bill of lading by the first mail, and reaches here long before the goods, which sometimes occupy four months on the route. The London shipper labors under no such difficulty; the banker there advances the money as soon as the bill of lading is signed, and the draft is sent out with the goods. Only a moderate discount is charged, the cost of freight, insurance, exchange, and all other charges connected with the transaction, being considerably less with London than New York.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sydney, N. S. W., November 3, 1885.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Report of Commercial Agent Smith on the commerce and industries of South Australia in 1885.

The record of this colony for the year just passed is anything but a cheering or satisfactory one.

AGRICULTURE.

The harvest of 1884-'85, though a fairly good one, scarcely came up to expectations formed while it was in course of being reaped. The total amount of breadstuffs exported amount to about 323,000 tons, having a value of £2,231,142. The past year has been exceptionally dry, and though the rainfall is not quite the lowest on record, it was far too low for the requirements of the farmers. The growth of wheat being the mainstay of the colony, a year like 1885 tells most disastrously on the general prosperity. The harvest now being reaped is expected to yield

the miserable average of scarcely three bushels to the acre for the whole colony. It is, however, only fair to state that many farmers will persist in attempting to grow wheat in parts of the country where the rainfall is most uncertain, and thousands of acres thus sown frequently return little more than the seed. This, of course, lowers the average considerably. If wheat-growing were confined to those localities where even a moderate return might reasonably be expected, the average of the colony would be nine or ten bushels to the acre, which would pay. Some little attention has been directed to the subject of irrigation, but it has not yet resulted in any practical movements; probably had the year been more prosperous something might have been done. The people of this colony, while not wanting in energy in certain directions, are most unaccountably slow in taking up with anything new, even when its usefulness and remunerative nature is demonstrated to them. If the people are convinced of its use and necessity, the Government or the Parliament too often stand in the way. The country has no doubt vast resources, but they are not developed as they might and ought to be.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The past year has been remarkable for a quiet contest between labor and capital. Some years ago the working classes formed a strong organization and demanded a reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day. This concession, after some trouble, they obtained, saying that they would do as much work under the new arrangement as they formerly did working nine or ten hours a day. Then came the demand for the Saturday half holiday, and then strikes for higher wages, and by degrees the employers began to think that the men scarcely did as much work per hour as they did when working longer time. Several cases occurred of men taking an advantage of contractors, who they knew were bound under a heavy penalty to complete their contracts by a certain time; the men would strike for a rise in wages when they knew the contractor could not afford to let them go, while at the same time by yielding to their demands he would lose a large portion if not all of his fair profit on the work. A little more than a year ago work of certain kinds became scarce, yet rather than accept lower wages than nine or ten shillings a day, artisans would remain idle for weeks. Presently there were cries of distress, and the Government was appealed to to find work for the poor starving artisans and laborers. This was done again and again, but still the cry continued. Political and social agitators took advantage of the situation to stir up the "workingmen," and they became dissatisfied with the work found them, with the wages paid (5s. 6d. per day), with tools, tents, and water provided by the Government. True, the wages were about 15 per cent. below the usual rate for laborers, but relief wages are properly fixed below the ordinary scale. There has undoubtedly been a good deal of distress, but it has been much exaggerated, besides being increased by the conduct of those who have been most improvident and loudest in their complaints. A class of men higher in the social scale than day laborers have felt the hard times as fully as much as they—I refer to clerks whose usual salaries would be ranging from £150 to £250 a year; in some respects they and their families have suffered more than those of the laboring class.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The exports of wool in 1885 were 151,978 bales, valued at £1,671,775, as against 186,617 in 1884, valued at £2,358,496. The mineral exports

in 1885 were £326,428, as against £463,748 in 1884. The exports of breadstuffs, &c., in 1885, were 323,000 tons, valued at £2,182,292, as against 325,000 tons, valued at £2,358,496, in 1884. Total exports in 1885, £5,417,145; in 1884, £6,623,704. Total imports for 1885 were £5,289,104, but for 1884 amounted to £5,749,353.

POPULATION.

The increase in population during the past year has been very trifling; in fact some persons maintain it has actually fallen off instead of increased, in consequence of the number of laboring men who have left the colony in hopes of finding more work or better wages elsewhere. No census has been taken for some time past, but the population is estimated at the close of 1885 at about 319,769 souls, or only 1,460 more than the previous year. The record of births and deaths for the year is as follows: Births—male, 6,070; female, 5,976; total, 12,046. Deaths—male, 2,205; female, 1,782; a balance of births over deaths of 8,059. The balance in 1884 was 7,058. The death-rate, though lower in 1884 than ever before, was still lower in 1885, when it was only 12.48 per 1,000 of the population, the birth-rate being 37.70 of the population.

Only one ship-load of emigrants arrived from Great Britain in 1885, numbering 298, who had been nominated by their friends in the colony, who paid a portion of their passage-money.

LAND SOLD AND UNDER CULTIVATION.

The area alienated during 1885 was 206,044 acres, being 26,760 more than 1884. The total revenue derived from sales of land during the year was £279,094, as against £278,430 in 1884. The extent of land under cultivation in the colony was (approximate) 2,871,000 acres. Of this area about 2,000,000 acres were in wheat, 370,000 in hay, 450,000 fallow, 23,000 permanent artificial grasses, 13,000 barley, the remainder in oats, peas, lucerne, flax, almonds, olives, gardens, vines, and orchards.

RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

The length of government railway lines open for traffic in 1885 was 1,063 miles, being only 27 miles more than in 1884; but a considerable length of lines is nearly completed, forming a portion of the line to the border of the colony of Victoria, southeast of South Australia. The line from Petersburg to the Silverton border, and that from Hergott to Strangways Springs, a continuation of the transcontinental line northward, are also in progress. These three lines have an aggregate of 401 miles.

The passenger traffic for the year 1885 amounted to 4,376,144, or an increase of 74,252 passengers, the receipts being £210,911, or £19,956 more than the previous year. The tonnage carried, including stock, amounted to 1,028,166 tons, being an increase of 72,193 tons over 1884. The receipts from goods traffic, £415,446, being an increase of £79,498. The quantity of grain carried, including flour, was 348,127 tons, being 108,000 tons over 1884, and the increase in wool conveyed by rail was 30,000 bales.

It is worthy of note that on the great South Australian holiday, December 28, the anniversary of the proclamation of the colony, nearly 10 per cent. more people traveled by rail to Glenelg, the site of the proc-

lamation, than was the case in 1884. This is significant in the face of outcry about depression, especially when it is remembered that our adult population is some 6,000 less than it was a year ago, nor is this a solitary instance of the kind.

WATER CONSERVATION.

Perhaps the most important public works that have engaged the attention of the government are those connected with providing supplies of water in the dry country. A great deal has been done in this matter, and the interior is far better supplied with water than was the case a few years ago. The grand scheme for an immense reservoir in the Barossa hills, about thirty miles from Adelaide, alluded to in last year's report, has not been commenced, the parliament having postponed its consideration just as the last session was closing. An experiment is about to be made in irrigating several hundred acres of flat land near the Murray, by pumping water from the river.

Though the past year was unusually deficient of rainfall, heavy rains occurred at its close, filling a number of reservoirs in the north—10 of an average capacity of 5,000,000 gallons each. Twenty-four new reservoirs have been completed during the year, with a total capacity of 50,000,000 gallons; others, with half that capacity, have been cleaned and improved. Several deep wells have been sunk or bored in various parts of the country. As many as 500 men at one time have been employed by the department, the total expenditure for the year having been £66,212, or £7,835 more than in 1884. Besides the above, water-works in connection with several inland towns have been carried out under a distinct department, that of hydraulic engineer. The revenue of this department has increased from £64,516, in 1882-'83, to £94,941, in 1884-'85, and this notwithstanding considerable reductions in the price charged for water. The total cost of management has been reduced from 11.01 per cent. to 6.22 per cent.

The city of Adelaide is now under a complete system of deep drainage. This has had a marked effect, beneficial to the health of the inhabitants, the death-rate being greatly reduced. The sewage is conveyed about four miles from the city to a sewage farm, purchased by Government some years ago.

The approximate expenditure on public works for the year ending 1885 was as follows:

Engineer-in-chief's department:	
Railways	£690,795
Tramways	96
Jetties	8,163
Miscellaneous	57,992
	£757,046
Locomotive department	160,382
Architect's department:	
Sundry buildings	34,796
Schools	22,589
	57,385
Improvements River Murray	10,000
Water conservation	67,916
Construction and maintenance of roads	291,941
Total	1,344,670

The length of telegraph lines erected in 1885 was 48 miles, carrying 67 miles of wire, and the length of telephone lines erected during the year was 250 miles.

The number of local telegraph messages transmitted (within South Australia) was 499,622, and of intercolonial (*i. e.*, between South Australia and the neighboring colonies), 166,381.

The number of cablegrams received and forwarded by South Australia was 7,268.

The number of cablegrams received and forwarded for and by all other colonies through South Australia (as owing the overland line to Port Darwin) was 48,524.

	£	s.	d.
Cash received for all local messages within South Australia.....	27,694	5	11
Cash received by South Australia for messages between South Australia and other colonies (intercolonial).....	13,512	5	9
Total.....	41,206	11	8
Value of intercolonial traffic forwarded from colonies to Europe	145,350	10	7
Received from Europe.....	132,885	2	6
South Australia proportion of the two last lines international business	31,104	8	7

A military road $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length has been constructed, and sundry other defense works carried out.

Another most important national undertaking, scarcely inferior to that of water-conservation, is the conservation and planting of useful forest trees. The influence that belts of forest trees have on the climate is generally admitted to be very beneficial, and when, in addition to that, the value of the timber is taken into account, the importance of forest-culture can hardly be overlooked. This department is managed with great skill and energy.

The planting of young trees is carried on over an area of more than 500 miles from north to south and 250 miles from east to west. During the year 1885, which was a very unfavorable one for the work, about 223,000 trees were planted, of which 162,000 are growing well, and 1,000,000 young trees are ready in the forest-nurseries for planting out during 1866. The large proportion of trees have been *Eucalypti*; next in order, pines; and a variety of others. This department is already more than self-supporting, and bids in a very few years to be a very remunerative one to the Government, besides greatly improving the country.

WINE AND OLIVE OIL.

As the results of the wheat-growing in the colony are becoming poorer, it is evident that those who seek their livelihood from the products of the soil must turn their attention to something else. The most promising thing of the kind is the manufacture of wine. This has been noticed for years past in every report, but it is not too much to say that the wines of South Australia bid fair to compete successfully with the best of the continent of Europe, the famous "wines of the Rhine," of Bordeaux, Burgundy, or of Spain. Every year sees some improvement in the quality of the wines, many of which have a distinctive character of their own, unlike most European wines, or any but Australian. They are evidently beginning to be better known and appreciated in the European markets, and London merchants send out orders for Adelaide wines. Champagne cider is successfully manufactured here. As apples grow to perfection, especially in the hill districts, it is probable this new industry will be followed up with success. Champagne has been made here, and will probably be added to the list. Olive oil is slowly advancing as an important colonial manufacture, and though the progress made is not so rapid as could be wished, the quality of the oil is equal to the finest Italian products.

EXHIBITIONS.

Two fine opportunities will shortly be afforded of testing the various products of South Australia, in London, at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition this year, and in Adelaide at the Jubilee Exhibition to be opened on the 20th June, 1887. This latter exhibition will merit the attention of manufacturers in the United States who, by exhibiting their products, may find a market for them here. In my last report it was mentioned the Government had abandoned the project; the present scheme has been brought forward by private parties who propose, in order to induce the government to assist in arranging for the same, to guarantee the government against any loss. It is estimated to cost £32,000. The work is now being proceeded with.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The remarks at the commencement of this report will have anticipated the subject of labor and wages. Day laborers' wages are 5s. 6d. to 7s. per day; artisans, 8s. to 10s.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The balance-sheet of the savings bank for the year ending June 30, 1885, possesses considerable interest, as it goes a long way to contradict the doleful cry of those pessimists who believe the colony going to the dogs. The returns of the savings bank are looked upon as a kind of financial barometer, and no doubt possess a good deal of value as such. The amount of credit for depositors at the close of the year 1885 (June 30) was £1,571,283 16s. 4d., showing an increase of £137,773 18s. over the previous year. The amount paid into the bank by depositors was £912,181 3s. 9d.; the amount withdrawn was £844,122 18s. 10d. The amounts paid in and withdrawn during the previous year were £794,036 17s. 9d. and £933,229 14s., respectively, making an increase for the year 1885 of £118,144 6s., against a decrease during previous year of £89,106 15s. 4d. during the last twelve months; 9,838 accounts were opened and 5,911 closed, the net increase for the year being 3,927, leaving a total of 53,164 depositors. The number of transactions was 182,813, being an increase on previous year of 8,516.

The withdrawals also at the head office Adelaide exceeded the deposits by £18,791 10s. 11d., while at the county agencies the deposits were £86,849 in excess of withdrawals. This is attributed to the greater depression existing in and around the city, and to the withdrawal of the accounts of many persons leaving the colony. Twelve new agencies have been opened during the year, and 2 reopened, making a total of 96. The number opened the previous year was 5. Estimating the population of the colony on June 30 at 319,000, the proportion of depositors is one in six, with an average amount of £29 11s. 1d., or 8s. 10d. more than in 1884. The interest allowed on deposits has been 5 per cent. The amount of the reserve fund stands at £30,000. The total funds in the savings bank at the close of the financial year, £1,614,748, being £139,415 more than the previous year, and £46,036 more than in 1882, till now, the most prosperous year the bank has experienced. The amount of the bank's funds lent on mortgage is £689,953 5s., at 6 per cent., and the amount of government and corporation securities is £599,063 18s. These figures show indisputably that our population cannot be in quite so bad a condition financially as some would believe.

The comparative average statement of general banking returns for the quarter ending September 30, 1885, and for the corresponding quarter of 1884, also shows good results.

LIABILITIES.

Items.	1884.	1885.
Notes in circulation	£527, 638	£520, 916
Bills in circulation	24, 676	11, 620
Balance due other banks	60, 632	86, 358
Deposits not bearing interest	1, 511, 277	1, 649, 359
Deposits bearing interest	4, 960, 242	4, 155, 439
Total	7, 084, 465	6, 423, 692

ASSETS.

Coined gold, silver, and bullion	£1, 127, 045	£1, 325, 440
Government securities	25, 000	25, 692
Landed property	371, 182	405, 793
Notes and bills, other banks	59, 030	64, 504
Balance due from other banks	141, 370	228, 056
Notes and bills discounted and other debts to banks not before enumerated	9, 938, 784	10, 179, 679
Total	11, 662, 411	12, 229, 164

Owing to alterations made by the government in the way of retrenchment, including the abolition of the statistical department, it has been difficult to obtain several returns which are generally useful and usually ready early in the year. It may be said generally that the education department continues to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner; many South Australian youths have distinguished themselves in the English universities.

MERCANTILE NAVY.

The following is a list of vessels registered at Port Adelaide, and owned here, as given in Sawtell's Almanac:

Steamers, 91; tonnage, 11,792. Sailing vessels, 135; tonnage, 16,069 and sundry small craft. The government has two steamers, one tug, seven dredgers, two barges, three launches, light-ships, hulks, &c., equal to 7,049 tons, also H. M. C. S. Protector, 1,000 tons, 10 guns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The rainfall for 1885 was exceedingly deficient, being only 15,837 inches against 18,738 for 1884, and about 5 inches below the average of the past forty-five years.

The geological survey of the colony has been carried on for some time past; not yet complete.

Gold mining is slowly but surely progressing; the results have been more satisfactory than last year.

Silver discoveries are constantly reported, but none have as yet been opened up sufficiently to determine their value. There is every probability that valuable discoveries will be made here shortly, as the same geological formation existing in the "Silverton" district, 5 miles beyond the border in South Wales, is found here.

The camels continue to increase, and are now recognized means of conveying merchandise and travelers to the interior.

Ostrich farming has suffered somewhat from the attacks of dogs and accidents to the birds, otherwise the acclimatization of them has been completely successful.

On the whole a review of the past year is more satisfactory than would be supposed by any one who heard the dismal outcry and gloomy forebodings which have prevailed during several months past.

Reference to the statistics of the colony show conclusively that, although the progress made has not been nearly equal to that of many former years, nevertheless substantial progress in many important particulars has been made.

The development of the country is proceeding, and many thousand acres of land hitherto totally unproductive, are being made profitable to the agriculturist or the pastoral lessee; land is procurable on most easy terms, and within the past few weeks a new feature has been introduced in the throwing open to the laboring classes of the opportunity of acquiring holdings up to twenty acres in extent, payable in small amounts annually, extending over twenty years.

The future of the colony of South Australia bids fair to be as satisfactory as her history in the past would warrant one to expect.

J. W. SMITH,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Adelaide, April —, 1886.

Imports into South Australia in year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	From United States.		From other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Ammunition, unenumerated packages..	47	\$1, 240	407	\$24, 065
Apparel and slops do	1	10	6, 629	1, 150, 610
Arms, sporting do	284	3, 890	3, 788	39, 305
Axles, arms, and boxes number..	1, 164	2, 605	7, 465	23, 665
Bacon pounds..	386	65	5, 722	1, 200
Beer, in bottles gallons..	1, 514	1, 490	400, 591	362, 280
Blacking packages..	348	3, 995	348	12, 045
Books, printed do	142	5, 840	3, 091	290, 120
Boots and shoes do	10	385	8, 372	629, 490
Brassware do	1	10	75	2, 090
Brushware do	76	3, 625	1, 001	60, 970
Candles pounds..	1, 595	320	1, 176, 297	186, 885
Canes and rattans bundles..	3	55	1, 196	1, 690
Carriages packages..	300	19, 650	76	4, 875
Carts, wagons, and vehicles do	291	9, 820	485	32, 070
Clocks and watches do	286	6, 780	480	119, 850
Coal tons..	60	305	178, 249	587, 220
Cotton wick pounds..	236	40	4, 529	1, 085
Cutlery packages..	2	105	256	52, 200
Doors and frames number..	10, 395	25, 260	177	525
Drugs packages..	944	17, 355	13, 526	354, 160
Fancy goods do	83	2, 600	3, 665	270, 990
Felt sheathing do	2	40	60	775
Fish :				
Preserved pounds..	29, 950	4, 055	1, 307, 433	176, 575
In pickle or brine packages..	20	125	1, 191	8, 575
Fruit, dried pounds..	13, 437	1, 155	663, 256	41, 925
Furniture packages..	2, 436	24, 160	4, 953	204, 970
Glassware do	122	1, 030	3, 750	66, 045
Government stores do	2, 002	13, 420	134, 994	1, 185, 785
Grain-sowers do	1	20	26	1, 160
Grates, stoves, and ovens do	122	2, 015	1, 883	16, 640
Grease cwt..	1, 645	5, 855	517	2, 035
Grindery packages..	163	1, 485	535	39, 310
Hair pounds..	2, 000	595	15, 683	3, 825
Hams do	3, 617	675	127, 856	25, 295

Imports into South Australia in year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

Articles.	From United States.		From other countries.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Hardware	packages..	1, 261	\$32, 970	35, 326	\$366, 690
Hops	pounds..	2, 100	580	338, 833	105, 435
Horse-rakes	packages..	291	6, 045	98	7, 105
India-rubber goods	do	9	730	128	18, 655
Inks, printing	do	9	415	222	5, 560
Instruments:					
Musical, organs	number..	181	11, 435	29	2, 995
Pianos	do	11	2, 265	631	86, 015
Unenumerated	do	55	2, 950	259	34, 130
Scientific	packages..	5	75	250	31, 475
Lamps and lampware	do	405	5, 955	779	30, 215
Leather:					
Patent	packages..	33	4, 655	143	27, 435
Unenumerated	do	36	4, 945	235	34, 770
Machinery	do	615	23, 120	2, 067	166, 590
Maizena and corn-flour	pounds..	102, 995	12, 125	113, 072	14, 120
Meat, preserve	do	2, 391	475	43, 654	10, 495
Mowing-machines	number..	1, 091	31, 920	689	32, 810
Nails	cwts..	150	2, 000	9, 561	48, 610
Oakum	tons..	$\frac{1}{20}$	5	26	3, 220
Oars	number..	210	215	6	15
Oil:					
Cod	gallons..	2, 145	1, 095	17, 768	12, 825
Kerosene	do	601, 838	127, 915	8, 767	2, 680
Unenumerated	do	26, 231	12, 000	8, 508	8, 010
Paints and colors	cwts..	311	3, 520	12, 060	72, 725
Perfumery	packages..	10	215	479	16, 060
Pitch and tar	do	68	160	2, 791	9, 760
Plaster of Paris	barrels..	954	1, 405	1	5
Platedware	packages..	78	6, 555	308	48, 680
Plows	number..	13	395	604	26, 150
Plowshares	dozens..	12	20	23, 440	56, 865
Pumps, iron and brass	packages..	97	5, 190	124	6, 575
Reaping-machines	number..	1, 748	50, 655	174	1, 075
Resin	cwts..	3, 766	6, 540	218	490
Saddlery and harness	packages..	31	3, 635	269	27, 265
Saddler's ironmongery	do	16	1, 180	601	41, 450
Safes and doors, iron	number..	6	325	76	3, 515
Sarsaparilla	gallons..	1, 293	4, 695	98	520
Sashes	pairs..	540	805	819	1, 750
Scarifiers	packages..	7	65	99	535
Sausage skins	do	270	7, 470	22	535
Sewing-machines	do	232	7, 320	2, 508	81, 135
Soap	tons..	$\frac{5}{20}$	75	51	5, 240
Spirits, perfumed	gallons..	25	125	1, 479	13, 445
Stationery:					
Manufactured	packages..	47	1, 025	1, 923	113, 120
Unmanufactured	do	81	615	1, 248	62, 135
Sugar:					
Raw	cwts..	8, 955	46, 345	291, 484	1, 849, 585
Loaf	do	1, 350	9, 740	1, 199	8, 555
Molasses and treacle	do	529	1, 535	2, 130	7, 520
Tin-plates	boxes..	1	10	11, 131	54, 895
Tinware	packages..	12	190	494	16, 565
Tobacco:					
Manufactured	pounds..	138, 920	46, 955	112, 290	46, 450
Unmanufactured	do	257, 890	43, 015	170, 016	36, 235
Cigars	do	771	2, 205	58, 607	76, 510
Tools	packages..	2, 873	51, 065	4, 715	155, 800
Toys	do	15	715	93	5, 150
Turpentine	gallons..	17, 704	9, 955	815	540
Tweeds and cloths	packages..	1	185	1, 218	436, 285
Tweeds and cloths	do	1	185	1, 506	44, 540
Twine and lines	do	293	3, 185	10, 582	24, 415
Varnish	gallons..	680	1, 165	1, 622	37, 760
Wheels	packages..	13	500	4, 100	200
Wood:					
Architraves	linear feet..	63, 000	2, 005	4, 034, 804	104, 150
Boards	super feet..	1, 609, 640	67, 790	32, 544	386, 785
Deals and battens	loads..	2, 045	29, 475	1, 523, 600	3, 975
Laths	number..	362, 000	1, 820	73, 419	2, 560
Shooks and staves	do	19, 462	5, 445	9, 901	107, 040
Spars and quartering	loads..	337	8, 725	1, 127	177, 225
Unenumerated	do	1, 707	18, 545	6, 373	45, 815
Woodware	packages..	3, 836	24, 585		242, 125
Unenumerated articles	do	380	9, 885		16, 316, 715
Grand total			931, 180		27, 815, 585

Number of vessels of each nation arriving and departing in the ports of South Australia, year ending December 31, 1884.

Nationality.	Arriving.						Departing.					
	Steam.		Sail.		Total.		Steam.		Sail.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	599	552,694	392	215,607	991	768,301	583	558,965	401	224,156	984	783,121
France	26	69,044	4	1,447	30	70,491	26	69,044	3	897	29	69,941
Germany	17	25,480	19	9,097	36	34,577	15	22,150	24	14,941	39	37,091
Sweden and Norway.....			43	25,069	43	25,069			38	22,148	38	22,148
United States			12	7,186	12	7,186			14	9,400	14	9,400
Holland			4	989	4	989			2	1,938	2	1,938
Austria			2	1,938	2	1,938			3	774	3	774
Denmark			2	784	2	784			2	784	2	784
Total	642	647,218	478	262,117	1,120	909,335	624	650,159	487	275,038	1,111	925,197

Quantity and value of metals, minerals, &c., exported, the produce of the colony of South Australia, year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper.....cwts..	91,441	\$1,238,765
Copper ore.....tons..	23,968	907,385
Lead ore.....do..	386	29,490
Spelter.....cwts..	610	5,585
Total		2,181,225

Quantity and value of wool exported, the produce of the colony of South Australia, year ending December 31, 1884.

Nature.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
Greasy	44,348,130	7,957,550	Great Britain.
Do	7,358,665	1,453,965	Victoria.
Do	149,948	25,785	New South Wales.
Do	890,768	161,810	Belgium.
Do	55,848	8,340	Germany.
Do	49,548	7,710	France.
Washed	9,501,241	2,910,285	Great Britain.
Do	1,738,333	552,370	Victoria.
Do	14,750	3,650	Belgium.
Do	5,009	1,665	France.
Total	64,112,240	13,083,130	

Quantity and value of breadstuffs, grain, &c., exported, the produce of the colony of South Australia, year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour	84,961	\$3,968,040
Bran and pollard.....do..	3,839	96,715
Wheat	1,046,387	8,379,675
Oats	1,236	7,605
Meal	126	5,655
Total		12,457,690

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Value.
Wool	\$13,083,130
Minerals	2,181,225
Cereals	12,457,690
Unenumerated	5,396,475
Total	33,118,520

VICTORIA.

Statement showing imports of timber into the colony during 1885.

[Tables transmitted by Consul-General Morgan.]

Articles.	Whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Deals		<i>Feet.</i>	
	United Kingdom	594,500	\$19,100
	New South Wales	7,800	300
	South Australia	44,500	1,825
	Osbraska	560,000	20,000
	Burrard Inlet	509,600	13,420
	Christiania	100,300	3,750
	Drammen	349,880	13,725
	Frederickstadt	362,500	16,700
	Gefle	1,763,100	79,055
	Gottenburg	192,000	5,300
	Grunstadt	14,000	550
	Port Discovery	763,200	30,000
	Saguenay	448,600	15,000
	St. John	321,500	13,000
	Skelletjet	350,000	15,000
	Skatsear	321,500	10,500
	Soderhamn	195,000	6,115
	Sundsvall	2,611,500	89,595
	Total	9,509,480	352,935
Undressed	United Kingdom	804,600	41,265
	New South Wales	1,639,524	57,530
	New Zealand	4,604,200	172,050
	Queensland	6,600	280
	South Australia	201,800	12,560
	Tasmania	1,104,300	31,980
	Western Australia	5,700	225
	Boston	1,315,500	85,090
	Burrard Inlet	4,726,700	212,850
	Calcutta	29,000	1,000
	Christiania	380,300	15,225
	Discovery Bay	56,400	2,650
	Drammen	241,400	12,810
	Eureka	168,800	7,750
	Frederickstadt	467,100	19,955
	Gefle	172,800	7,500
	Gottenburg	316,400	10,000
	Hamburg	52,300	2,250
	Hong-Kong	82,000	3,795
	Hudiksvall	566,200	23,540
	Marseilles	200	40
	New York	1,990,000	120,985
	Port Gamble	1,100,000	30,500
	Port Ludlow	1,300,000	35,375
	Port Townsend	3,396,200	101,400
	Puget Sound	4,200,700	155,225
	Quebec	100,000	2,500
	Sandarne	555,000	20,000
	San Francisco	1,553,200	65,200
	Sundsvall	1,225,300	46,760
	Skelletjet	850,000	27,500
	Soderhamn	524,100	18,750
	Soide	413,000	17,750
	St. John	288,000	12,000
	Tacoma	1,006,000	33,630
	Total	35,443,324	1,407,920
Dressed	United Kingdom	3,600,972	195,505
	New South Wales	550,350	25,925
	New Zealand	1,515,165	63,075
	South Australia	516,176	27,665
	Tasmania	117,750	5,380
	Boston	1,244,433	74,440
	Christiania	2,563,833	113,835
	Drammen	2,987,188	96,325
	Frederickstadt	4,521,733	223,100
	Hamburg	9,400	1,945
	New York	2,524,688	143,150
	Port Gamble	10,200	500
	Puget Sound	84,950	5,770
	Quebec	246,200	11,000
	Sandarne	7,400	150

Statement showing imports of timber into the colony during 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
Dressed—Continued	San Francisco	38,950	\$1,850
	Saguenay	225,600	14,000
	Total	20,764,988	1,003,615
Undressed hardwood	United Kingdom	200	100
	New South Wales	1,455,845	33,415
	New Zealand	3,500	120
	South Australia	1,000	110
	Tasmania	2,546,052	62,750
	Boston	75,750	3,250
	New York	2,017	205
	Puget Sound	300	20
	Total	4,084,664	99,970
Flooring-boards	United Kingdom	3,206,200	183,870
	New Zealand	40,000	1,500
	South Australia	52,750	2,945
	Tasmania	1,700	60
	Christiania	140,638	6,000
	Drammen	795,100	51,850
	Frederickstadt	5,171,366	233,450
	Gottenburg	459,000	20,000
	Lansing	454,100	17,500
	New York	4,400	80
	Sundeval	190,100	7,250
	Total	10,515,354	524,505
		<i>Number.</i>	
Laths	United Kingdom	475,917	3,565
	New South Wales	1,066,000	7,825
	South Australia	161,163	1,145
	Boston	1,552,000	11,450
	Burrard Inlet	4,071,583	36,040
	Christiania	165,750	900
	Drammen	80,000	975
	Frederickstadt	411,163	2,170
	New York	998,000	8,020
	Port Gamble	134,000	1,000
	Port Ludlow	338,000	2,535
	Port Townsend	436,000	3,105
	Puget Sound	1,604,500	12,685
	Quebec	179,500	1,850
	San Francisco	878,750	6,250
	Tacoma	147,250	1,100
	Total	12,699,579	100,615
		<i>Feet.</i>	
Logs	United Kingdom	6,075	255
	New South Wales	2,045,700	86,020
	New Zealand	716,600	23,885
	Queensland	249,000	10,850
	Tasmania	538,000	17,105
	New York	12,600	695
	Total	3,567,375	138,810
		<i>Number.</i>	
Palings	United Kingdom		
	New Zealand	1,533	50
	Tasmania	932,918	33,055
	Total	934,451	33,105
Pickets	New South Wales	191,034	6,605
	New Zealand	101,816	2,545
	Burrard Inlet	592,500	11,915
	Christiania	7,350	325
	Humboldt Bay	23,300	700
	Port Gamble	50,200	460
	Port Ludlow	102,900	3,950
	Port Townsend	121,900	4,340
	Puget Sound	283,900	10,460
	Saguenay	45,000	6,000
	San Francisco	101,050	5,075
	St. John	20,800	700
	Tacoma	7,350	300
	Total	1,649,100	53,375

Statement showing imports of timber into the colony during 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Number.</i>	
Posts and rails	Tasmania	26, 395	3, 960
Shingles	New Zealand	8, 666	120
	Tasmania	52, 500	600
	Eureka	7, 500	50
	Total	68, 666	830
Shooks and staves	United Kingdom	75, 906	7, 945
	New South Wales	1, 260	90
	South Australia	1, 050	65
	Tasmania	37, 214	1, 320
	Antwerp	3, 244	180
	Boston	32, 059	2, 810
	Hamburg	17, 760	1, 350
	New York	10, 900	870
	Total	179, 393	14, 630
		<i>Feet.</i>	
Spars and piles	New South Wales	873, 400	37, 555
	Burrard Inlet	1, 600	85
	Total	875, 000	37, 640
		<i>Number.</i>	
Spokes and felloes	United Kingdom	12, 883	1, 030
	New South Wales	50, 551	3, 260
	Queensland	4, 000	200
	Tasmania	5, 466	310
	New York	700	190
	Total	73, 600	4, 990
Spokes and felloes, rough ..	Tasmania	2, 000	95
Timber, unenumerated	United Kingdom		1, 970
	New South Wales		2, 925
	Tasmania		5, 245
	Boston		3, 895
	Sandarne		250
	New York		3, 075
	Total		17, 360

NOTE.—Doors imported from the United States 1885, 6,466; value, \$17,700.

JAMES M. MORGAN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Melbourne, May 3, 1886.

NEW ZEALAND.

Report of Consul Shipley on commerce of New Zealand, 1885.

SHIPPING.

The number of vessels that arrived at the various ports of the Colony during the year 1885 was 785, of 519,700 tons, a decrease on the number in 1884 of 66 vessels and 9,488 tons. Of these vessels 125 were from the United Kingdom, 536 from British Possessions, and 124 from foreign countries and the whale fisheries. The outward shipping in 1885 consisted of 780 vessels, of 513,000 tons, or a decrease on 1884 of 92 vessels and 21,422 tons.

IMPORTS.

The total value during 1885 was £7,479,921, against £7,663,888 in 1884 and £7,974,038 in 1883.

The following table gives the imports into New Zealand from the various countries during the year 1885, and shows that the amounts imported from the United States during 1883 were of value £419,250; in 1884 of £348,557; and in 1885 of £401,532; showing an increase for 1885 over 1884 of £52,975, but a decrease on 1883 of £17,718. I am unable to give a detailed statement of the various classes of merchandise imported into this country, such importation not having been made up by the customs authorities. A table herewith gives a statement of the revenue collected in duties on the principal articles of import during the year 1885.

Value of imports at the several ports of New Zealand for the year ended December 31, 1885.

From—	Value.	From—	Value.
United Kingdom	£5,227,551	China	£129,154
Queensland	21,528	Hong-Kong	24,455
New South Wales	541,046	India	134,545
Victoria	578,400	Mauritius	139,080
South Australia	28,302	Africa	565
Western Australia	8,336	Europe	27,647
Tasmania	77,296	Canada	1,421
Pacific Islands	86,876	Brazil	65
Whale fisheries	5,858		
United States, east coast*	366,873	Total 1885	7,479,921
United States, west coast †	34,659		
Java	42,745	Total 1884	7,663,888
Japan	1,704		
Philippine Islands	2,015	Total 1883	7,974,038

* In 1883, £419,250.

† In 1884, £348,557.

Customs received at the several ports of New Zealand for the year ended December 31, 1885.

Heads of revenue.	Rates of duty.	Quantity.	Revenue.	Revenue in 1884.
	<i>s. d.</i>			
Spirits	per gallon..	14 0	294,167	£174,417
Do	14 6	256,660	186,079	£190,490
Do	21 0	1,173	1,232	192,244
Do	12 0	1,995	1,197	1,320
Cigars and snuff	per pound..	6 0	100,536	2,998
Cigars and snuff, New Zealand manufacture	do	1 0	5,700	29,093
Tobacco	do	3 6	1,184,880	140
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2 0	2,610	261	202,824
Tobacco, New Zealand manufacture	per pound..	1 0	10,920	58
Tobacco, sheepwash	do	3	560	181
Wine	per gallon..	5 0	53,548	5
Do	do	5 6	50,228	12,623
Wine, sparkling	per gallon..	6 0	6,653	13,928
Do	6 6	3,206	1,430	1,340
Wine, Australian	per gallon..	4 0	17,660	1,656
Do	4 6	18,493	3,532	2,990
Ale, beer, &c., in bottles	per gallon..	1 6	382,852	4,161
Ale, beer, &c., in wood	do	1 3	39,936	28,714
Tea	per pound..	4	4,050,900	2,496
Do	6	20,680	67,515	73,199
Coffee, cocoa	per pound..	3	681,520	517
Coffee, roasted	do	5	2,880	8,519
Sugar and molasses	do	4	45,293,280	60
Opium	do	20 0	4,606	94,361
Goods, by weight			4,606	110,447
Ad valorem duties			118,964	4,339
Other duties not specified			388,941	111,762
			74,590	358,383
Total for 1885			1,428,809	62,244
Total for 1884			1,413,393	

EXPORTS.

The total value of the exports for the year 1885 was £6,819,939, against, in 1884, £7,091,667, and in 1883 £7,095,999, thus showing a decrease of £271,728, and £276,060, respectively, in those years. Of the exports in 1885, those that were the produce of the mines amounted to £953,623, including gold of the value of £890,056, and silver, of value of £3,169. The fisheries yielded exports of value of £11,245, and the forest timber of value £157,367, fungus, £10,922, and kauri gum valued at £299,762. Animals and their produce yielded exports valued at £4,271,884, including frozen meat, valued at £373,857, against, in 1884, £345,090, and wool valued at £3,205,275, against, in 1884, £3,267,527; the former showing an increase in 1884 of £28,767, and the latter a decrease of £62,252. The value of the agricultural products exported was £668,727, against, in 1884, £941,869, a decrease of £273,142. Manufactures yielded exports valued at £76,416, against, in 1884 £71,972, or an increase of £4,444; and the miscellaneous exports amounted to £141,965, against, in 1884, £115,416, an increase of £26,549. The accompanying tables give the quantity and value of exports during 1885, and the countries to which they were exported. The United States took in 1883 exports valued at £430,989, in 1884 exports valued at £214,369, in 1885 exports valued at £404,878, consisting almost entirely of kauri gum and gold, the latter being valued at £280,000 in 1883, £13,500 in 1884, and £280,000 in 1885.

Value of exports from the several ports of New Zealand for the year ended December 31, 1885.

To—	Value.	To—	Value.
United Kingdom.....	£4, 906, 907	Chili.....	£3, 521
Queensland.....	59, 270	China.....	3, 465
New South Wales.....	722, 779	Hong-Kong.....	7, 015
Victoria.....	466, 029	India.....	736
South Australia.....	60, 623	Mauritius.....	2, 611
Western Australia.....	4, 322	Europe.....	1, 482
Tasmania.....	37, 135	Africa.....	4, 066
Pacific Islands.....	104, 480		
Guano Island.....	16, 410	Total, 1885.....	6, 819, 939
Whale fisheries.....	1, 001		
United States (west coast).....	130, 053	Total, 1884.....	7, 091, 667
United States (east coast).....	274, 825		
Brazil.....	13, 209	Total, 1883.....	7, 095, 999

Regarding the exports of the United States, I may mention that the kauri gum was almost entirely shipped to New York, and the grass seed and gold coin to San Francisco. The latter was remitted by the banks here merely as a matter of exchange, it paying them better (at the time) to ship gold via the United States than direct to England. The values of exports to United States as given to this consulate and to the customs department, vary somewhat, but is owing to charges not being included in latter.

A. H. SHIPLEY,
United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Auckland, N. Z., February, 1886.

Quantity and value of exports from the colony of New Zealand for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>The mine.</i>			<i>Agricultural products.</i>		
Coal	tons.. 43,893	£51,257	Bran and sharps	tons.. 8,851	£34,581
Gold	ounces.. 222,732	890,056	Flour	do .. 5,294	41,379
Silver	do .. 16,624	3,169	Barley	bushels.. 226,456	33,693
Minerals	tons.. 2,507	9,141	Malt	do .. 75,689	20,517
<i>The fisheries.</i>			Oats	do .. 2,817,000	260,395
Fish (of all kinds)	cwt.. 1,600	2,103	Wheat	do .. 1,359,119	181,766
Oil (whale)	gallons.. 62,080	9,142	Hops	cwt.. 2,717	8,346
<i>The forest.</i>			Oatmeal	do .. 26,943	16,909
Fungus	cwt.. 6,854	10,922	Potatoes	tons.. 14,036	38,625
Kauri gum	tons.. 5,875	299,762	Seed grass	bushels.. 160,102	32,516
Timber (sawn and hewn), ft	28,439,013	141,355	<i>Manufactures.</i>		
Timber, logs	No.. 3,655	16,005	Ale and beer	gallons.. 17,794	1,801
Timber, spars	No.. 2	7	Biscuits	cwt.. 5,272	5,414
<i>Animals and produce.</i>			Cordage	do .. 1,101	1,989
Bacon and hams	cwt.. 5,264	19,761	Leather	do .. 10,105	47,654
Beef (salt)	do .. 19,677	26,610	Phormium (flax)	tons.. 1,063	16,316
Butter	do .. 24,923	102,387	Soap	cwts.. 3,615	3,842
Cheese	do .. 15,245	35,742	Miscellaneous	value..	141,965
Hides	No.. 45,838	39,290	Total New Zealand		
Livestock	No.. 9,235	89,290	produce		6,591,911
Meats (preserved)	cwt.. 36,142	81,401	Other colonial, Brit-		
Meats (frozen)	do .. 296,473	373,857	ish, and foreign		
Skins (rabbit)	No.. 9,168,114	85,754	produce and manu-		
Skins (sheep)	No.. 271,617	35,555	factures		228,028
Tallow	tons.. 6,930	176,962	Total, 1885		6,819,939
Wool	pounds.. 86,507,431	3,205,275	Total, 1884		7,091,667
			Total, 1883		7,095,999

Wool.—The quantity exported during 1885 amounted to 86,507,431 pounds, valued at £3,205,275, showing an increase in the quantity exported in 1884 of 5,368,403 pounds, but a decrease in value of £62,252. The amount of wool consumed in manufactures in the colony is about 2,000,000 pounds annually.

Wheat.—The exports in 1885 amounted to 1,359,119 bushels, valued at £181,766, against 2,706,775 bushels, valued at £436,728, in 1884, and 4,897,540 bushels, valued at £1,067,309, in 1883.

Oats.—The exports in 1885 amounted to 2,817,000 bushels, valued at £260,395, against 2,474,631 bushels, valued at £267,286, in 1884, and 1,619,764 bushels, valued at £170,542, in 1883.

Gold.—The amount exported in 1885 was 222,732 ounces, valued at £890,056, against 246,392 ounces, valued at £988,953, in 1884.

Frozen meat.—The amount exported in 1885 amounted to 296,473 cwt., valued at £373,857, against 254,069 cwt., valued at £345,090, in 1884, and 89,975 cwt., valued at £118,328, in 1883.

Trade of the colony for the year 1885.

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
United Kingdom	£10,134,458	United States	£806,410
Victoria	1,044,429	Mauritius	141,691
New South Wales	1,263,825	China	132,619
Queensland	80,798	Hong-Kong	31,470
South Australia	88,925	India	135,281
Tasmania	114,431	Europe	29,129
Pacific Islands	191,356		
Whale fisheries	6,859	Total	14,299,860

The general condition of trade in the colony during the year 1885 was not good, the country suffering from the effects of low prices prevalent for its produce, wool, tallow, meat, grain, kauri gum, timber &c., in the home markets; and the outlook at present is not any better, I am sorry to say, and unless these articles of production advance very materially in value I cannot but think the present year will be disastrous to the agricultural community, and with these, naturally, to the colony at large.

Imports in detail into New Zealand from the United States of America during the year 1885.

Name of article.	From which coast of United States.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements..... packages..	East.....	564	£2, 513
Do..... do.....	West.....	6	12
Total.....		570	2, 525
Alum..... cwt..	West.....	2	3
Animals, &c., living:			
Bees..... packages..	do.....	3	26
Poultry..... number..	do.....	10	12
Apparel and slops..... packages..	East.....	6	67
Do..... do.....	West.....	17	334
Total.....		23	401
Arms, &c.:			
Sporting..... number..	East.....	53	90
Do..... do.....	West.....	1	9
Total.....		54	99
Pistols..... number..	East.....	48	52
Caps, percussion..... do.....	do.....	42, 500	13
Cartridges..... do.....	do.....	3, 800	4
Fuze..... do.....	West.....	200	5
Powder, blasting..... pounds..	East.....	12, 500	250
Shot..... cwt..	do.....	2	5
Bacon and hams:			
Bacon..... do.....	West.....	10	21
Hams..... do.....	do.....	3½	9
Bags, flour..... dozen..	do.....	400	75
Bark..... tons..	do.....	2	20
Beer, bottled..... gallons..	East.....	1, 685	343
Beeswax..... cwt..	West.....	1	5
Blacking..... packages..	East.....	308	591
Black lead..... do.....	do.....	13	4
Books, printed..... do.....	do.....	59	1, 231
Do..... do.....	West.....	59	1, 485
Total.....		118	2, 716
Boots..... dozen..	East.....	329	3, 539
Do..... do.....	West.....	178	1, 607
Total.....		507	5, 146
Brass..... cwt..	West.....	18	50
Brassware..... packages..	East.....	3	17
Bricks, fire..... number..	do.....	7, 850	10
Brushware..... packages..	do.....	177	1, 725
Brushes (hair)..... do.....	do.....	2	34
Buckets and tubs:			
Iron..... do.....	do.....	12	6
Wood..... do.....	do.....	243	98
Butter..... cwt..	West.....	1	6
Canvas..... packages..	East.....	13	186
Cards, playing..... dozen packs..	do.....	82	72
Carriages..... number..	do.....	103	2, 378
Do..... do.....	West.....	1	35
Total.....		104	2, 413

Imports in detail into New Zealand from the United States of America, &c.—Continued.

Name of article.	From which cost of United States.	Quantity.	Value.
Carriage material.....	East.....		£5, 032
Do.....	West.....		30
Total.....			5, 062
Perambulators packages..	East.....	210	1, 436
Bicycles and tricycles..... number..	do.....	8	44
Carts and wagons..... do.....	do.....	27	401
Cement..... barrels..	do.....	335	164
Cheese..... cwt..	do.....	2	8
Chemical products.....	do.....		103
Do.....	do.....		25
Total.....			128
Clocks..... number..	East.....	8, 278	3, 083
Do..... do.....	West.....	803	211
Total.....		9, 081	3, 294
Confectionery..... packages..	East.....	8	48
Do..... do.....	West.....	502	479
Total.....		510	527
Cordage..... cwt..	West.....	16	50
Corks, cut..... gross..	East.....	60	5
Cotton piece goods:			
Calicoes, white and gray..... packages..	East.....	24	466
Do..... do.....	West.....	1	37
Total.....		25	503
Cotton dress prints..... packages..	East.....	5	143
Do..... do.....	West.....	1	10
Total.....		6	153
Other kinds..... packages..	East.....	30	393
Do..... do.....	West.....	2	54
Total.....		32	447
Cotton waste..... cwt..	East.....	6	12
Cutlery..... packages..	do.....	7	49
Doors..... number..	do.....	314	136
Drapery..... packages..	do.....	22	528
Do..... do.....	West.....	2	6
Total.....		24	534
Tailor's trimmings..... packages..	East.....	2	33
Drugs..... do.....	do.....	817	2, 256
Do..... do.....	West.....	31	218
Total.....		848	2, 474
Druggists's wares..... packages..	East.....	723	2, 772
Do..... do.....	West.....	30	593
Total.....		753	3, 365
Dyes..... packages..	West.....	1	3
Earthenware..... do.....	do.....	124	416
Electro plated ware..... do.....	do.....	63	783
Engine packing..... cwt..	do.....	19	117
Fancy goods..... package..	do.....	280	1, 636
Do..... do.....	West.....	26	408
Total.....		306	2, 044
Felt for sheathing..... packages..	East.....	30	28
Fire-engines..... number..	West.....	51	325

Imports in detail into New Zealand from the United States of America, &c.—Continued.

Name of article.	From which cost of United States.	Quantity.	Value.
Fire-hose packages..	East	3	£19
Do do	West	2	113
Total		5	132
Fish, dried and pickled cwt	East	112	77
Do do	West	171	284
Total		283	361
Fish, potted and preserved pounds	East	104, 922	2, 671
Do do	West	403, 144	9, 453
Total		508, 066	12, 124
Flour centals	West	282	161
Fruits, preserved dozen	East	34	33
Do do	West	685	505
Total		719	538
Dried, unenumerated cwt	East	585	913
Do do	West	851	1, 501
Total		1, 436	2, 414
Raisins cwt	West	32	114
Fresh packages	do	1, 060	563
Furniture do	East	4, 284	7, 660
Do do	West	8	100
Total		4, 292	7, 760
Gas plant	East		29
Glass bottles packages	East	134	336
Do do	West	6	15
Total		140	351
Glassware packages	East	424	924
Do do	West	1	25
Total		425	949
Glue cwt	East	12	41
Grain, beans, and peas bushels	East	4	2
Do do	West	390	93
Total		394	95
Other kinds packages	West	10	5
Grindery do	East	713	1, 828
Haberdashery do	West	1	6
Sewing cottons, &c do	East	1	45
Hair, curled cwt	do	28	125
Hardware cwt	do	5, 070	13, 920
Do do	West	87	373
Total		5, 157	14, 293
Axes and hatchets packages	East	1, 854	4, 696
Do do	West	12	40
Total		1, 866	4, 696
Spades and shovels packages	East	316	4, 191
Hollow-ware do	do	4	17
Honey pounds	West	5, 820	152
Hops cwt	East	3	14
Do do	West	86	465
Total		89	479
India-rubber goods packages	East	10	185

Imports in detail into New Zealand from the United States of America, &c.—Continued.

Name of article.	From which cost of United States.	Quantity.	Value.
Ink:			
Printing packages..	East	57	£176
Writing do	do	2	2
Instruments, musical:			
Organs number..	do	231	2,893
Do do	West	2	21
Total		233	2,914
Pianos number..	East	14	693
Other kinds packages..	do	10	117
Optical do	do	3	16
Do do	West	1	28
Total		4	44
Scientific packages..	East	10	55
Do do	West	7	81
Total		17	136
Surgical packages..	East	5	30
Do do	West	5	64
Total		10	94
Iron:			
Bolts and nuts tons..	East	18½	684
Castings cwt..	do	1	10
Pipes, cast tons..	West	2	23
Wire fencing { tons.. }	{ East	{ 528 }	11,693
Do { cwt.. }	West	{ 6 }	1
Total { tons.. }	{	{ 528 }	11,694
Reapers and binders { cwt.. }	{	{ 8 }	
Jam pounds..	East	{ 13 }	500
Jewelry packages..	West	{ 8 }	54
Do do		271	
Total		2	86
Lamps packages..	East	677	1,597
Do do	West	5	26
Total		682	1,623
Leather cwt..	East	839	11,190
Do do	West	60	676
Total		899	11,866
Manufactures packages..	East	38	118
Macaroni and vermicelli do	do	1	2
Machinery, agricultural packages..	do	927	7,072
Do do	West	13	70
Total		940	7,142
Machinery:			
Electric do	do	1	1
Engines, steam, parts of do	East	3	64
Do do	West	2	14
Total		5	78
Flour mills do	East	13	282
Do do	West	2	18
Total		15	300

Imports in detail into New Zealand from the United States of America, &c.—Continued.

Name of article.	From which coast of United States.	Quantity.	Value.
Machinery—Continued:			
Quartz crushing packages..	West	52	£918
Saw-mills do ..	East	64	2,397
Do..... do.....	West	35	1,123
Total.....		99	3,520
Wool and hay pressing do.....	East	2	50
Unenumerated..... do.....	do	216	2,754
Do..... do.....	West	51	934
Total		267	3,688
Machines:			
Sewing..... number.....	East	645	2,157
Parts of packages..	West	2	5
Manure (n. o. r.) tons.....	do	9	148
Marble:			
Wrought packages..	East	43	87
Unwrought tons.....	do	23	323
Meal:			
Maizena packages..	do	5,491	4,156
Other kinds cwt.....	do	1½	2
Meats:			
Beef, salted do.....	do	7	15
Pork, salted do.....	do	6	11
Potted and pressed packages..	West	81	81
Nails cwt.....	East	1,887	5,889
Do..... do.....	West	4	4
Total.....		1,891	5,893
Naphtha gallons..	East	32	4
Nuts (other kinds) pounds..	do	224	2
Do..... do.....	West	12,239	235
Total.....		12,463	237
Oars number.....	East	3,500	672
Oil:			
Castor..... galls.....	do	400	50
Cod-liver do.....	do	5,645	589
Kerosene do.....	do	1,213,376	57,344
Olive do.....	do	3,163	351
Palm do.....	do	214	19
Anti-friction grease cwt.....	do	136	82
Salad packages..	do	527	325
Whale, sperm..... gallons..	do	720	59
Other kinds..... do.....	do	22,921	2,764
Do..... do.....	West	44	6
Total		22,965	2,770
In bottles..... packages..	East	32	27
Oil and other floor cloth do.....	do	4	33
Oilmen's stores do.....	do	1,351	1,432
Do..... do.....	West	2,239	2,173
Total		3,590	3,605
Paintings and engravings packages	East	32	206
Do..... do.....	West	5	36
Total.....		37	242
Paints:			
Unmixed..... cwt.....	East	111	187
Mixed do.....	do	89	271
Do..... do.....	West	91½	281
Total		180½	552

Imports in detail into New Zealand from the United States of America, &c.—Continued.

Name of article.	From which coast of United States.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper:			
Printing.....cwt.	West.....	147	£580
Wrapping.....do.	East.....	12	60
Perfumery.....packages	do.....	214	924
Do.....do.	West.....	17	69
Total.....do.		231	993
Photographic goods.....do.	East.....	8	54
Do.....do.	West.....	6	29
Total.....do.		14	83
Picture frames and molding.....packages	East.....	3	2
Do.....do.	West.....	2	31
Total.....do.		5	33
Pitch and tar.....barrels	East.....	14	9
Plants.....packages	West.....	7	36
Plaster paris.....barrels	East.....	261	77
Plate, silver.....packages	do.....	1	6
Plated ware.....do	do.....	68	696
Do.....do.	West.....	45	77
Total.....do.		113	773
Portmanteaus.....packages	East.....	97	97
Printing material.....do	do.....	14	157
Do.....do.	West.....	20	200
Total.....do.		34	357
Pumps.....number	East.....	1,047	1,321
Do.....do.	West.....	3	30
Total.....do.		1,050	1,351
Quicksilver.....pounds	West.....	7,675	642
Railway carriages.....number	East.....	36	10,496
Railway locomotives.....do	do.....	12	27,120
Railway trucks.....do	do.....	38	4,662
Railway, other kinds.....packages	do.....	212	1,807
Resin.....cwt	do.....	4,156	943
Saddlery and harness.....packages	do.....	111	2,138
Do.....do.	West.....	3	28
Total.....do.		114	2,166
Saddlers' ironmongery.....packages	East.....	45	410
Sauces.....dozen pints	do.....	210	58
Sausage skins.....packages	do.....	1,505	3,943
Do.....do.	West.....	251	675
Total.....do.		1,756	4,618
Seeds, other kinds.....packages	East.....	1	5
Do.....do.	West.....	374	1,141
Total.....do.		375	1,146
Seeds, grass and clover.....bushels	East.....	7,310	9,975
Do.....do.	West.....	2	2
Total.....do.		7,312	9,977
Shipchandlery.....packages	East.....	88	515
Slate, roofing.....number	do.....	170,616	927
Soap, common.....cwt.	do.....	30	38
Soap, fancy.....packages	do.....	132	112
Do.....do.	West.....	1	1
Total.....do.		133	113

Imports in detail into New Zealand from the United States of America, &c.—Continued.

Name of article.	From which coast of United States.	Quantity.	Value.
Spirits:			
Bitters gallons..	East	15	£20
Gin do	do	104	21
Perfumed do	West	31	32
Rum do	East	50	20
Other kinds do	do	8,683	10,701
Do do	West	122	244
Total		1,805	10,945
Starch cwt..	East	22	21
Stationery packages..	do	1,092	2,281
Do do	West	32	328
Total		1,124	2,609
Steel tons..	East	4	4
Stone—grindstones number..	do	72	43
Stoneware packages..	do	13	38
Sugar:			
Refined cwt..	do	8,255	9,558
Do do	West	115	157
Total		8,370	9,715
Glucose cwt..	East	400	249
Molasses do	do	4,481	2,418
Do do	West	63	49
Total		3,544	2,467
Telegraph material	West		135
Timber, laths number..	East	65,000	53
Timber:			
Logs number..	East	26	135
Hewn feet..	do	10,340	140
Sawed:			
Undressed do	do	48,837	547
Dressed do	do	92,540	915
Shafts, spokes, &c., rough..... number..	do	5,829	731
Do do	West	15	27
Total		5,844	758
Shafts, spokes, &c., dressed number..	East	98	249
Shafts (buggy), &c packages..	do	391	513
Tinware do	do	19	54
Tinsmiths' fittings do	do	27	191
Do do	West	2	34
Total		29	225
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured pounds..	West	597	12
Manufactured do	East	854,145	55,708
Do do	West	24	5
Total		854,169	55,713
Cigars do	West	549	382
Cigarettes do	East	8,004	2,910
Do do	West	110	58
Total		8,114	2,968
Tools, artificers' packages..	East	929	5,890
Do do	West	10	165
Total		939	6,055

Imports in detail into New Zealand from the United States of America, &c.—Continued.

Name of article.	From which coast of United States.	Quantity.	Value.
Toys packages..	East	24	£73
Do do.....	West	1	1
Total		25	74
Tramway plant packages..	East	12	98
Turpentine gallons..	do	30,979	3,525
Twine packages..	do	2	4
Do do.....	West	5	50
Total		7	54
Twine, reapers and binders' packages..	East	3,126	4,940
Varnish gallons..	do	1,356	428
Do do.....	West	160	48
Total		1,516	476
Gold size packages..	East	10	7
Vegetables :			
Fresh do.....	West	1,376	861
Preserved do.....	East	5	2
Do do.....	West	214	146
Total		219	148
Vinegar gallons..	West	125	15
Waterworks plant do	do		2
Watches number..	do	4	22
Whiting cwt.....	East	49	20
Wine, in wood gallons..	West	98	22
Woodware packages..	East	11,142	7,022
Do do.....	West	18	197
Total		11,160	7,219
Woolens packages..	East	1	13
Do do.....	West	1	3
Total		2	16
Goods, n. o. e. :			
Manufactured	East		257
Do	West		934
Total			1,191
Unmanufactured	East		25
Total value imports, 1885			401,532

Exports, in detail, from the colony of New Zealand to the United States of America during the year ended December 31, 1885.

Name of article exported.	To which coast of United States of America.	Quantity.		Value.	
		New Zealand produce and manufactures.	British and foreign produce and manufactures.	New Zealand produce, &c.	British, foreign, &c., produce.
Agricultural implements packages..	West		6		£50
Animals, living :					
Cattle number..	West	15		£675	
Horses do	West	10		400	
Apparel packages..	East		2		15
Do do	West	4	18	27	288
Bacon and hams cwt..	East	4		2	
Beer :					
Bottled gallons..	West		6		2
Draught do	West	100		10	
Biscuits, plain cwt..	East	8		8	
Butter do	East	3		15	
Canvas packages..	East		9		22
Cheese cwt..	East	1		2	
Coals tons..	East	9		11	
Coffee pounds..	East	35	67	2	4
Cordage cwt..	East	8	9	24	33
Curiosities packages..	East	3		24	
Drapery do	West		5		68
Drugs do	East		19		95
Do do	West		2		9
Fancy goods do	East	1		2	
Fish :					
Dried cwt..	East		3		8
Potted pounds..	East		96		4
Flour tons..	East	2		22	
Fruit, dried cwt..	East		3		7
Gold (bullion) ounces..	West	54, 673		218, 002	
Grain :					
Beans bushels..	East	1	4	1	8
Oats do	West	41		5	
Rice cwt..	East		2		2
Gum kauri tons..	East	2, 366		123, 372	
Do do	West	50		2, 186	
Hardware packages..	East	1		15	
Do do	West	1	1	5	44
Hides number..	West	75		40	
India-rubber goods packages..	West		1		2
Jams pounds..	East		180		6
Jewelry packages..	West		1		3
Machinery, other kinds do	West		1		20
Machines, sewing number..	East		18		50
Meats :					
Potted cwt..	East	4		11	
Beef, salted do	East	46		61	
Pork, salted do	East	8		20	
Milk, preserved packages..	East		2		4
Minerals (other kinds) tons..	West	5		30	
Oil :					
Kerosene gallons..	East		153		13
Linseed do	East		15		3
Whale, sperm do	East	41, 323		6, 000	
Oilmen's stores packages..	East	1	8	1	28
Do do	West	2		25	
Paint, unmixed cwt..	East		4		8
Pickles dozens..	East		6		2
Plants packages..	West	1		5	
Potatoes tons..	East	3		12	
Sausage skins packages..	West	2		13	
Seeds :					
Grass bushels..	West	1, 636		632	
Other kinds packages..	West	144	141	75	423
Ship-chandlery do	East		21		25
Silks do	West		1		132
Skins, pelts number..	East	648		32	
Do do	West	1, 040		26	
Soap, common cwt..	East	1		1	
Specie, gold	West				45, 000
Spirits :					
Brandy gallons..	West		2		2
Whisky do	East		94		54

Exports, in detail, from the colony of New Zealand, &c.—Continued.

Name of article exported.	To which coast of United States of America.	Quantity.		Value.	
		New Zealand produce and manufactures.	British and foreign produce and manufactures.	New Zealand produce, &c.	British, foreign, &c., produce.
Stationery packages..	West .....	.....	1	.....	£2
Sugar cwt..	East .....	.....	8	.....	11
Do do ..	West .....	.....	5	.....	7
Molasses do ..	East .....	.....	2	.....	4
Tea pounds..	East .....	.....	124	.....	9
Tobacco do ..	East .....	.....	110	.....	8
Do do ..	West .....	.....	201	.....	14
Tools, artificers' packages..	West .....	.....	2	.....	45
Vinegar gallons..	East .....	.....	5	.....	1
Whalebone cwt..	West	19	77	£1,415	5,132
Woodware packages..	West	1	.....	2	.....
Total value of exports .....	.....	.....	.....	353,211	51,667

FEBRUARY 16, 1886.

A. H. SHIPLEY,
United States Consul.

Quantity and value of gold entered for duty, for exportation, from New Zealand, from April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1885.

Entered for duty at—	Produce of the gold fields in—	During the quarter ended December 31, 1885.		Entered for exportation to September 30, 1885.		Total entered for exportation from New Zealand to December 31, 1885.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Auckland	Auckland	Ounces. 15,663	£62,655	Ounces. 1,465,103	£5,431,607	Ounces. 1,480,766	£5,494,262
Wellington	Wellington .....	.....	.....	141	537	141	537
Picton	Marlborough ..	10	39	53,365	206,261	53,375	206,300
Blenheim							
Nelson	Nelson .....	.....	.....	1,639,572	6,506,528	1,639,572	6,506,528
Wellington	West coast	20	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport		6,219	24,864	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greymouth		14,531	58,129	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hokitika	Canterbury	8,677	34,706	3,141,853	12,472,086	3,171,300	12,589,865
Dunedin .....		.....	.....	24	96	24	96
Do		17,733	71,627	.....	.....	.....	.....
Invercargill	Otago	1,558	6,051	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riverton		389	1,564	4,424,792	17,451,077	4,444,472	17,530,319
Totals .....	.....	64,800	259,715	10,724,850	42,068,192	10,789,650	42,327,907

Quantity and value of gold entered for duty, for exportation, from New Zealand for the years ended December 31, 1884 and 1885.

Ports.	Total for 1885.		Total for 1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>	
Auckland.....	42,989	£170,416	36,087	£143,564
Wellington.....	20	80	207	798
Picton.....	530	2,120	1,058	4,232
Blenheim.....	10	39		
Nelson.....	3,966	14,905	3,577	13,442
Westport.....	16,408	65,618	9,265	37,062
Greymouth.....	64,563	258,252	69,938	279,750
Hokitika.....	35,702	142,807	30,987	123,949
Oamaru.....			1	3
Dunedin.....	67,043	270,186	71,218	288,750
Invercargill.....	5,495	21,578	7,379	29,342
Riverton.....	645	2,614	229	905
Total, 1884.....			229,946	921,797
Total, 1885.....	237,371	948,615		

Australasian statistics for the year 1884.

Colonies.	Population, 1884. ¹		Public revenue, 1884.			
	On 31st Decem-ber.	Mean for year.	Raised by taxation.	By sales and rents of Crown lands.	From other sources.	• Total.
			£	£	£	£
Queensland.....	309,913	298,694	1,090,444	633,673	949,435	2,673,552
New South Wales...	921,268	895,533	2,152,854	1,753,243	3,211,495	7,117,592
Victoria.....	961,276	946,100	2,318,520	719,309	2,896,858	25,934,687
South Australia.....	312,781	307,947	563,841	395,010	1,066,077	2,024,928
Western Australia.....	32,958	32,329	127,338	92,759	70,222	290,319
Tasmania.....	130,541	128,380	344,192	65,507	139,563	549,262
New Zealand.....	564,304	552,590	31,869,496	371,963	1,466,029	3,707,488

Colonies.	Expenditure, 1884.			Taxation, 1884.	Public debt, 1884.		
	Out of revenue.	Out of loan. ⁴	Total ex-penditure.	Rate per head of mean popu-lation.	Amount on 31st Decem-ber.	Accrued sinking fund on 31st Decem-ber.	Rate of in-debtedness per head of population at end of year.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.
Queensland.....	2,751,851	4,261,297	7,013,148	3 13 0	16,419,850		52 19 8
New South Wales..	6,853,189	3,673,936	10,527,125	2 8 0	24,601,559		26 14 2
Victoria.....	5,715,293	1,600,233	7,315,526	2 9 0	27,526,667	22,023	28 12 9
South Australia....	*	*	2,398,191	1 16 7	15,473,800		49 9 5
Western Australia.	291,307	163,412	454,759	3 18 9	765,000	40,943	23 4 3
Tasmania.....	584,047	384,037	968,084	2 13 7	3,202,300	86,038	24 10 7
New Zealand.....	4,101,318	1,565,648	5,667,066	53 7 7	32,860,982	2,983,403	58 4 8

NOTE.—Where no information has been supplied asterisks have been inserted.

¹The aboriginal population of Victoria and New South Wales is included in the numbers given in the table. It was estimated at the time of the census (1881) that there were 781 aborigines in Victoria and 1,643 in New South Wales. Aborigines are excluded from the populations of the other colonies, as stated above. The census returns for 1881 gave the following estimates of the native population: In Queensland, 20,585 persons; in South Australia, 6,346 in the settled districts, and in New Zealand, 44,097 Maoris.

²Estimated. The amount cannot be exactly ascertained, revenue from various sources being collected by means of one sort of stamp, and postage stamps being also used for collection of stamp revenue.

³The revenue for Victoria is for the year ended 30th June.

⁴Of these sums the following particulars as to expenditure on railways were given in the returns: Queensland, £1,167,765; New South Wales, £2,929,251; Victoria, £1,191,132; Western Australia, £138,605; Tasmania, £205,701. The expenditure for New Zealand was £769,214. For South Australia the information was not given.

⁵The property-tax for the year 1884-'85 yielded £145,380, which amount has been used in calculating the rate of taxation per head, instead of the actual money collected during 1884, which was only £64,728.

Australasian statistics for the year 1884—Continued.

Colonies.	Trade, 1884.						Railways, 1884.						
	Value of imports.	Value of imports per head of mean population.			Value of exports.	Value of exports per head of mean population.	Value of total trade per head of mean population.	Number of miles of line open on 31st December.	Number of miles of line in course of construction on 31st Decemb'r.				
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.					
Queensland	6,381,976	21	7	4	4,673,864	15	12	11	37	0	3	1,207	7746
New South Wales..	22,826,985	25	9	9	18,251,506	20	7	7	45	17	4	1,653	442
Victoria.....	19,201,633	20	5	11	16,050,465	16	19	3	37	5	2	1,663	32
South Australia....	5,749,353	18	13	4	6,623,704	21	10	3	40	3	7	1,059	263
Western Australia..	521,167	16	2	4	405,693	12	10	11	28	13	3	118	48
Tasmania	1,656,118	12	18	0	1,475,857	11	9	11	24	7	11	215	159
New Zealand.....	7,663,888	13	17	4	7,091,667	12	16	8	26	14	0	61,570	6158

Colonies.	Agriculture, 1884.									
	Number of cultivated holdings over 1 acre in extent.	of land in crop.	Acreage of land in fallow.	Acreage of land in artificial sown grasses.	Principal grain crops.					
					Acreage of land in wheat.	Average produce of wheat per acre.	Acreage of land in oats.	Average produce of oats per acre.	Acreage of land in barley.	Average produce of barley per acre.
Queensland	*	187,381	12,199	24,865	811,389	⁸ 17.18	9143	⁸ 15.17	9868	⁸ 24.73
New South Wales ..	43,078		852,017		275,250	15.00	19,472	22.00	7,035	21.00
Victoria	38,138	1,807,437	183,197	332,859	1,096,354	9.52	187,710	23.40	62,273	17.38
South Australia	*	2,311,737	450,356	23,217	1,942,453	7.53	7,264	12.20	15,697	13.48
Western Australia..	*	50,876	4,739	24,054	29,416	13.00	1,452	18.00	5,616	16.00
Tasmania	*	146,327	21,016	188,014	34,091	19.20	28,956	28.65	5,646	29.68
New Zealand	29,814	1,132,241	159,324	5,258,834	270,043	25.43	354,794	34.84	39,702	30.37

Colonies.	Live stock, 1884.				Electric telegraph, 1884.			
	Number of horses.	Number of cattle.	Number of sheep.	Number of pigs.	Number of miles of line on 31st December.		Number of miles of wire on 31st December.	
					Open.	Being made.	Open.	Being laid.
Queensland	253,116	4,266,172	9,308,911	51,796	6,978	7295	11,299	7336
New South Wales..	330,603	1,336,329	30,379,871	211,656	9,755	386	18,681	658
Victoria	293,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347	4,020	⁷ 1,237	8,050	81
South Australia....	168,420	389,726	6,696,406	163,807	5,230	49	7,833	72
Western Australia..	37,111	71,102	1,547,061	20,039	1,885	450	1,897	450
Tasmania	27,188	128,834	1,720,027	57,303	¹¹ 1,313	45	¹¹ 1,716	45
New Zealand.....	¹⁰ 161,736	¹⁰ 698,637	14,056,266	¹⁰ 200,083	4,264	99	10,474	188

⁶ Figures given are for 31st March, 1885.⁷ Including authorized, but not commenced.⁸ The total acreage under wheat (grain), inclusive of the unproductive land and that sown for hay, was 15,942 acres, giving an average yield of 12.28 bushels per acre.⁹ Cut for grain.¹⁰ Figures taken from census returns of 1881.¹¹ Including Tasmanian cable, 180 miles.

Statistical summary of the colony of New Zealand from 1853 to 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Population (exclusive of Maoris).			Able to read and write.†	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigration (excess over emigration).	Inhabited houses.*
	Males.	Females.	Total.						
1853								1,091	
1854	17,914	14,640	32,554					2,057	
1855	20,781	16,411	37,192		1,460	470	406	3,937	
1856	25,356	20,184	45,540		1,722	406	404	2,525	
1857	27,606	22,196	49,802		1,966	434	478	3,042	
1858	33,679	25,734	59,413	37,681	2,272	582	534	6,130	12,812
1859	41,107	30,486	71,593		2,647	704	603	8,637	
1860	45,394	34,317	79,711		3,146	1,092	690	6,064	
1861	61,062	37,959	99,021	65,753	3,441	1,109	878	16,222	22,398
1862	79,680	46,132	125,812		4,064	1,231	1,091	20,991	
1863	105,978	58,070	164,048		5,115	1,983	1,485	35,120	
1864	106,580	65,578	172,158	123,088	6,501	2,921	1,878	8,527	37,996
1865	117,376	73,231	190,607		7,490	2,757	1,908	12,309	
1866	125,080	79,034	204,114		8,466	2,540	2,038	7,599	
1867	131,929	86,739	218,668	151,431	8,918	2,702	2,050	4,859	54,015
1868	134,621	91,997	226,618		9,391	2,662	2,085	860	
1869	140,112	97,137	237,249		9,718	2,721	1,931	3,641	
1870	145,732	102,668	248,400		10,277	2,703	1,851	3,577	
1871	156,431	110,555	266,986	173,459	10,592	2,642	1,864	4,786	57,182
1872	162,404	117,156	279,560		10,795	3,194	1,873	4,973	
1873	170,406	125,540	295,946		11,222	3,645	2,276	8,811	
1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	199,294	12,844	4,161	2,828	38,106	61,356
1875	213,294	162,562	375,856		14,438	5,712	3,209	25,270	
1876	225,580	173,495	399,075		16,168	4,904	3,196	11,955	
1877	234,803	182,819	417,622		16,856	4,685	3,114	6,376	
1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	282,975	17,770	4,645	3,377	10,502	79,657
1879	257,894	205,835	463,729		18,070	5,583	3,352	18,723	
1880	268,364	216,500	484,864		19,341	5,437	3,181	7,231	
1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	344,267	18,732	5,491	3,277	1,616	92,833
1882	283,303	234,404	517,707		19,009	5,701	3,600	3,489	
1883	294,665	246,212	540,877		19,202	6,061	3,612	10,029	
1884	306,667	257,637	564,304		19,846	5,740	3,800	9,321	

Year.	Crown lands.*			Land (including sown grasses) under cultivation.	Live stock.†			
	Waste lands sold in each year.	Cash realized.	Free grants.‡		Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				
1856	51,972	33,156	14					
1857	141,159	79,060	6,169	121,648				
1858	239,128	150,839	6,277	141,007	14,912	137,204	1,523,324	40,734
1859	477,021	222,885	45,730	156,940				
1860	424,254	204,113	47,016					
1861	449,358	285,365	18,834	226,621	28,275	193,285	2,761,583	43,270
1862	658,337	506,657	40,335					
1863	529,437	380,998	66,853					
1864	691,174	595,858	47,198	382,655	49,409	249,760	4,937,273	61,276
1865	503,112	341,094	62,681					
1866	603,406	528,028	55,975					
1867	288,917	287,416	76,743	676,909	65,715	312,835	8,418,579	115,104
1868	199,309	182,065	42,205					
1869	112,211	115,941	145,449	783,435				
1870	76,766	88,419	37,256	997,477				
1871	92,642	110,973	123,796	1,140,279	81,028	436,592	97,00,629	151,460
1872	338,516	389,107	183,673	1,226,222				
1873	790,245	980,758	484,541	1,416,933				
1874	648,800	860,471	238,581	1,651,712	99,261	494,113	11,674,863	123,741
1875	318,682	448,697	486,335	1,943,653				
1876	497,416	846,831	31,145	2,377,402				
1877	777,862	1,314,480	40,314	2,940,711				
1878	642,667	1,252,993	54,861	3,523,277	137,768	578,430	13,069,338	207,337
1879	79,575	146,733	37,953	3,982,866				
1880	131,798	184,488	41,972	4,506,889				
1881	235,815	351,430	530,650	4,768,192	161,736	698,637	12,985,085	200,083
1882	138,512	209,004	122,100	5,189,104				
1883	113,500	141,251	228,698	5,651,255			§13,384,075	
1884	96,267	124,928	121,611	6,072,949			§14,056,266	

* The waste or crown lands sold in each year prior to 1856 cannot be accurately stated. The total gross quantity of land disposed of by crown grants up to the end of 1884, including lands sold and lands disposed of without sale, was 17,692,511, statute acres. The figures under the head "Free grants" represent in each year the total quantity of free grants to immigrants and naval and military settlers, grants for public purposes and native reserves and old land claims; also, from the year 1872, grants to natives, under the provisions of the native lands acts.

† This information has been ascertained only for the years in which a census of the colony was taken.

‡ The population of the colony (other than Maoris), according to the census of 3d April, 1881, was 489,933 persons; the Maori population was 44,097.

§ Number of sheep in May as returned by stock department.

Statistical summary of the colony of New Zealand from 1853 to 1884, inclusive—Continued.

Year.	Postal.				
	Letters (re- ceived and dis- patched).	Newspa- pers (re- ceived and dis- patched).	Postal revenue.	Number of money- orders issued.	Amount of money- orders issued.
	Number.	Number.	£		£
1853	119,039	177,588	.....	.....	.....
1854	138,482	201,381	.....	.....	.....
1855	171,407	238,522	.....	.....	.....
1856	196,760	271,254	.....	.....	.....
1857	337,721	498,163	.....	.....	.....
1858	482,856	684,348	6,024	.....	.....
1859	707,870	839,385	7,812	.....	.....
1860	890,369	1,029,356	10,068	.....	.....
1861	1,236,768	1,428,351	14,108	.....	.....
1862	2,122,232	2,064,123	22,710	1,410	6,590
1863	3,403,248	3,397,669	32,329	11,586	55,703
1864	4,151,142	4,306,017	39,302	16,591	78,556
1865	4,443,473	4,206,992	46,475	17,236	78,576
1866	4,758,644	4,373,039	49,598	22,710	108,779
1867	4,811,240	3,060,888	55,331	24,473	115,610
1868	4,977,199	3,283,615	57,107	25,854	118,211
1869	5,016,595	3,563,147	58,007	28,427	127,218
1870	5,645,878	3,889,662	55,780	31,864	140,454
1871	6,081,697	4,179,784	70,249	36,291	157,397
1872	6,958,543	4,411,091	94,733	44,660	191,009
1873	7,915,985	5,269,195	94,706	52,351	219,258
1874	9,058,456	6,306,692	104,371	62,712	263,164
1875	10,427,851	6,811,277	122,496	73,027	293,481
1876	11,770,737	7,962,748	129,263	80,255	310,268
1877	13,054,870	8,066,311	143,600	90,672	334,973
1878	15,524,761	9,410,366	158,998	101,017	368,255
1879	20,957,818	10,057,944	141,448	117,999	428,673
1880	22,824,468	10,272,917	149,517	135,648	465,405
1881	25,557,931	12,248,043	156,579	135,556	452,182
1882	30,525,579	13,313,099	168,325	148,162	499,368
1883	33,588,408	13,030,563	172,665	172,556	541,133
1884	35,257,846	14,093,742	188,772	186,052	572,666

Year.	Shipping.					
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Registered ves- sels belonging to the colony.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1853	238	65,504	229	62,891	.....	.....
1854	293	74,831	293	76,718	.....	.....
1855	378	88,614	341	79,825	.....	.....
1856	326	85,748	323	82,991	.....	.....
1857	289	78,309	283	76,524	186	6,662
1858	339	90,118	322	82,293	189	6,852
1859	438	136,580	398	120,392	213	7,883
1860	398	140,276	398	140,293	238	8,527
1861	596	197,986	546	205,350	252	9,144
1862	813	301,365	783	288,647	287	10,825
1863	1,154	419,935	1,094	394,665	343	15,189
1864	1,117	426,004	1,089	433,253	423	22,573
1865	862	295,625	783	283,020	466	24,484
1866	1,019	330,303	986	306,979	493	26,787
1867	944	309,568	950	308,169	366	23,240
1868	851	277,105	873	287,710	372	24,539
1869	764	250,731	771	247,764	381	25,990
1870	756	273,151	766	265,407	384	26,743
1871	729	274,643	709	265,618	371	27,107
1872	775	300,302	743	285,366	364	23,963
1873	739	399,296	704	281,847	411	30,035
1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	471	38,935
1875	926	416,727	940	417,820	502	42,025
1876	878	393,180	866	393,334	538	44,401
1877	812	388,568	848	400,609	533	42,479
1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	541	46,965
1879	894	473,940	908	475,752	563	64,457
1880	730	395,675	786	424,041	559	66,316
1881	765	420,134	762	413,487	572	72,387
1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	584	76,196
1883	805	494,926	851	507,565	579	84,903
1884	852	529,188	872	534,242	583	92,696

Statistical summary of the colony of New Zealand from 1853 to 1884, inclusive—Continued.

Year.	Exports (the produce of New Zealand).									Total value.
	Gold.		Wool.		Flax (phormium).		Gum (Kauri).		Wheat, provisions, tallow, timber, &c.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
	Oz.	£.	Pounds.	£.	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.	£.	£.
1853.....			1,071,340	66,507	46	1,046	829	15,971	219,758	303,282
1854.....			1,254,416	70,103	48	1,563	1,660	28,864	220,360	320,890
1855.....			1,772,344	93,104	150	4,674	355	4,514	263,575	365,867
1856.....			2,559,618	146,070	22	552	1,440	18,591	153,220	318,433
1857.....	10,436	40,442	2,648,716	176,579	38	710	2,521	35,250	116,413	369,394
1858.....	13,533	52,443	3,810,372	254,022	64	1,516	1,810	20,036	105,932	433,949
1859.....	7,336	28,427	5,096,751	339,779	77	1,593	2,010	20,776	130,733	521,308
1860.....	4,538	17,585	6,665,880	444,392	61	1,240	1,046	9,851	76,065	549,133
1861.....	194,234	752,657	7,855,920	523,728	2	43	856	9,888	52,925	1,339,241
1862.....	410,862	1,591,389	9,839,265	674,226	13	261	1,103	11,107	81,037	2,358,020
1863.....	628,450	2,431,723	12,585,980	830,495	13	251	1,400	27,027	53,395	3,342,891
1864.....	480,171	1,857,847	16,691,666	1,070,997	7	170	2,228	60,590	61,030	3,050,634
1865.....	574,574	2,226,474	19,180,500	1,141,761	3	75	1,867	46,060	89,051	3,503,421
1866.....	735,376	2,844,517	22,810,776	1,354,152	.....	996	2,535	70,572	125,863	4,396,100
1867.....	686,653	2,700,275	27,152,966	1,580,608	126	4,256	2,685	77,491	116,834	4,479,464
1868.....	637,474	2,504,326	28,875,163	1,516,548	534	8,137	2,690	72,493	167,258	4,268,762
1869.....	614,281	2,362,995	27,765,636	1,371,230	2,028	45,245	2,850	111,307	199,357	4,090,134
1870.....	544,880	2,157,585	37,039,763	1,703,944	5,471	132,578	4,391	175,074	375,501	4,544,682
1871.....	730,029	2,787,520	37,793,734	1,606,144	4,248	90,611	5,054	167,958	518,871	5,171,104
1872.....	445,370	1,730,992	41,886,997	2,537,919	3,985	99,405	4,811	154,167	584,703	5,107,186
1873.....	505,337	1,987,425	41,535,185	2,702,471	6,454	143,799	2,833	85,816	558,459	5,477,970
1874.....	376,388	1,505,331	46,848,735	2,834,695	2,038	37,690	2,568	79,986	694,441	5,152,143
1875.....	355,322	1,407,770	54,401,540	3,398,155	639	11,742	3,230	138,523	519,654	5,475,844
1876.....	318,367	1,268,559	59,853,454	3,395,816	897	18,285	2,888	109,234	697,007	5,488,901
1877.....	366,955	1,476,312	64,481,324	3,658,938	1,053	18,826	3,632	118,348	786,292	6,078,484
1878.....	311,437	1,244,190	59,270,256	3,292,807	622	10,666	3,445	132,975	1,103,981	5,780,508
1879.....	284,100	1,134,641	62,220,810	3,126,439	445	7,874	3,228	147,535	1,146,966	5,563,455
1880.....	303,215	1,220,263	66,860,150	3,169,300	894	15,617	4,725	242,817	1,454,303	6,102,400
1881.....	250,683	996,867	59,415,940	2,909,760	1,308	26,285	5,460	253,778	1,575,560	5,762,250
1882.....	230,893	921,664	65,322,707	3,118,554	2,040	41,955	5,533	260,369	1,910,808	6,253,350
1883.....	222,899	892,445	68,149,430	3,014,211	2,013	36,761	6,518	336,606	2,575,221	6,855,244
1884.....	246,392	988,953	81,139,028	3,267,527	1,525	23,475	6,393	342,151	2,320,380	6,942,486

Year.	Imports.	Revenue.			Expenditure.	
	Total value.	Ordinary.	Territorial.	Total for year.	Out of revenue.	Out of loan.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1853.....	597,827	80,104	66,751	146,855	.....	.....
1854.....	891,201	110,590	180,826	291,416	.....	.....
1855.....	813,460	111,234	62,300	173,534	.....	.....
1856.....	710,868	107,801	76,177	183,978	.....	.....
1857.....	992,994	154,383	91,193	245,576	.....	.....
1858.....	1,141,273	179,326	161,799	341,125	.....	.....
1859.....	1,551,030	208,446	241,882	450,328	.....	.....
1860.....	1,548,333	233,108	215,760	448,868	.....	.....
1861.....	2,493,811	324,146	347,354	671,500	.....	.....
1862.....	4,626,082	508,332	606,830	1,115,162	.....	.....
1863.....	7,024,674	742,504	524,404	1,266,908	.....	.....
1864.....	7,000,655	815,676	714,770	1,530,446	.....	.....
1865.....	5,594,977	936,945	500,045	1,436,990	.....	.....
1866.....	5,894,862	1,086,293	776,429	1,862,722	.....	.....
1867.....	5,344,607	1,225,584	561,730	1,787,314	.....	.....
1868.....	4,985,748	1,195,512	425,323	1,620,835	.....	.....
1869.....	4,976,126	1,025,516	382,070	1,407,586	.....	.....
1870.....	4,639,015	960,368	327,589	1,287,957	.....	.....
1871.....	4,078,193	921,672	377,699	1,299,371	.....	.....
1872.....	5,142,951	1,005,942	618,772	1,624,714	.....	.....
1873.....	6,464,687	1,487,393	1,265,788	2,753,181	.....	.....
1874.....	8,121,812	1,873,448	1,150,900	2,024,348	2,960,710	2,725,893
1875.....	8,029,172	2,047,234	688,722	2,735,956	3,431,972	3,107,867
1876.....	6,905,171	2,391,344	1,149,622	3,540,966	4,305,337	2,066,104
1877.....	6,973,418	2,340,841	1,575,182	3,916,023	3,822,425	1,827,904
1878.....	8,755,663	2,658,708	1,509,181	4,167,889	4,365,275	1,287,869
1879.....	8,374,585	2,766,834	318,661	3,085,495	3,845,035	1,973,239
1880.....	6,162,011	2,895,128	389,914	3,285,042	4,019,850	2,228,990
1881.....	7,457,045	3,206,554	550,939	3,757,493	3,675,797	1,069,927
1882.....	8,609,270	3,408,351	508,809	3,917,160	3,824,735	821,976
1883.....	7,974,038	3,470,191	401,076	3,871,267	3,924,005	1,191,784
1884.....	7,663,888	3,280,115	427,373	3,707,488	4,101,318	1,565,748

Statistical summary of the colony of New Zealand from 1853 to 1884, inclusive—Continued.

Year.	Electric telegraph.			Miles of railway.		Savings banks.*		Friendly societies.		Convictions in superior courts after commitment.
	Miles of line.	Number of messages.	Cash, and cash values.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Number of depositors.	Balance to credit on 31st December.	Number of lodges, &c.	Average number of members.	
			£.				£.			
1853.....										13
1854.....										21
1855.....										31
1856.....										28
1857.....										27
1858.....						715	7,862			62
1859.....						802	7,996			70
1860.....						1,104	12,450			91
1861.....						1,144	22,921			100
1862.....						1,496	29,768			145
1863.....						2,371	44,117			234
1864.....						4,669	94,248			262
1865.....						4,304	87,400			332
1866.....	699	48,231	9,114			4,513	91,863			277
1867.....	714	87,436	14,295			6,579	156,855			240
1868.....	1,471	134,647	26,224			8,121	243,615			248
1869.....	1,611	173,746	32,649			10,103	320,383			277
1870.....	1,887	238,195	27,422			12,137	388,804			231
1871.....	2,015	369,085	37,203			14,275	454,966			180
1872.....	2,312	491,205	44,669			17,289	597,002			190
1873.....	2,389	637,941	55,195	145	434	21,807	812,144			189
1874.....	2,632	844,301	62,322	209	621	27,215	943,753			194
1875.....	3,156	993,323	74,420	542	464	30,310	897,326			257
1876.....	3,170	1,100,599	80,841	718	427	32,577	905,146			249
1877.....	3,307	1,182,955	85,589	1,052	251	35,709	964,430	89	8,560	250
1878.....	3,434	1,260,324	92,433	1,089	142	39,926	1,043,204	88	8,828	292
1879.....	3,512	1,448,943	112,351	1,171	284	42,679	990,337	110	9,759	296
1880.....	3,758	1,304,712	100,023	1,288	192	47,462	1,148,992	138	13,165	330
1881.....	3,824	1,438,772	101,566	1,333	187	61,054	1,549,515	179	14,484	270
1882.....	3,974	1,570,189	102,378	1,371	171	68,358	1,832,047	272	18,634	265
1883.....	4,074	1,599,400	102,958	1,404	224	73,546	1,784,631	315	21,882	258
1884.....	4,264	1,654,305	101,482	† 1,479	158	79,514	1,926,759	232	23,107	287

* Post-office savings banks were first opened in 1867.

† Government railways; there are, besides, 91 miles of private lines.

Immigration and emigration to and from New Zealand from 1870 to 1884.

IMMIGRATION.

Year.	United Kingdom.			Australasian colonies.	Other places.		Total.		
	Government.	Unassisted.	Total.		Total.	Government immigrants (included in foregoing column).	Of all immigrants.	Chinese (included in foregoing column).	Government immigrants (included previously).
1870.....		4,015	4,015	4,643	466		9,124		
1871.....	303	2,833	3,136	4,036	2,911		10,083	1,596	303
1872.....	4,736	655	5,391	3,390	1,944		10,725		4,736
1873.....	8,754	168	8,922	1,769	881		13,572		8,754
1874.....	31,774	4,626	36,400	5,504	2,061	344	43,965	1,123	32,118
1875.....	18,324	3,444	21,768	6,328	3,641	2,046	31,737	776	20,370
1876.....	8,242	2,890	11,132	4,956	2,326	1,435	18,414	112	9,677
1877.....	5,298	2,337	7,635	4,500	852	46	12,987	162	5,344
1878.....	6,580	2,629	9,209	6,348	706	38	16,263	1,025	6,618
1879.....	10,311	6,424	16,735	6,413	809		23,957	329	10,311
1880.....	2,689	5,825	8,514	5,899	741		15,154	296	2,689
1881.....	103	3,404	3,507	5,579	602		9,688	1,029	103
1882.....	726	2,479	3,205	6,975	765		10,945	23	726
1883.....	5,902	4,496	10,398	8,056	761		19,215	44	5,902
1884.....	3,888	5,972	9,860	8,064	1,097		20,021	84	3,888
Total.....	107,630	52,197	159,827	85,460	20,563	3,909	265,850	6,599	111,539

Immigration and emigration to and from New Zealand from 1870 to 1884—Continued.

EMIGRATION.

Year.	United Kingdom.	Australian colonies.	Other places.	Total.	
				Of all emigrants.	Chinese (included in foregoing column).
1870	596	4,274	677	5,543	.....
1871	677	3,802	818	5,297	.....
1872	628	4,148	976	5,752	190
1873	456	3,457	848	4,761	.....
1874	867	4,225	767	5,859	355
1875	799	4,340	1,328	6,467	384
1876	1,110	4,256	1,093	6,459	453
1877	992	4,946	673	6,611	443
1878	838	4,316	607	5,761	299
1879	657	4,152	425	5,234	396
1880	683	6,506	734	7,923	386
1881	669	6,757	646	8,072	371
1882	464	6,297	695	7,456	168
1883	912	7,434	840	9,186	297
1884	1,457	8,171	1,072	10,700	306
Total	11,805	77,081	12,199	101,085	4,048

BALANCES.

Year.	In favor of the colony.					Against the colony.				
	United Kingdom.	Australian colonies.	Other places.	Total gain.	Gain on Chinese (included in foregoing columns).	United Kingdom.	Australian colonies.	Other places.	Total loss.	Loss on Chinese (included in foregoing columns).
1870	3,419	369	.....	3,788	.....	.....	.....	211	211	.....
1871	2,459	234	2,093	4,786	1,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	4,763	.....	968	5,731	.....	.....	758	.....	758	190
1873	8,466	312	33	8,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	35,533	1,279	1,294	38,106	768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	20,969	1,988	2,313	25,270	392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	10,022	700	1,233	11,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341
1877	6,643	.....	179	6,822	.....	.....	446	.....	446	281
1878	8,371	2,032	99	10,502	726	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	16,078	2,261	384	18,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
1880	7,831	.....	7	7,838	.....	.....	607	.....	607	90
1881	2,838	.....	.....	2,838	658	.....	1,178	44	1,222	.....
1882	2,741	678	70	3,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
1883	9,486	622	.....	10,108	.....	.....	.....	79	79	253
1884	8,403	893	25	9,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222
Total ...	148,022	8,379	8,364	164,965	2,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Immigration for fifteen years, 1870-84.

Emigration for fifteen years, 1870-'84.

From—	Total persons.	Chinese.	Totals (excluding Chinese.)	To—	Total persons.	Chinese.	Totals (excluding Chinese.)
United Kingdom	159,827	.....	159,827	United Kingdom	11,805	1	11,804
Australian Colonies ..	85,460	4,369	81,091	Australian Colonies ..	77,081	2,519	74,562
Other places	20,563	2,230	18,333	Other places	12,199	1,528	10,671
Total	265,850	6,599	259,251	Total	101,085	4,048	97,037

POLYNESIA.

THE NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

Report of Consul Greenebaum on the trade and industries of Samoa.

Samoa is the native name of the group of volcanic islands in Central Polynesia, long known as the Navigator's Islands.

They are situated about 3,700 miles from San Francisco, and about 3,000 miles from Sydney, and stand on the charts between the parallels of 13 and 15 south latitude and between the meridians of 168 and 173 west longitude.

The mountains of Savaii, one of which is 4,000 feet high, may be seen 50 miles off, and on coming near one finds a lovely island, 150 miles in circumference, covered with vegetation as far as the eye can reach.

The mountains of Upolu and Tutuila rise 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and present the same aspect of richness and fertility.

These are the principal islands of the group, running east and west.

Upolu, 130 miles in circumference, is in the middle, having Savaii 10 miles to the west and Tutuila, an island 80 miles in circumference, about 40 miles to the east.

There are several smaller islands, which are inhabited, and several others isolated here and there which are not.

Upolu is almost entirely surrounded by barrier reefs, these wonderful submarine walls or breakwaters, built up to the level of the sea and forming a fine, smooth lagoon, invaluable for fishing and facilitating all kinds of communication between the settlements along the coast. The distance between the shore and the reef is from 30 feet to 3 or 4 miles. In some places the lagoons are shallow, and require the rise of the tide to allow a canoe or boat to pass along. In other places, and particularly where there are openings in the reef, they are from 10 to 20 fathoms deep, and afford anchorage to ships. The rivers are neither numerous nor large, but there is no lack of fresh water; it springs up in abundance in many parts of the interior and along the coast.

Estimated population of Samoa and other South Sea islands.

Samoans.....	35,000
Whites.....	300
Chinese.....	12
Negroes.....	6
Imported Polynesians.....	2,000

AGRICULTURE.

Although these islands have been settled upon by whites for many years, yet there is nothing whatever to report on agriculture from an American standpoint.

The whites here are either officials, merchants, or mechanics, devoting their time to business. The natives are the laziest set of people under the sun. Consequently the ordinary necessities of life in use by whites, such as potatoes, onions, and other fresh vegetables, are brought here by steamers or sailers from Auckland and Sydney, while other eatables of all kinds, including meats, are mostly imported; canned goods from California. And yet the soil, "virgin," is of the best. Cocoanuts, yams, taro, breadfruit, and bananas are the staple fruits of this country.

Cotton is raised here, of good quality, but for want of laborers the hundreds of thousands of acres owned, to a very large extent, by Americans, are idle, while if properly leased or sold in 2,000 or 3,000 acre tracts would yield enormous returns in all tropical products; and coffee, tobacco, cocoa, pepper, limes, lemons, oranges, cinchona, in short, all and every species of tropical fruit could be raised here (labor permitting) and exported, if only the steamer line running between San Francisco and Auckland and Sydney would stop here instead of 60 miles off, at Tutuila, giving Apia, the head center of the South Sea trade, a chance to export her products or import by steamer.

Of course, under these circumstances agricultural implements are not in demand.

No factory of any kind, not even an evaporator, the very machine for drying copra and extracting the cocoanut oil, exists at any of the so-called South Sea or Coral Islands. I am now inducing a San Francisco firm to start a refinery here, and am satisfied there is money in it.

The first tramway is in course of erection (the Catholic Mission building a new church) to enable them to get heavy timber and other materials from the near mountains. Their church property on the hills at the back of this city presents a magnificent view over the beautiful little harbor of Apia and the ocean.

SAMOAN MINES.

Repeatedly old and experienced miners of California and Australia have explored these islands, but with no result whatever. The only mines of any kind in the South Seas are on the Phoenix group, otherwise known as the Guano Islands, while this whole group, with the exception of Sydney Island, belongs to the United States, *i. e.*, the same having been entered here years ago at the United States consulate, and flying the United States flag, and known by everybody as such, yet an English company operate the mines under lease.

This used to be the center of the American whale fishery in the South Seas, but latterly it has ceased.

PRODUCTS OF SAMOA.

Tutuila Island yields 800,000 pounds of copra, and Manua 600,000 pounds.

The Savaii Island exports copra to the value of \$45,000, yams \$1,200, tobacco \$150, and imports goods to the value of \$65,000. The nationality of the population is as follows: United States of America, 9; German and Danish, 7; British, 12; French, 4; Chinese, 1; New Hebrides, 10; and Samoans, 9,800.

SAMOAN LIVE STOCK.

Horses.—Probably 200, and, with the exception of a few imported, are certainly inferior to the commonest Indian pony in the United States.

Cattle.—1,500. The rich native grass and fruit-leaves make them fat, splendid beef cattle.

Sheep.—None. Repeatedly tried to raise them, but they will not thrive at all, being mere living skeletons.

Pigs.—Impossible to state, but thousands upon thousands, they being the wealth of the natives.

Jackasses and mules.—250; all imported from Arizona via San Francisco.

COMMERCE OF SAMOA.

The foreign commerce of Samoa is conducted for the most part with America and England. The "German Company" is German in name, yet the stock it carries and sends here by its vessels (chartered) is entirely of either American or English manufacture.

SAMOAN REVENUE.

This report is kindly furnished by Hon. H. M. Ruge, treasurer:

Revenues.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Licenses and assessments	\$4,361 50	Salaries and wages	\$1,866 82
Fines	586 50	Native magistrate	120 00
Pilotage and quarantine fees	1,734 00	Contribution to King Malietoa	220 00
Cemetery fund	80 00	Commission on fines	57 38
Mail subscription	1,047 50	Collector's commission	50 77
Extras	1 38	Treasurer's commission	26 75
Prisoners' labor	102 00	Pilots' wages	1,650 00
Pilot station rent	143 00	Houses, ground rents	113 00
		Flagstaff and Marryat signals	242 22
January 1 to November 30, 1885	8,055 88	Mail service	1,740 50
Pro December, about	558 00	Secretary's salary	75 00
		Prisoners' maintenance	230 25
Total	8,613 00	Bridges, wharves	308 90
		Street lanterns	330 37
		Medical service	75 00
		Stationery and extras	309 50
		January 1 to December 30, 1885	7,414 46
		Pro December, about	1,249 00
		Total	8,663 46

SAMOAN SCHOOLS.

Catholic schools.—Father Rémy has kindly furnished me the following report of the school conducted by the religieuses, Sisters of Mercy; and in acknowledging the same I beg to add that the noble ladies, highly educated as they are, devote their lives bravely, and deserve the commendation of all civilized nations, their school, so to say, being non-sectarian, and their kind attention to all certainly so.

The school was opened in 1864 by two European sisters and twelve scholars.

Every year the number of scholars increased. In 1871 four European sisters were here, and from this date begins the establishment of English classes, and about the same time native religieuses, Sisters of Mercy, were admitted.

To-day are 2 Europeans and 4 native religieuses, and 48 scholars in the English class; 56 scholars (boarders), 20 scholars (day pupils).

Protestant school.—The following has been kindly furnished me by Mr. John Bell, of this place:

The first missionaries who attempted the christianizing of this group were sent out under the auspices of the London Missionary Society some fifty years ago.

As soon as it possibly could be done the missionaries organized schools, they and their wives being the teachers. As time went on they were able to find men whom they could teach and who afterwards could and did help them in the work, but, of

course, it was in the Samoan language, and, as will be readily seen, not very much could be done with regard to thorough advancement, however eager or desirous those early pioneers were in doing their utmost for the same.

However, it was a beginning.

After this followed the natural influx of foreigners; then, as a consequence, there were half-caste children. Then, in later years, a few European couples arrived, having, in course of time, children.

Education seemed to be at a standstill, excepting, of course, amongst the Samoans, and that only of a very primitive nature.

For the education of foreign or half-caste children nothing was definitely done until the year 1856.

On Monday, June 13, 1856, a school was opened for the children of foreigners only; no Samoans being admitted. Twenty-four scholars were enrolled. I cannot state number of boys and girls giving that total, as records are imperfect.

A self-appointed committee kindly undertook to collect funds for the support of the teacher, who did not receive a definite salary; but their duties ended at that; they did not exercise any control or give much assistance to the furthering of the work.

This went on for some years just in the same way. People, some of whom were not even educated, let alone trained teachers, speculated on what they deemed an easy position to get money in the occupation of teacher. Several men held the so-called office of teacher in an irregular way, unappointed by any one. No proper building was put up, the teacher for the time being conducting the school work in his own house or any building he could get; but then, as now, the drawbacks to a thorough education (however proficient the teacher), from many causes which I could easily give if required, stunted and do still stunt the work, so that any one who has the interest of education at heart, and feels it a duty to propagate the same, has many discouragements that cannot be realized by most persons, especially those who do not see the value of education in prospering the welfare of the country they are in, or the country they may belong to, and seem oblivious of even the pecuniary value (let alone the moral value, which is far higher) that is realized by those nations who value, respect, and enforce education on their people. Matters went in this way up to 1878.

A remarkable change occurred in 1879. The London Missionary Society offered a grant of \$500 per year for five years, providing that the foreign residents of Samoa would guarantee the same as a direct standing salary for a teacher, which offer was accepted and supported. There being no education tax levied by the municipality of Apia, the definite sum of 25 cents was to be paid to the teacher each week for every child in attendance, of course giving permission to charge for extra subjects, thereby supplementing the teacher's income.

Steps were taken to include a boarding-school, so that children in distant parts of the group might have the same benefit as those near Apia, but that part of the scheme unfortunately did not succeed, although the teacher appointed in 1879 under the first properly constituted and elected committee who had full authority to manage, encourage, and assist the teacher in everything for the future advancement and prosperity of education, had a few boarders in his own private house.

This part of the agreement was not even a success, owing to paucity of numbers.

The above-mentioned committee was so chosen as to represent fairly the three nationalities of importance here, viz, England, America, and Germany.

The day school then instituted was carried on; over fifty children were enrolled during that appointment, yielding about 56 per cent. of attendance.

No proper building even now was put up. The school was held in a corrugated-iron building, set apart as a chapel for the use of foreigners desiring a Protestant service, with an average temperature of over 84° Fahrenheit in the shade, without even feeling the benefit of the trade-winds.

The teacher and his wife, previously mentioned, felt it necessary, at a little over two years' work, to vacate their position.

The school was again closed through want of a teacher. This was in 1871.

I engaged for the position of teacher in Sydney after holding the same position for five years under the Department of Public Instruction of New South Wales, and arrived here and took charge of the school on the 5th of March, 1883, and held the same in the corrugated-iron building previously spoken of up to the 27th of July, 1883.

After my arrival, and during the interim mentioned above, the managing committee built on London Missionary Society's land, behind the building used as a chapel, a school and teacher's residence; constructed of American redwood, with sugar-pine doors, glazed windows, shingled roof, and a 6-foot verandah on front side only. The building is 56 feet long and 24 feet wide, being subdivided into a school-room 28 feet long and 24 feet wide, capable of accommodating, with proper furniture, eighty children, the floor space being somewhat under requirements, but having the whole building open, that is, not ceiled; the air space is larger than is generally allowed in colonial or American schools, which, of course, is needed here. The trade-winds blow

directly into the school-room, so there is a constant change of air. The mean temperature in the school-room is about 83° Fahrenheit ; but even that is not felt so much when you are in a wooden building where you have the benefit of the wind almost every day. The rest of the building is equally divided into four rooms as a residence for the teacher. Outside there is a kitchen built of the same material as the main building, with shingled roof, and the necessary outbuildings behind that. The new building was formally opened by the Rev. W. E. Clarke, of the London Missionary Society, on Monday, July 30, 1883. After the formal opening, the children went to seek materials to decorate their new school room, and on Tuesday, July 31, a treat was given to the children in the shape of games, prizes, and a dinner, followed by a dinner for parents, friends, and supporters of the school, the whole passing off satisfactorily. Ordinary school work was resumed on Wednesday the 1st of August, every one feeling satisfied that at last there was a permanent building for school purposes.

After the opening of the permanent building, of my own free will I have held a class each Sunday from 3 to 4 p. m., which has been attended fairly, not only by the pupils of the day school, but also old pupils and outsiders, who were not able to attend the ordinary week-day classes.

Although taking charge of my duties, as previously mentioned, on the 5th of March, 1883, owing to repairs of the corrugated-iron building previously spoken of, I did not actually commence full duty until the 2d of April, 1883, when I enrolled 12 boys and 15 girls. Since that time, quarter by quarter, increasing the number enrolled and the average attendance.

Below I give a tabular statement giving fuller information :

Statement for years 1883 and 1884.

Quarter ending—	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Removals.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1883.							
June.....	13	19	32	10.7	13.3	24.0	Six boys and eight girls during the year, through marriage, removal from Samoa, and other causes.
September.....	17	24	41	12.7	15.3	28.0	
December.....	15	23	38	12.4	16.9	29.3	
The year.....	19	29	48	11.9	15.2	27.1	
1884.							
March.....	15	22	37	13.3	15.8	29.1	Eight boys and seven girls, through death, marriage, and causes given for same in 1883.
June.....	17	21	38	13.5	15.1	28.6	
September.....	14	18	32	11.1	14.9	26.0	
December.....	36	19	55	20.4	15.5	35.9	
The year.....	41	26	67	14.5	15.4	29.9	

The committee of 1879 was dissolved March 5, 1885, the district committee of the London Missionary Society taking full charge of the school. Upon their taking possession another important and vital change took place, viz, the admission of Samoan children under certain rules into the school to receive the benefit of an English education.

This is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that no means will be spared for the furthering of it throughout the group.

Below is a tabular statement giving information for 1885 up to date. I beg you to notice that in the column headed foreigners, the enrollment and attendance of both white and half-caste children are included.

Number of children enrolled for the year 1885.

Quarter ending—	Samoans.			Foreigners.			Total enrolment.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
March				34	21	55	34	21	55
June	12	8	20	38	21	59	50	29	79
September	16	6	22	39	16	55	55	22	77
Part December quarter to date	8	6	14	40	15	55	48	21	69
Total number enrolled in the year							64	38	102

Average attendance for the year 1885.

Quarter ending—	Samoans.			Foreigners.			Total average.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
March				24.7	14.8	39.5	24.7	14.8	39.5
June	5.3	5.4	10.7	25.7	13.7	39.4	31.0	19.1	50.1
September	7.8	4.2	12.0	24.8	10.6	35.4	32.6	14.8	47.4
Part December quarter to date	6.8	4.7	11.5	30.4	10.1	40.5	37.2	14.8	52.0
Average attendance for year	6.6	4.8	11.4	26.4	12.3	38.7	31.4	15.8	47.2

Per cent. of attendance for year, 48×. Removals have occurred as in previous years.

Nationalities of children enrolled during 1885.

Nationalities.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
White children:			
English		3	3
American		1	1
German	3		3
Swiss	1		1
Total			8
Half-caste children:			
English and Samoan	13	13	26
American and Samoan	8	6	14
American and Marshall group	2	2	4
Scandinavians under American protection and Samoans	2	1	3
German and Samoan	8	1	9
Chinese and Samoan	1	1	2
Tahitian and Samoan	1		1
Total			59
Samoan children	21	14	35

It will be seen from the foregoing that there are constant changes, and in many cases not much benefit is derived by the children, as they are often sent to school for the first time when even 11 and 12 years old, and then perhaps taken away after twelve months have elapsed. There are now, out of the 102 children enrolled this year, only 12 boys and 11 girls who have attended since April, 1883, and enrolled during that year.

There are half-caste children in various parts of the group. I cannot ascertain the correct number, but it is comparatively large, who cannot have the benefit of education, owing to their homes being distant from Apia. Many, again, are prevented

through the poverty of their parents; that is, they cannot afford to both board and educate their children; but if schools were conducted near them, they are able to pay the usual school fees charged, and would send their children.

The working of the school is conducted mainly on the New South Wales system, aiming, as far as possible under the unusual difficulties, to keep up to the standard of proficiency required by the department of public instruction of New South Wales.

I am assisted in the work by my wife.

The children are climatically lazy, yet fairly intelligent. Their imitative powers are great, and any school work requiring imitation only is well done; but if any reasoning is required, as in arithmetic, &c., it appears to them as work that is much too hard, and ought to be dispensed with.

All lessons are given in English, and I am sorry to say that the greatest number of children attending only hear English spoken during school hours; that is, from 9 a. m. to 3.30 p. m.; that at their homes, on the streets, and with their playmates nothing but Samoan is spoken, which fact alone is a great hindrance to the work of the teacher. Of course they have to learn to speak English in addition to regular work, many upon enrollment not being able to utter an English word.

The upper class in the hands of an inspector would only be ranked as a third class in New South Wales, or one of the low fifth grade of the San Francisco.

I have to thank you again for your courtesy in handing to me the latest reports of the San Francisco schools, which have given material assistance, not only in the grading, but also in the working of this school.

The school is very badly supplied with books, apparatus, maps, and diagrams, just the very things required by a teacher to thoroughly fix the lessons given in the child's mind.

It is sheer up-hill work. There are few of the pleasures to be had that teachers so often feel during the work; but as other means of civilization reach our shores I have no doubt it will give a spur to education. The want of it will be more strongly felt, and that natural idleness and antipathy to work will be swept away; then, no doubt the day is not far distant when there will be more schools, and more teachers will be hard at work in Samoa, teaching in the language that will carry them and their pupils through the greater part of the world.

SAMOAN HEALTH AND METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The general health of both whites and natives in Samoa is good compared with all tropical climates and a great many temperate climates.

The characteristic disease of the country is elephantiasis, and both whites and natives are nearly equally subject to it in the same circumstances.

This disease mostly prevails in the neighborhood of swampy tracts of land, and people living in high situations and in cultivated parts enjoy an immunity from it, as do also those having a free exposure to the trade-winds.

The preventives from this disease indicated would be: (1) Living in a neighborhood removed from marshes, dense bush, and all malarial exhalations. (2) Sleeping at a height of at least 10 feet from the ground, and in a room from which the land-breeze is excluded. (3) Avoiding as much as possible long exposure to sun and rain. (4) Wearing flannel or woolen clothes instead of cotton. (5) Due attention to food; should be generous, and stimulating drinks used with moderation.

The whites usually attacked with elephantiasis are those who have lived more or less after the Samoan native fashion, the most pernicious of which is sleeping on the floor of huts about the level of the ground.

Rheumatism is very common here, as in all damp, tropical climates.

Influenza comes in epidemics, and attacks whites and natives, and a good number of the latter succumb with each epidemic. During last year there were three epidemics of influenza.

Whooping-cough is also epidemic, and was prevalent all over the group during the last six months, and there have been numerous fatal cases among the native children.

The other diseases common to Samoa are: Catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, heart disease from smoking uncured native tobacco, conjunctivitis, frambæsia, Psoriasis Plantaris, Psoriasis palmaris, Pityriasis versicolor, and eczema.

It will be seen from the above that the Samoans are subject to no devastating epidemics of important diseases, and that the islands may be distinctly classed as healthy; the severe tropical diseases, as dysentery and intermittent fever, exist only in a mild degree, while small-pox, yellow fever, and cholera are unknown.

The climate, although sub-equatorial, is always tolerable so far as temperature is concerned. Owing to the smallness of the islands the trade-winds sweep over the whole extent during the greater part of the year, and there is never the same oppressive heat as is found in large continents at the same latitude.

The following is a summary of some meteorological observations taken for the year 1882-'83 by Mr. D. Ross, M. B.:

*Meteorological notes from observation at Apia, Samoa, for year 1882-'83.**

[Height about 8 feet above $\frac{1}{2}$ water sea level; latitude, 13.49 degrees south; longitude, 171.44 degrees west.]

Month.	Barometer.	Standard thermometer.	Hygrometer.		Thermometer.		Rain-fall in inches.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
March	29.95	80.09	84.00	81.07	89.04	73.06	40.47
April	30.02	79.04	81.04	76.09	83.05	73.03	5.04
May	30.06	80.83	84.06	79.37	87.35	73.09	3.36
June	29.77	80.26	82.83	78.06	86.46	70.31	1.32
July	30.04	74.64	81.52	79.96	87.06	68.71	9.83
August	30.09	80.07	82.90	78.04	84.83	71.14	2.83
September	30.00	80.63	84.03	78.43	84.86	71.09	4.55
October	30.08	80.82	84.44	78.24	86.25	72.18	5.27
November †	30.08	80.82	84.44	78.24	86.25	72.18	5.27
December	30.05	81.03	84.93	77.08	86.66	72.13	13.85
January	29.91	79.20	81.44	76.46	86.03	73.02	22.22
February	29.91	78.10	80.35	75.04	86.02	73.76	33.08
Total							165.63
Average	29.97	79.54	82.60	77.39	86.46	71.97	13.80

* During the year the rainfall was exceptionally heavy; the rainfall during 1884 was 112.32 inches, and at the end of November, 1885, it falls a little short of this 1884, comparing month by month.

† November.—Not taken during part of the month; practically the same as October.

Rainfall for 1885.

	Inches.		Inches.
January	16.92	August	3.32
February	17.27	September	12.10
March	16.56	October	4.65
April	7.55	November	3.80
May	2.48	December	15.50
June	5.32		
July	6.32	Total for year	121.49

WAGES AND LABOR.

The German Plantation and Commercial Company of the South Seas, whose home office is in Germany (Hamburg) and head office for the South Seas here at Apia, imports from Germany most all the employés. Only a few Americans are with them, and these are skilled first-class laborers, receiving California wages, while they pay their book-keepers on an average of \$450 per annum, with board and lodging; clerks, first grade, \$300 per annum, with board and lodging; clerks, second grade, \$120 per annum, with board and lodging; porters (Polynesians), \$36 per annum, with board and lodging; carpenters, first class, \$5 per day; carpenters, second class, \$3 per day; helpers (natives), 75 cents per day.

The rate of wages and labor is—good mechanics, \$3.50 to \$6 per day; ordinary white laborers, \$2.50 per day; native laborers, 75 cents per day.

Good mechanics find ready employment.

As to the money question. All the rubbish of coin is to be found here, whose actual value is about 60 cents on the dollar, while to make this deficiency good, enormous prices are charged for everything.

A stable Government and stable coin is wanted to make this country what nature intends it for, the garden spot of the world.

BERTHOLD GREENEBAUM,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Apia, Samoa, December 31, 1885.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Minister George W. Merrill transmits the following inclosure under date January 18, 1886, showing the domestic exports of Hawaiian Islands during the year 1885:

Articles.	1885.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sugar.....pounds..	171, 350, 314	142, 654, 923	28, 695, 391	.....
Molasses.....gallons..	57, 941	110, 530	.....	52, 589
Rice.....pounds..	7, 367, 253	9, 493, 000	.....	2, 125, 747
Bananas.....bunches..	60, 946	58, 040	2, 006	.....
Goat-skins.....pieces..	19, 782	20, 125	.....	343
Hides.....do.....	19, 045	21, 026	.....	1, 981
Betelleaves.....boxes..	350	416	.....	66
Sheep-skins.....pieces..	8, 783	8, 038	745	.....
Coffee.....pounds..	1, 675	4, 231	.....	2, 556
Calf-skins.....pieces..	26	117	.....	91
Wool.....pounds..	474, 121	407, 623	66, 498	.....
Dried bananas.....boxes..	892	106	786	.....
Paddy.....pounds..	.....	46, 224	.....	46, 224
Fungus.....do.....	1, 137	2, 247	.....	1, 110
Tallow.....do.....	.....	2, 864	.....	2, 864
Pulu.....do.....	.....	465	.....	465
Total value exports.....	\$8, 958, 663 88	\$7, 977, 908 82	\$980, 755 06	.....

Value of exports and imports of merchandise from and into the Hawaiian Islands, by countries, during the year 1885.

Countries.	Exports.			Imports.	Total im-ports and ex-ports.	Per cent.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.			
United States :						
Pacific ports.....	\$8, 867, 913 60	\$65, 292 84	\$8, 933, 206 44	\$2, 759, 796 31	\$11, 874, 043 44	92. 04
Atlantic ports.....	.....	.....	.....	181, 040 69	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	.....	486, 023 17	486, 023 17	3. 76
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	161, 892 89	161, 892 89	1. 25
China and Hong-Kong.....	489 70	14, 964 54	15, 454 24	118, 864 15	134, 318 39	1. 04
Australia and New Zea-land.....	80 00	17, 278 00	17, 358 00	68, 626 86	85, 984 86	. 67
All other.....	90, 180 58	13, 118 75	103, 299 33	54, 300 51	157, 599 84	1. 24
Total.....	8, 958, 663 88	110, 654 13	9, 069, 318 01	3, 830, 544 58	12, 899, 862 59	100. 00

Value of exports and imports carried by vessels of each nationality.

Nationality.	Exports.			Imports.	Total im-ports and ex-ports.	Per cent.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.			
American.....	\$8, 238, 631 10	\$91, 650 32	\$8, 330, 281 42	\$3, 158, 081 74	\$11, 488, 363 16	89. 05
British.....	321, 637 69	7, 152 27	328, 789 96	403, 986 08	732, 776 04	4. 68
German.....	102, 100 00	1, 129 00	103, 229 00	167, 781 79	271, 010 79	2. 11
Hawaiian.....	139, 452 28	10, 722 54	150, 174 82	84, 154 77	234, 329 59	1. 81
Norwegian.....	156, 842 81	.....	156, 842 81	4, 004 36	160, 847 17	1. 25
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 535 84	12, 535 84	0. 10
Total.....	8, 958, 663 88	110, 654 13	9, 069, 318 01	3, 830, 544 58	12, 899, 862 59	100. 00

Table showing nationality of vessels carrying domestic products Hawaiian Islands 1885.

Nationality.	Vessels clearing.							Percent. of total.
	Total cleared.		Without cargo.		With cargo.		Value do- mestic pro- duce.	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>				
American	184	131,011	52	48,304	132	82,707	\$8,238,631 10	91.96
British	30	38,749	24	33,682	6	5,067	321,637 69	3.59
Hawaiian	18	6,982	13	4,647	5	2,335	139,452 28	1.56
Norwegian	3	2,294	2	1,212	1	1,082	156,842 80	1.75
German	5	2,377	4	1,679	1	698	102,100 00	1.14
Japanese	1	1,523	1	1,523				
French	2	720	2	720				
Total	243	181,656	98	91,767	145	91,889	8,958,663 88	100.00

NORTH AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL.

Report of Consul-General Anderson.

IMPORTS.

The value of imports varies but little from the preceding year, being a decrease of \$259,779, the decrease in amounts from certain countries being balanced by an increase from others. The most noticeable decrease is \$1,092,613 from Great Britain and the largest increase is \$1,102,379 from British East Indies.

The decrease in dutiable goods is \$555,076, and in duties collected, \$182,614, while the increase in free goods is \$295,297. Compared with the year ending June 30, 1882, the decrease of dutiable goods is \$5,538,604, and in duties collected, \$1,237,242.08, and the increase of free goods, \$618,522. There was an increase in value of goods imported from the United States during the year of \$62,779.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports shows a decrease of \$142,989, the increase of \$461,258, to Great Britain, being more than balanced by the decrease of 527,517 to the United States, and the increase of \$281,829 to the Argentine Republic, being nearly balanced by the decrease of \$238,769 to Newfoundland. Of the articles exported it will be noticed that of those produced in Canada the products of animals and agriculture constitute a very large proportion, or \$16,849,273 in a total of \$19,637,417. Of the products of animals the value of horned cattle was \$5,186,770, an increase of \$921,210 over the preceding year; the value of cheese, \$6,754,517, an increase of \$833,922, and the value of butter, \$1,211,039, a decrease of \$115,122, compared with the previous year. The exports of sheep was in value \$448,893, a decrease for the year of \$465,452.

In connection with the export of cattle and sheep it may be stated that during the season of navigation just closed the total export of cattle was 61,947 head, an increase of 33,589 over the year 1882, while the export of sheep was 39,301 head, a decrease of 24,366 since 1882.

NAVIGATION.

There were 349 steamers of 540,205 tons in the aggregate and 99 sailing vessels of 50,471 entered, and 384 steamers of 547,985 tons and 102 sailing vessels of 44,040 tons cleared from this port during the year. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of 8,126 in the total tonnage of vessels of all kinds entered, and 8,540 in tonnage of those cleared. Of the number entered there were five American barks, of 3,372 tonnage, with cargoes of sugar, and of the number cleared three were American, of 2,405 tons, laden with lumber for Argentine Republic.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE DOMINION.

From a statement recently published in one of the papers in this city, semi-official in its character, I quote the following figures giving the revenue and expenditure for each of the past four years ending on June 30 of each year :

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1882.....	\$33,383,455 00	\$27,067,103 00
1883.....	35,794,649 00	28,730,157 00
1884.....	31,861,961 00	31,107,706 00
1885.....	32,970,465 00	35,327,935 00

The increase in revenue for the last year was mainly, if not wholly, in the item of interest on the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Although the details have not been published, it is supposed that the revenue from excise and post-office has been increased, and that customs receipts have diminished, this decrease being attributed both to lessened importation and the decline in value of articles imported. The receipts of customs duties for the year ending June 30, 1883, were \$23,000,000, while the past year it is not supposed they will be \$20,000,000. The increase in expenditures over the preceding year of \$4,220,229 comprises \$1,700,000 expended on account of the rebellion last spring in the Northwest and \$2,500,000 included in interest, payments to Indians, and subsidies to the provinces.

MENDELL A. ANDERSON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Montreal, December 16, 1885.

 QUEBEC.

In transmitting annual report Consul Down (Quebec) writes under date October 5, 1885:

A steady increase is shown in the exports to the United States, being principally animals, lumber, boards and manufactured lumber as box shooks, barb-wire fence frames, match splints, cloth boards, &c. There has been a decrease of \$17,300 in the exports of manufactured lumber, and of \$56,894 of unmanufactured lumber, such as boards, planks, &c., undressed. This is owing to the loss this season by lumber dealers in their logs, and the lateness of the drive. Mills have been at a standstill most of the summer awaiting the second drive of logs. All the logs coming down in the early spring were lost on account of high water and pressure of logs breaking the booms which are stationed at or near the mills. The number of logs lost is roughly estimated at 200,000, the value of which, at \$2.50 per log, was \$500,000.

The increase in the export of animals for the year 1885 of \$104,467, as compared with the figures for 1884, is attributed to the stock of imported cattle quarantined at Point Levi, and shipped thence to the United States. The shippers or owners invariably consign their animals to Point Levi, and after a quarantine of ninety days send them to the United States. Owners find that the cost is much less to feed and ship by way of Point Levi than via Portland, Boston, or Baltimore.

Imports and exports between the port of Quebec, Canada, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

[Prepared by L. A. Farmer, consular agent Point Levi, Quebec.]

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals number..	29	\$629	1,652	\$225,506
Agricultural products		381,078		
Butter and cheese		1,055		
Cottons square yards..	799,421	39,020		
Coffee pounds..	32,308	3,598		
Coal tons..	14,093	47,919		
Carpets, all		6,946		
Cordage and twines		3,657		
Drugs		7,583		
Earthen and glassware		17,831		
Fancy goods		11,188		
Furs and hides		58,104		1,457
Fruit, all		3,897		
Hardware		49,148		440
Hats, caps, all		4,801		
Iron, manufactured		3,472		
Jewelry		6,490		
Leather		14,297		
Linen		683		
Lard and grease		17,663		
Miscellaneous		100,834		25,302
Molasses		6,273		
Musical instruments		3,767		
Oils:				
Coal gallons..	75,310	7,135		
Lubricating do..	1,465	359		
Other do..	20,854	2,586		
Provisions and produce		35,369		8,473
Produce of the mine		982		2,823
Produce of the fisheries		9,970		2,580
Packages		17,376		
Fruits in oil		1,733		
Rubber		4,382		
Stationery		16,993		
Sugar pounds..	13,524	849		
Silke and manufactures of		163		
Ships sold		16,000		
Tobacco pounds..	502,647	47,853		
Tea do..	58,609	10,691		
Unenumerated		6,008		
Varnish gallons..	1,322	480		
Wood, unmanufactured		134,517		93,756
Woolens		194		
Wood, manufactured.		72,339		57,205
Wines and liquors		850		
		1,176,771		417,542

Aggregate imports and exports at the port of Quebec, Canada, during the years ending June 30, 1880 to 1885.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1880	\$4,890,336	\$6,268,142	\$11,158,508
1881	4,429,201	11,766,813	16,196,014
1882	4,875,897	7,734,200	12,610,097
1883	5,013,863	8,737,819	13,751,682
1884	4,665,110	9,215,607	13,880,717
1885	3,836,542	6,864,650	10,701,192

Aggregate imports and exports between Québec, Canada, and the United States during the years ending June 30, 1880 to 1885.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1880	\$1, 629, 479	\$222, 405	\$1, 851, 884
1881	1, 014, 646	246, 506	1, 261, 152
1882	1, 198, 310	252, 298	1, 450, 608
1883	1, 015, 459	353, 926	1, 369, 385
1884	1, 422, 135	403, 889	1, 826, 024
1885	1, 176, 771	417, 542	1, 594, 313

THREE RIVERS.

Report of Consul Rosse on the trade and commerce of Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, Canada.

AGRICULTURE.

In agriculture this consular district cannot aspire to rival some of the more favorably situated districts. The winters are long and severe for the farmer, and the great staple product, wheat, is not cultivated to any considerable extent; in fact, none of the cereals save oats. Enormous quantities of the best quality of hay and oats are grown in this district. The principal part of the oat crop finds its way to the lumber camps or to the Montreal market, and not unlikely from thence to the United States. Very large quantities of the finest quality of hay are shipped from this port direct to the United States. There are probably no better grass or hay lands in the world than are found along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. There is an annual overflow of the bottom-land meadows, during which a fine, loamy silt is deposited, greatly enriching the lands, which renders manuring unnecessary, and keeps them free from noxious weeds. These meadows often lie fifteen to twenty years without reseeding. The average product from them is from two to three tons per acre. It is an absolutely certain crop, pays a large revenue per acre, is attended with comparatively little labor; hence many farmers have all their land in grass, and purchase in the market whatever supplies they need.

These hay farms are far more profitable than those used for raising grain, and are held at high figures, seldom changing hands, passing from generation to generation in the same family, the owners almost invariably having plenty of money in the bank.

In view of the great value of hay lands it seems strange that a grand opportunity for extending their area has been overlooked. Going back a few miles from the river to the hilly or undulating country, great numbers of marshes are found, with peat or black loam bottoms, 2 to 3 feet in thickness, and varying in extent from 1,000 to 20,000 acres. Many of them could be easily drained with a ditch to some river or stream near at hand, often not more than a half mile distant. Thus drained, these would become first-class hay lands. They can now be bought for 25 cents per acre.

Fair quantities of peas, beans, and potatoes are grown in this district, a portion of which find a local market, and the surplus goes to Montreal shipping merchants; and not unlikely a considerable portion through that avenue reaches the States. For some reason, not very apparent, very little fruit is grown here. It is well known that the climate is too severe for peaches and the tender grapes, but apples, cherries,

plums, and all the hardier fruits might be grown without difficulty if the same care and cultivation were given that are observed in the States. But the average French Canadian farmer is content to do as his father and grandfather did before him, not stopping to inquire whether he may improve upon their experience. The entire supply of the better grades of fruit is obtained from the United States or the neighboring Province of Ontario.

MANUFACTURES.

The city of Three Rivers is well supplied with manufactories for the cheaper grades of the different commodities for local supply, a few of them manufacturing for export also. A better idea may perhaps be had from the following list of factories in operation here, viz:

Two cigar factories, one match factory, one furniture factory, one spool factory, one plated-ware factory, one glove factory, four fur and cap factories, one car-wheel factory, three carriage factories, one foundry, four cheese factories (in district), one sash, door, and blind factory, one book-bindery, two large sole-leather tanneries (in district). The car-wheel, glove, match, and spool, factories and the tanneries, manufacture for outside markets.

It is expected that an extensive box factory will be erected here during the coming season by Messrs. Hall Brothers, to aid which enterprise the city voted them a bonus of \$15,000. If the factory is built the output will be exported to the States.

It is believed this would be an admirable point for a boot and shoe factory, inasmuch as there is an abundance of cheap labor on the ground, plenty of which suitable for the purpose could be had at from 10 to 20 cents per day, and besides the city has already expressed a willingness to aid by a handsome bonus and exempt the factory from taxes for a number of years. This would appear to be a splendid opening for some enterprising American.

IRON INDUSTRY.

Iron mining in this district is very ancient, dating back to the first settlement of this province by the French, and its importance has been recognized under both French and English rule in Canada, yet it may be said that this industry is in its infancy when we consider the immense development of which it is capable. The St. Maurice forges, the L'Islet forges, and the Radnor forges have been closed for several years, owing to the great depression in the iron trade, but as the market is now firmer, I understand they are again to commence operations. The ore mined in this district is of a superior quality, and, mixed with the Alabama ore or Lake Superior ore, is said to make the best and most enduring car-wheels known. The wheels of the Canadian Pacific Railroad supplied from here are made of that combination of ores.

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

The leading article under this head is lumber. For various reasons three of the largest mills here have done little or nothing during the year 1885. Their capacity for a season is 60,000,000 feet. Notwithstanding this and the great depression, which has been felt as keenly by the lumber trade as by any other branch of industry, the production of lumber in this district has been large. Of the lumber produced nearly the whole of what is termed "firsts" finds a market in Europe or South America, it being impossible to ship to the United States, pay the duty, and compete with the lumber from Michigan and the West. It is different, however, with the "seconds" and inferior grades, box lumber, &c.; hence large amounts of those sorts are exported to the States, as

will be seen by the following table of exports of products of the forest to the United States:

Products of the forest, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Lumber.....feet..	14, 605, 977	Railroad ties .....pieces..	25, 950
Hemlock bark.....cords..	7, 614	Pulp wood .....cords..	875
Laths.....M..	1, 791	Wood pulp .....pounds..	787, 006
Shingles.....M..	7, 961	Extract hemlock bark.....do....	267, 216
Telegraph poles and cedar posts, pieces	20, 894		

EMIGRATION.

There is very little emigration from this district. Though the great majority of the people have little to do and little money, it may be truly said they are a contented and happy people. The inhabitants are principally French and have the French characteristic love of place of birth. Many go temporarily to the States for employment in the factories, but always intending to return again.

NAVIGATION.

It is rare that other than small schooners or canal boats through the canals reach this port from the United States. The lumber exported to Europe and South America is principally carried by English or Norwegian vessels.

The harbor of Three Rivers is a most excellent one from every point of view, being the head of deep-water navigation of the St. Lawrence; harbor dues light and wharfage facilities excellent, and labor for loading and unloading vessels cheap and plenty, with ample railroad connections in all directions.

DIRECT IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

The direct import and export trade of Three Rivers is not large, considering its facilities; but its merchants are thoroughly conservative, seldom extending their business trips further than Montreal, hence are unaware of the advantages they might have were they to visit the great mercantile and manufacturing centers of the United States and purchase their supplies at first hands, for it must be borne in mind that the statistics of importations I append represent a fraction only of merchandise which finds its way indirectly to this market. Could the true amounts be arrived at they would doubtless reach into the millions. The direct import and export trade, however, has a steady and healthy growth, as will be observed by a comparison of the years 1880 and 1885:

Total imports and exports (direct) during the years 1880 and 1885, and showing the increase and decrease.

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1880.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States.....	\$23, 684	\$106, 784	\$83, 100	.....
Great Britain.....	1, 126	2, 405	1, 279	.....
France.....	2, 632	2, 148	.....	\$484
Germany.....	3, 089	4, 011	922	.....
All other countries.....	2, 243	4, 683	2, 440	.....
Total	32, 774	120, 031	87, 741	484

EXPORTS.

United States.....	\$212, 798	\$497, 436	284, 638	.....
All other countries.....	97, 811	373, 424	275, 625	.....

Imports and exports for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports over exports.	Exports over imports.
United States.....	\$106,784	\$497,436	.....	\$390,652
Great Britain	2,405	336,434	.....	334,029
France.....	2,148	.....	\$2,148	.....
Germany	4,011	2,506	1,505	.....
All other countries	4,683	34,484	.....	29,801

Direct importation of merchandise from the United States into the port of Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, during the year ending June 30, 1885, with quantity, value, and rate of duty on the same.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Books, printed .....	.....	\$154	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Brass wire cloth .....	.....	118	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Cards, Christmas .....	.....	62	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Coal	tons.. 2,030	10,532	50 cents per ton.
Cotton:			
Bleached	yards.. 338	13	1 cent per yard and 15 per cent. ad valorem.
Clothing .....	.....	220	30 per cent. ad valorem.
Prints .....	.....	205	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Drilling	yards.. 621	68	2 cents per yard and 15 per cent. ad valorem.
Confections .....	.....	259	35 per cent. ad valorem.
Drugs .....	.....	216	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Duck, linen .....	.....	391	Do.
Envelopes .....	.....	63	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Edge tools .....	.....	191	30 per cent. ad valorem.
Flour, wheat	barrels.. 4,683	22,493	50 cents per barrel.
Felt glove-lining	yards.. 1,860	994	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Fur caps .....	.....	15	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Galvanic batteries .....	.....	30	Do.
Gloves and mitts .....	.....	42	Do.
Hardware, builders' .....	.....	1,007	30 per cent. ad valorem.
Iron, pig	tons.. 493	11,876	\$2 per ton.
Jellies	pounds.. 72	7	5 cents per pound.
Knitting-needles .....	.....	11	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Lithographs .....	.....	80	
Leather	pounds.. 385	479	Free.
Glove	do.. 13,201	5,983	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Manufactured	do.. 25	222	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Lard	do.. 28,800	1,965	2 cents per pound.
Machinery .....	.....	1,218	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Manufactured brass .....	.....	75	30 per cent. ad valorem.
Musical instruments .....	.....	595	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Music, printed	pounds.. 22	27	10 cents per pound.
Netting for boats .....	.....	146	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Nickel .....	.....	41	Do.
Patent medicines .....	.....	59	50 per cent. ad valorem.
Platinum .....	.....	288	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Pork	pounds.. 130,534	7,697	1 cent per pound.
Provisions	do.. 16,000	1,300	Do.
Pumps .....	.....	25	35 per cent. ad valorem.
Sewing-machines and fixtures	47	1,210	\$2 each and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
Sewing-silk .....	.....	269	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Soap powder	pounds.. 1,800	157	3 cents per pound.
Soap, common	do.. 1,500	75	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Writing paper .....	.....	15	22½ per cent. ad valorem.
Wall paper .....	.....	6	30 per cent. ad valorem.
Wood, manufactured .....	.....	382	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Miscellaneous .....	.....	620	
Total .....	.....	71,901	
Free goods .....	.....	34,883	
Grand total .....	.....	106,784	

CAN DIRECT AMERICAN TRADE BE INCREASED ?

To this I answer, Yes, it can, but its increase will be slow, unless some efforts are put forth by our merchants to foster and encourage it. I have never seen or heard of a traveling salesman or drummer here from an American house, and, as I said before, the merchants here go abroad but little ; therefore the American merchant and jobber and the merchants here are strangers to each other. The conservative habits of the Three Rivers merchants make them reluctant to make large purchases of goods at any one time, and such are generally made through drummers or traveling men representing Montreal houses. It is not an unusual thing to see American goods exhibited and sold by them. The styles and quality of American goods are much preferred by the people, but, of course, when they are procured through Montreal houses the merchants here have to pay an additional profit, which in many cases is sufficient to induce them to decline the purchase.

Nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Three Rivers are French and, as a people, are exceedingly quick in appreciating superior style or taste in any article, or superior usefulness or economical features pertaining to it. They have the most unbounded respect for and faith in American genius and ingenuity to provide for those elements in everything.

THREE RIVERS AS A SUMMER RESORT.

Although it may not be strictly cognate to the subject of this report, I cannot forego the opportunity of speaking a few words of Three Rivers as a delightful summer resort, thinking it may be of much interest to many readers of the consular reports. Three Rivers is a quaint, old-fashioned French town of about ten thousand inhabitants, retaining much of the appearance and characteristics of a town of the sixteenth century. It is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River at the confluence of the St. Maurice, in latitude $46^{\circ} 22''$ north, and longitude $72^{\circ} 31''$ west from Greenwich. The course of the St. Lawrence is nearly east by north, and that of the St. Maurice is nearly due south, forming at their junction an approximate right angle. In that angle the city is located, having for its southern boundary the broad, clear St. Lawrence River and for its eastern boundary the deep, swift St. Maurice. The ground upon which the city is built rises gradually from these rivers some 20 feet to a sandy loam plateau, succeeded as it recedes by other rises called "coteaux," until the hilly country is reached, from which point each plateau has a gradual descent toward the river, giving an extended land and water view in all directions, unrivaled in its beauty—having for a background the mountains in the misty distance, the most distant of which are said to be American soil.

The St. Lawrence at this point is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, with a clean sand and gravel shore. Its water is clear and pure, with a current of about 2 miles per hour. The St. Maurice is nearly a quarter of a mile wide. It has its rise in the springs and lakes of the mountainous country hundreds of miles nearly due north, and in its course to the St. Lawrence leaps over dozens of falls, varying in height from 25 to 180 feet. Its water is exceedingly cold, clear, and refreshing, containing iron and other mineral constituents, which makes it a very superior, if not the best, water in the country for drinking purposes. The admirable water-works here supply *every house* with this water, and every family, by law, is obliged to use it, and, as it is furnished in abundance, no limitation is put upon its use. To this circumstance (and the entire absence of malaria) the remarkable healthfulness of this city may be attributed.

The citizens of Three Rivers are mostly French (the business men speaking French and English alike); Roman Catholic in religion; very much devoted to their church and the venerable bishop of the diocese residing here. To his pious influence, no doubt, an explanation may be found for the almost entire absence of drunkenness, brawls, and, in fact, pretty much every criminal or disreputable feature which are found in most cities with a population as great as that of Three Rivers.

The wild mountainous regions to the north along the St. Maurice is verily the paradise of the hunter, fisherman, and pleasure-seeker. Among the hills game of every description is found, even the shy caribou. In the innumerable lakes and streams abundance of fish, notably the famous trout. Every mile abounds with features of wonderfully wild natural formations, conspicuous among which are the Showanegan Falls, about 15 miles by rail or carriage-road from this city, where the river pitches down a precipice 180 feet, not perpendicular, but down an incline about as steep as a gothic roof. Hundreds of pointed rocks jut up from the bottom of the incline. The water in its mad descent down the precipice rushes against the rock points and leaps into the air in huge columns—sometimes perpendicularly, sometimes obliquely—turning a complete summersault, the spray flying in every direction, the sunlight struggling through it, forming a full rainbow here, a fragment of one there, in all directions and in all degrees of brightness, forming and melting away as quickly into new formations, like a grand kaleidoscopic view. This, accompanied by the constant roar of the water, interspersed with an occasional thud against the jutting rock pillars, forms a scene for the beholder wonderfully wild, weird, and intensely interesting. No pen can fully describe it.

The warmest days of summer here are not oppressive, and the nights always cool.

It may be comforting to some who have been searching for such a spot—mosquitoes are unknown here. Good hotel accommodations can be had at \$5 to \$6 per week. Charges for carriages, attendants, &c., are exceedingly moderate as compared with summer resorts in the States.

J. M. ROSSE, *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Three Rivers, Province Quebec, Canada, February 20, 1886.

ST. JOHN'S, QUEBEC.

Tables transmitted April 28, 1886, by Consul Alexander Bertrand.

Imports at the port of St. John's, Province of Quebec, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.	Whence imported.
<i>Dutiable.</i>				
Advertising matter, printed		\$1, 467	\$493 12	United States.
Books		42	6 30	Great Britain.
Do.....		537	84 38	United States.
Belts and trusses		62	15 50	Do.
Buttons		204	51 00	Do.
Braces or suspenders		96	28 80	Do.
Brass, manufactures of		212	63 60	Do.
Breadstuffs:				
Indian corn	7, 409 bushels..	3, 521	555 69	Do.
Wheat flour	4, 559 barrels..	17, 056	2, 279 50	Do.

Imports at the port of St. John's, Province of Quebec, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.	Whence imported.
<i>Dutiable—Continued.</i>				
Coal, all kinds..... tons..	19, 225	\$64, 068	\$9, 680 55	United States.
Copper, manufactures of		823	246 90	Do.
Cotton of all kinds		594	163 35	Great Britain.
Do.....		3, 009	849 63	United States.
Drugs, &c.....		1, 859	371 80	Great Britain.
Do.....		1, 334	266 80	United States.
Patent medicines		103	48 25	Do.
Fancy goods—toys, braid		105	26 00	Do.
Fish of all kinds, and oysters since July, 1885.....		1, 433	129 69	Do.
Fruit of all kinds		861	562 40	Do.
Gutta-percha, manufactured.....		1, 229	317 35	Do.
Hats of all kinds		173	43 25	Do.
Iron, and manufactures of:				
Brass, rolled, &c..... cwt..	467	841	147 18	Do.
Castings of all kinds		255	63 75	Do.
Gas and water pipes.....		955	238 75	Do.
Hardware, builders', &c.....		809	242 70	Do.
Machinery.....		2, 569	642 25	Great Britain.
Do.....		4, 526	1, 131 50	United States.
Sewing machines	50	1, 029	305 80	Do.
Stoves..... do.....	9	336	84 00	Do.
Steel manufactures, tools of all kinds.....		334	100 20	Do.
Jewelry and plated ware		285	65 30	Do.
Leather:				
Boots and shoes..... pairs..	374	454	113 00	Do.
Manufactures of.....		248	58 60	Do.
Marble		1, 031	184 50	Do.
Metals, manufactures of.....		303	74 95	Do.
Musical instruments:				
Pianos..... number..	2	365	114 75	Do.
All others		175	43 75	Do.
Do.....		159	39 75	Great Britain.
Oils:				
Kerosene..... gallons..	14, 531	1, 694	1, 060 69	United States.
Lubricating..... do.....	85	67	15 25	Do.
Do..... do.....	2, 127	1, 081	270 25	Great Britain.
Paints:				
Ground in oil		537	124 70	United States.
White lead, dry..... pounds..	8, 489	295	14 75	Great Britain.
Paper, manufactures of		280	62 04	United States.
Paraffine, wax..... pounds..	20, 834	3, 213	625 05	Do.
Soap, common soft and liquid..... do.....	19, 043	588	285 24	Do.
Spirits:				
Brandy..... gallons..	443	668	762 25	France.
Gin..... do.....	1, 031	406	1, 483 04	Holland.
Wine..... do.....	321	230	149 15	France.
Do..... do.....	321	222	201 71	Spain.
Do..... do.....	27	24	20 43	Portugal.
Twines..... do.....	309	93	23 25	United States.
Wax, bees'.....		2, 941	588 20	Do.
Wood, manufactures of.....		609	209 25	Do.
Woolens:				
Manufactures of		483	158 68	United States.
Do.....		679	158 18	Great Britain.
Knitting yarns..... pounds..	1, 409	1, 059	317 48	Do.
Other dutiable goods.....		5, 777	1, 343 08	United States.
Do.....		575	108 30	Great Britain.
Do.....		91	26 20	France.
Do.....		249	49 80	Holland.
Total dutiable goods.....		135, 323	27, 991 56	
<i>Free goods.</i>				
Aniline dyes in bulk..... pounds..	13, 869	4, 676		United States.
Clays of all kinds	39, 263	3, 645		Do.
Do..... do.....	1, 134	370		Great Britain.
Colors: Metallic oxide of cobalt.....	1, 863	1, 353		United States.
Drugs:				
Dying or tanning		3, 254		Do.
Do.....		198		Great Britain.
Fish of all kinds till 30th June, 1885.....		248		United States.
Gravel and sand..... tons..	394 ⁴ / ₁₀	397		Do.
Gutta-percha: India-rubber, crude..... pounds..	3, 162	1, 903		Do.
Hides.....		78, 967		Do.
Oysters, shelled, in bulk, till 30th June, 1885..... gallons..	2, 289	2, 312		Do.

Imports at the port of St. John's, Province of Quebec, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.	Whence imported.
<i>Free goods—Continued.</i>				
Potash, muriate, and bichromate..... pounds..	471, 150	.....	.....	United States.
Rubber: Recovered and substitute.....	2, 135	.....	.....	Do.
Salt.....	.....	\$361	.....	Great Britain.
Settlers' effects.....	.....	20, 179	.....	United States.
Silicate of soda..... pounds..	41, 449	410	.....	Do.
Wire: Copper, for the use of mattresses.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Wool manufactures..... pounds..	70, 758	10, 567	.....	Do.
Do..... do.....	103, 589	8, 032	.....	British Africa.
Other free goods.....	.....	33	.....	Great Britain.
Do.....	.....	810	.....	United States.
Total free goods.....	.....	146, 192	.....	

RECAPITULATION.

Countries whence imported.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total im-ports.	Duty paid.
United States.....	\$124, 421	\$137, 198	\$261, 619	\$23, 206 57
Great Britain.....	8, 912	962	9, 874	2, 092 41
France.....	989	.....	989	937 60
Holland.....	655	.....	655	1, 532 84
Spain.....	222	.....	222	201 71
Portugal.....	24	.....	24	20 43
British Africa.....	.....	8, 032	8, 032	.....
Grand total of imports.....	135, 223	146, 192	281, 415	27, 991 56

Exports from this consular district and port of St. John's, Province of Quebec, for year ending December 31, 1886.

Articles.	Whither ex-ported.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Produce of the mine.</i>			
Coal.....	United States...	15 tons.....	\$75
Other articles.....	do.....	.....	1, 741
Total.....	.....	.....	1, 816
<i>Produce from fisheries.</i>			
Fish, fresh.....	United States...	.....	2, 802
<i>Produce of the forest.</i>			
Ashes, leached.....	United States...	.....	1, 732
Bark, for tanning.....	do.....	1,898 cords.....	8, 958
Firewood.....	do.....	3,851 cords.....	6, 321
Poles, hop, hoop, and telegraph.....	do.....	.....	908
Logs:			
Hemlock.....	do.....	90.9 M feet.....	248
Spruce.....	do.....	71.45 M feet.....	323
All others.....	do.....	38.5 M feet.....	254
Lumber:			
Laths, palings, and pickets.....	do.....	806 5 M.....	1, 262
Planks, boards, and joists.....	do.....	21,358.6 M feet.....	171, 027
Scantling.....	do.....	3,145.5 M feet.....	22, 053
All other.....	do.....	.....	1, 783
Shingles.....	do.....	581½ M.....	1, 341
Sleepers, railroad ties.....	do.....	91,942 pieces.....	27, 183
Total.....	.....	.....	243, 393
<i>Produce of animals.</i>			
Animals:			
Horses.....	United States...	430.....	49, 474
Horned cattle.....	do.....	248.....	14, 108
Sheep.....	do.....	3,584.....	8, 871
Poultry and others.....	do.....	7,955.....	7, 955
Butter.....	do.....	3,205 pounds.....	528
Do.....	West Indies.....	1,775 pounds.....	307
Cheese.....	do.....	562 pounds.....	51
Eggs.....	United States...	100,854 dozen.....	16, 871

Exports from this consular district and port of St. John's, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Whither ex- ported.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Produce of animals—Continued.</i>			
Hides, horns, and skins	United States...		\$3,768
Meat, pork	do	60 pounds	5
Other articles	do		5
Total			101,943
<i>Agricultural products.</i>			
Grain:			
Barley	Great Britain	1,200 bushels	720
Do	United States	107,448 bushels	62,208
Beans	do	2,775 bushels	2,561
Oats	do	7,661 bushels	2,691
Do	Great Britain	55,796 bushels	27,770
Peas	do	29,557 bushels	17,417
Do	United States	12,019 bushels	7,738
Other grain	do	2,357 bushels	1,615
Wheat	Great Britain	6,560 bushels	4,769
Wheat flour	do	250 barrels	1,000
Hay	United States	14,562½ tons	154,295
Potatoes	do	6,356 bushels	1,525
Straw	do	189 tons	894
Total			285,203
<i>Manufactures.</i>			
Carriages	West Indies	4 pounds	260
Do	United States	2 pounds	80
Candles	do	297 pounds	50
Furs	do		37
Hats and caps	do		19
Iron:			
Castings	do		20
Sewing-machines	do	1 pound	30
All other hardware	do		2,513
Do	West Indies		61
Leather:			
Harness and saddlery	do		137
Do	United States		18
Musical instrument, piano	do	1 pound	125
Wood:			
Other manufactures	do		916
Other articles			33
			4,299
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Personal effects	United States		6,731
<i>Goods not the products of Canada.</i>			
Coal	do	343 tons	992
Iron, all other, and hardware	do		168
Musical instrument, piano	do	1 pound	100
Wood, other manufactures	do		281
			1,541

RECAPITULATION.

Products, &c.	Where exported.	Value.
Produce of the mine	United States	\$1,816
Produce of the fisheries	do	2,892
Produce of the forests	do	243,393
Animals and their produce	do	101,585
Do	West Indies	358
Agricultural products	United States	233,527
Do	Great Britain	51,676
Manufactures	United States	3,841
Do	West Indies	458
Miscellaneous articles	United States	6,731
Total goods produce of Canada		646,277
Goods not the produce of Canada	United States	1,541
Grand total of exports		647,818

COATICOOK.

Consul Frank W. Roberts, Coaticook, reports the following statistics of trade at that port during the year ending December 31, 1885:

Imports.....	\$202,864
Exports.....	1,147,228
Imports from the United States.....	188,391
Exports to the United States.....	504,262

The following are the more important articles in the commerce with the United States:

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Books, &c.....		\$1,139		
Indian corn.....bushels..	6,571	3,991		
Wheat flour.....barrels..	180	862		
Carriages, &c.....		896		
Coal anthracite.....tons..	274	1,126		
Cottons, bleached, &c.....square yards..	6,167	527		
Denims, drillings, &c.....do..	4,368	600		
Cottons, printed.....yards..	25,655	1,601		
Cotton manufactures, other.....		1,635		
Fresh cod, &c.....pounds..	367,938	12,393		
Smoked fish.....do..	197,655	10,865		
Mackerel.....do..	30,883	1,592		
Oysters in bulk.....gallons..	14,894	1,522		
Lobsters.....		901		
Fish, packages.....		1,172		
Apples, green.....barrels..	1,328	2,680		
Plated ware.....		745		
Bedsteads and furniture, iron.....		1,229		
Machinery.....		2,463		\$80
Jewelry.....		1,959		
Kerosene oil.....gallons..	46,367	4,845		
Packages.....		882		
Paper, manufactures of.....		433		
Pork.....pounds..	8,200	555		
Watches and cases.....		655		
Watch movements.....		816		
Furniture wood.....		998		
Manufactures of wood, n. e. s.....				39,567
Lumber and timber.....				196,579
Fish and fish products.....		35,875		
Horses for improvement of stock.....		1,750		
Hides.....		975		614
Cotton wool.....pounds..	656,554	70,969		
Settlers' effects.....		8,154		2,704
Asbestos.....				4,562
Hemlock bark.....			13,757	69,967
Sheep.....number..			14,700	35,480
Poultry.....				2,055
Butter.....pounds..			1,250	234
Eggs.....dozen..			18,699	2,599
Hay.....tons..			12,777	129,060
Straw.....do..			107	657
Potatoes.....bushels..			8,593	2,039
Extract hemlock bark.....barrels..			1,679	13,086
Other articles.....				1,258

STANSTEAD.

Consular Agent Austin T. Foster reports that the value of imports into and exports from Stanstead during the year ending December 31, 1885, was—

Imports:	
Free	\$7, 102
Dutiable	41, 157
Total	48, 259
Exports	310, 184
Imports from the United States	48, 259
Exports to the United States	310, 184

The principal articles in the trade with the United States were :

Articles.	Imports.	
	Amount.	Value.
Cotton and manufactures		\$3, 996
Hardware, builders		665
Fruit trees		1, 007
Boots and shoes (leather)	pairs.. 747	759
Coal, anthracite	tons.. 266½	1, 094
Furniture		940
Indian corn	bushels.. 3, 608	1, 943
Boilers, n. e. s		3, 035
Wood manufactures, n. e. s		2, 400
Oil, kerosene	gallons.. 10, 675	1, 296
Buggies, all kinds	number.. 23	1, 221
Wheat flour	barrels.. 158	894
L. R. boots and shoes		7, 417
Tools, mechanics		661
Cotton waste	pounds.. 6, 711	544
Settlers' effects		5, 551
EXPORTS.		
Copper ore	tons.. 1, 313	262, 600
Logs, spruce	thousand.. 3, 877	19, 426
Logs, hemlock	do.. 2, 385	9, 540
Logs, all other	do.. 1, 291	8, 144
Bark, for tanning	cords.. 894	3, 846
Firewood	do.. 781	2, 513
Hay	tons.. 80	635
Horned cattle	number.. 140	1, 840

SHERBROOKE.

Report of Consul Lucke.

IMPORTS.

It will be borne in mind that as this is an inland port a large proportion of the imported goods used in this district from Great Britain and countries, other than the United States, is purchased in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, is entered at those ports and not at Sherbrooke.

The total amount of goods imported during the year 1885 was \$880,889 ; of this amount \$236,039 was for duty and \$644,850 free.

Of the above amount the United States furnished \$176,537 dutiable goods, paying \$42,085.24 in duty and \$569,727 free goods.

The following is a statement showing the amount of dutiable goods received from each country :

Countries.	Amount.	Duty paid.
United States.....	\$176,537 00	\$42,085 24
Great Britain.....	52,943 00	7,474 01
France.....	2,757 00	1,760 00
Holland.....	3,259 00	6,758 72
Spain.....	543 00	387 52

The following is a short tabulated statement showing the most important articles of import from the United States into this port during the year 1885.

No accurate comparison can be made between the figures given in this report and the last report sent from this office by Mr. Parker, as his report was for the fiscal year of 1883 and 1884, ending June 30, 1884, while I have made this for the calendar year of 1885, and I believe that to be the intention of the Department.

Articles.	Value.	Duty paid.	Articles.	Value.	Duty paid.
Indian corn.....	\$13,063 00	\$1,987 25	Glass, manufactures of ..	\$1,416 00	\$421 30
Wheat.....	1,113 00	200 10	Leather, manufactures of..	2,675 00	648 28
Flour.....	46,767 00	6,049 05	Musical instruments.....	2,791 00	748 60
Coal.....	6,537 00	867 29	Kerosene.....	5,598 00	4,287 92
Cotton, manufactures of...	14,420 00	2,220 67	Paper, manufactures of...	2,474 00	651 56
Fruits and nuts.....	3,514 00	847 54	Meats, lard, pork, and provisions.	20,795 00	3,584 46
Iron and steel, manufactures of.	26,755 00	7,092 05			

The free goods imported during the year from the United States were as follows :

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Clays.....	\$174	Broom corn.....	\$1,900
Fish and oysters.....	7,620	Vegetable fiber.....	2,651
Products of the forests.....	555	Bells for churches.....	405
Animals and their products:		Drugs and dyes and dyes for tanning.	10,847
Horses.....	3,500	Oil cake.....	2,880
Hides.....	181,335	Rags:	
Wool.....	212,857	Woolen.....	16,499
Others.....	366	Cotton.....	11,449
Agricultural products:		Teasles.....	479
Tobacco.....	4,265	Settlers' effects.....	111,945

The item of settlers' effects seems a large one, but as the French Canadians in this section are continually going back and forth from Canada to the United States, a true estimate of the actual number of legitimate settlers is almost impossible.

EXPORTS.

I also beg to embrace in this report a statement showing the exports from this consular district for the year ending December 31, 1885. The number of invoices certified at this consulate during the year 1885 was 2,180, covering merchandise to the value of \$638,124 as against 2,191

invoices valued at \$579,516 in the year 1884, a falling off of eleven invoices, but a gain in values of \$58,608.

The following is a tabulated list of the principal exports from this district during the year 1885:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Asbestos	\$61,717	Lambs and sheep	\$32,522
Bark, hemlock	58,310	Lumber, sawn	163,810
Butter	156	Lath, clapboards, &c	30,473
Coal, bituminous	681	Cedar shingle	11,498
Copper, pure	71,081	Telegraph poles	13,710
Hay	22,943	Railroad ties	27,981
Hides and skins	5,740	Chemical wood-pulp	47,510
Household goods and settlers' effects...	13,675	Ground wood-pulp	16,062
Lime	13,825	Slate	3,857
Cattle	13,667	Miscellaneous	16,856
Horses	12,050		

As to the general aspects of trade and business in this district little can, at the present time, be said in addition to the facts detailed in the annual reports hitherto transmitted from this office.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Nothing of marked importance has transpired to change in any great degree the general character and volume of the business of this section. The depression, everywhere prevalent in commercial and industrial centers, has been felt here to a large extent, but no serious reverses have been experienced, and it may with reasonable certainty be said that the tide is turning.

The asbestos mines of the district are being steadily developed, and the growing demand for this article, arising from the constantly-increasing sphere of its usefulness, will result in increased activity in the development of the immense asbestos fields which have already been discovered in this section. It is reported that even now an English syndicate is making preparations to institute extensive operations in this direction. The Dudswell Lime and Marble Company, already doing a very extensive business in the manufacture for home and foreign consumption of lime for building purposes, have discovered in their extensive properties large quarries of marble of a kind and quality found nowhere else on this continent; indeed it is said by experts that its equal is found only in Italy. It is of a jet black color streaked with gold, and will find a ready and profitable market for ornamental and decorative purposes. Preparations are now being made to open the quarries, with the aid of skilled men and improved quarrying machinery.

Notwithstanding the depression prevalent for some time past, the general business of the district is improving.

The Paton woolen mills in this city, the largest in the Dominion, are fully employed, and additions to their buildings are to be made this summer. Another large woolen mill, for some time idle, is again running at full capacity, and putting in new and improved machinery, which will result in an increased production.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, as is reported upon the best authority, have acquired the Waterloo and Magog Railway, and will at once shorten and improve the line and establish through traffic with the West; another season will undoubtedly find their line open to the lower provinces,

and an immense section of the State of Maine will be opened up to the enterprise of lumbermen and the delight of the sportsmen and tourist.

The Eastern Townships Bank, with head office here and numerous branches elsewhere in the district, affords a fair index of the business of the townships. At the annual meeting of its directors, just held, the reports submitted showed a very handsome increase of net profits over last year. This bank pays a semi annual dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a capital of a \$1,500,000, and its stock is quoted at \$116 $\frac{1}{2}$. Taking into consideration the uncertain feeling in business circles during the past year and the necessarily unfavorable result on banking operations, this success strongly indicates that business in general is improving in the face of all obstacles, and it may with confidence be predicted that still greater activity and improvement will result in the near future.

GUSTAVUS LUCKE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sherbrooke, June 4, 1886.

GASPÉ BASIN.

Report of Consul Holt on the trade of Gaspé Basin in 1885.

The commerce between this district and the United States is but nominal. Mercantile transactions are chiefly connected with the business of the fishery establishments during the fishing season when navigation is open from the months of May to December; when the same routine of getting supplies and shipping codfish is carried on just as in past years—the same establishments, the same ships and people repeating the work of past seasons. This being the result of the fishery business of this district, having been monopolized and under the contract of a few firms long established. For many years the profits of this trade enabled the shippers to accumulate fortunes, but of late years there has been a formidable competition made by the Norwegians, followed by a depression by overstocks in the markets and low prices, and leaving the business a very precarious one generally, and seriously crippling two of the wealthiest and oldest establishments. The effect has been to throw a large community of fishermen and their families into distress by the stoppage of the supplies advanced to them in winter. The poverty of these people was so great that the Governments and the public were called upon urgently and afforded succor liberally. Unfortunately poverty and extreme destitution were not confined to this district. Appeals have been made from different quarters along the coasts of the gulf to Government to prevent starvation in the families of the fishermen; year after year repeats the cry for help. It is difficult to understand how these poor people have to struggle so hard for an existence (so little supplying their wants) when the marvelous wealth of the inshore fisheries should be at their very doors if the wise men of the land have not made a mistake in their estimates of value.

The feeling of the people of the coast to American fishermen is very friendly, and, so far as I have seen, they would like to sell them bait or anything they could.

Very few American fishermen cruised in the bay last season, and those had but little success in taking mackerel. In taking this fish the people on the bay only use small shore boats with mackerel “jigs.”

The quantity each boat takes adds but very little to their resources for the winter. Trap-nets have been tried without paying expenses. Schools of mackerel often are seen in the bay, but they do not remain as they did in years past, when a schooner could catch a load in a few days. The large numbers of steamships running in the gulf, to and from the sea, may account for frequent disappearance and erratic movements. Codfish in the gulf appear to have been disturbed in the same way. The price of codfish last season was \$3 to \$3.20 per quintal for merchantable; for inferior, 80 cents less. Sold in Brazil at 18 to 20 milreis per tub (126 pounds). In Portugal and Italy at 20s. to 24s. sterling per quintal. In West Indies recent shipments sold from \$8 to \$9 per cask of 4 quintals. Freight to Brazil, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per tub; to Portugal, about 2s. 9d. per quintal; to Italy, 3s. to 3s. 9d., the latter chiefly to the Adriatic.

EXPORTS.

[Condensed from custom-house entries for the season of 1885.]

Fifty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-three quintals codfish, value \$220,889, shipped to Barbadoes, Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Ancona, Jersey, G. B.; 10,731 cedar shingles, value \$2,016; 1,000 gallons cod-oil to Jersey, G. B.; salt, \$120, to Newfoundland; lumber, provisions, \$1,167; shipped by 22 vessels, of 90 to 175 tons, all under British flag.

IMPORTS.

By vessels, all under the British flag, molasses, sugar, salt, &c., \$24,343. No imports from the United States.

Navigation opened at this port on April 30, about two weeks earlier than usual.

GEO. H. HOLT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gaspé Basin, May 21, 1886.

CLIFTON.

Consul James Low transmits under date May 28, 1886, the annual returns of trade at Clifton for the year ending December 31, 1885:

The value of imports from the United States, as shown by the custom-house records, was—

Dutiable articles.....	\$1, 265, 408
Free	212, 667
Total	1, 478, 075

This total is chiefly made up of the imports of coal, as follows:

Anthracite	\$76, 084
Bituminous	1, 023, 312
Total.....	1, 099, 396

The exports to the United States were as follows:

Produce of the mine.....	\$274
Produce of the forest.....	388, 678
Live stock, &c.....	292, 632
Agricultural products.....	353, 126
Manufactures	85, 433
Total	1, 120, 143

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

HAMILTON.

Report of Consul Welch.

AGRICULTURE.

The country embraced in this consular district is the best agricultural district in Ontario, being well adapted to the production of all cereals and root crops, and is distinguished for the excellency of its meadow and pasture lands, and as a fruit country it is without a rival.

The general result of the harvest for 1885 has been very satisfactory. Among the cereals we mention barley, corn, oats, rye, and wheat.

Barley.—The barley crop this year is above an average both in quantity and quality. The quality is said to be improved by the use of self-binders in harvesting. The grain is less injured by rain in the sheaf and shock than it is by being spread out on the ground.

The shipments of barley to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1885, amounted to \$424,578.34 from this consular district, as against \$284,264.33 during the year ending September 30, 1884, being an increase of \$140,314.01 for the year 1885. From present indications the shipments during the coming year will be larger than the last. Canadian barley commands from 8 to 10 cents per bushel more than the barley grown in the United States.

The following summary table gives the acreage, the total product, and the average yield for 1883 and 1884, in the various county groups of Ontario:

Districts.	1884.		1883.		Per acre, 1884.	Per acre, 1883.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Lake Erie.....	32,021	1,079,938	38,607	815,073	27.7	21.1
Lake Huron.....	58,150	1,586,036	68,791	1,780,223	27.3	25.9
Georgian Bay.....	51,237	1,427,881	52,970	1,369,003	27.9	25.8
West Midland.....	120,375	3,638,955	132,940	3,460,207	30.6	26.0
Lake Ontario.....	259,546	7,118,983	267,271	6,297,813	27.4	23.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	96,274	2,298,211	107,753	2,477,255	23.9	23.0
East Midland.....	73,917	1,871,321	87,017	2,171,213	25.3	25.0
Northern districts.....	1,952	47,716	1,807	43,550	24.4	24.1
Totals.....	693,472	19,119,041	757,156	18,414,337	27.3	24.3

While the acreage was 56,684 less in 1884 than in 1883, the yield was 694,704 bushels more in 1884 than it was in 1883.

Indian corn.—The crop of Indian corn in the year 1884 was an extremely good one. This was especially true in this consular district. Very favorable reports are made of the crop for 1885. We have had surprisingly favorable weather for maturing the crop. No killing frost up to the present writing, October 29.

The acreage planted in 1884, was 174,560, giving a total product of 12,935,889, as against an acreage of 214,237 in 1883, and a yield so poor on account of the early frost that it was not worth computing. There is every reason to believe that the crop of 1885 will be as large as that of last year.

Wheat.—In this consular district both fall and spring wheat are cultivated. The crop of both was good in 1884. I am informed that the spring wheat is almost an entire failure in 1885, while the fall wheat is an average crop.

The following table gives a comparison of the average yield of wheat between the Province of Ontario and the principal grain-growing States of the American Union for the last three years:

Province and States.	Fall wheat per acre.			Spring wheat per acre.		
	1884.	1883.	1882.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Ontario	24.0	10.6	26.3	20.2	16.6	16.5
Ohio	15.3	9.5	16.7	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	14.0	12.0	17.3	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	13.2	10.4	15.7	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	12.6	10.0	16.0	.....	.....	.....
New York	16.5	11.0	18.7	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	15.0	13.5	15.5	.....	.....	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	12.5	12.7	11.0
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	16.1	13.2	13.3

From this comparison we learn that Ontario held the first place as a producer of high averages. And we are told in the three successive seasons the conditions of weather were as nearly as possible uniform throughout the several States named in the comparison. The table is taken from the annual report of the bureau of industries for the Province of Ontario for 1884, and published in 1885.

Potatoes.—The present crop is said to be very large, but is greatly injured by the rot. In some places the farmers think that more than half their crop will be destroyed. The price now demanded for good potatoes is at least three times as much as they were sold for this time last year. There will be but few potatoes shipped from this consular district to the States unless the crop there should prove to be a failure. The duty of 15 cents per bushel keeps Canadian potatoes out of the United States unless there should be an unusual demand for them.

Small fruits.—Fruit-growing may be considered one of the staple agricultural industries of Ontario, and in no part of the province is it pursued with more success than in this consular district. The season of 1884 was a fairly successful one. The apple crop was abundant, so that in many parts of the province apples of excellent quality were sold from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel, but such will not be the case this year. The crop is almost a failure. Apples are now selling from \$2 to \$3 per barrel, and will no doubt be higher as the season advances. The product of small fruits of all kinds, especially of currants, grapes, raspberries, and strawberries, has been very great in this consular district during the year 1885; I have never seen these fruits better or cheaper in the market than they have been in Hamilton during the last summer; large shipments have been made from this consulate to Toronto, Montreal, and other places of the Dominion. Fine grapes have been sold as low as 1½ cents per pound, and they are still offered in the market; I bought them at 2½ cents per pound by the basket on the 22d of October.

LIVE STOCK.

Stock raising is an important and profitable business in this consular district. Cattle are raised for beef, cheese, and butter. The improved breeds—Holsteins, Jerseys, and Short Horns—are the favorites.

Sheep are raised for mutton and wool. When the sheep are killed by dogs, the counties in which the killing is done pay the owners two-thirds of their value. A tax is levied upon the dogs, which their owners pay, to reimburse the counties for the expenses incurred in paying for the sheep which have been killed.

The shipments of wool from this consular district to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1885, amounted to \$130,446.22, as against \$149,322.02 for the year ending September 30, 1884.

The following table shows the exports of horned cattle and sheep from Canada for the years 1884 and 1883:

Year.	Horned cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1884.....	90,664	\$5,912,890	304,474	\$1,546,150
1883.....	67,060	3,995,090	308,662	1,392,279

This table shows the increased value per head of the live stock which has been shipped from Canada. This increase has been brought about through the selections and crosses that have taken place by the introduction from Great Britain of some of the best herds of the different animals within the last few years, and by the use of improved food in their feeding.

MANUFACTURES.

The city of Hamilton is becoming the manufacturing center of the Dominion, and is styled the Birmingham of Canada. The manufactures include all classes of goods, some of the largest of which are stoves, sewing-machines, agricultural implements, and cotton and woolen goods.

During the year a new rolling-mill for manufacturing bar and rod iron has been built and put into operation.

An application is now before the city council of Hamilton, from an American company, asking exemption from city taxes for ten years on the building and plant of a fire-arms, lock, and carpenters' hardware factory, which they propose to establish in the city. This factory will give employment to 1,000 or 1,500 hands.

A large number of the factories are owned and managed by Americans, who have established themselves in business here, and I am happy to report that most of them have done well in their business and are esteemed among the most prosperous and useful men in the community. American styles and patterns are generally used in manufacturing. This is especially true of stoves. When purchasing a stove a few days ago from a leading foundry-man of the city, he said to me, "Our best patterns for stoves are all American. The Americans beat us in all this kind of work." A prominent merchant said to me when buying a carpet from him, "The Americans excel all other nations in the beauty of their styles and patterns for the best carpets. The English manufacturers are glad to use American styles and patterns. They send agents to Boston and New York to buy samples of the new carpets, and then use them in their factories at home."

COMMERCE.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, to the United States during the four quarters of the year, September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	
Animals.....	\$83,519 05	\$37,456 80	\$44,140 00	\$12,609 25	\$177,725 10
Apples.....	760 00	1,074 00	676 00	.....	2,510 00
Barley.....	309,687 53	102,165 74	9,797 07	2,925 00	424,575 34
Cotton waste.....	1,912 82	1,515 00	3,453 45	1,476 07	8,357 34
Eggs.....	45,497 70	1,695 50	6,656 90	20,730 80	74,580 90
Glue stock.....	572 80	2,087 00	526 94	684 01	3,870 75
Hay.....	620 00	720 00	335 00	180 00	1,855 00
Hides.....	22,753 51	14,355 00	21,462 18	16,077 42	74,648 11
Horses.....	5,720 00	2,274 00	3,995 00	3,670 00	15,659 00
Household goods.....	15,567 70	13,214 00	18,981 00	17,967 75	65,730 45
Lumber.....	4,999 30	1,389 00	8,473 00	10,036 71	24,898 01
Machinery.....	35,707 00	13,241 00	13,613 77	3,762 00	66,323 77
Malt.....	3,471 23	12,578 00	13,475 90	5,140 35	34,665 48
Peas.....	9,810 00	3,262 00	2,206 25	2,081 65	17,359 90
Sewing machines.....	3,471 39	2,540 00	1,079 85	1,723 66	8,814 90
Turnips.....	10,601 15	5,415 12	1,230 90	.....	17,247 17
Wheat.....	12,800 00	10,230 00	.....	20,880 00	43,910 00
Wool.....	14,722 81	46,735 00	18,078 45	50,909 00	130,445 26
Miscellaneous.....	6,704 84	8,057 46	20,558 05	10,330 40	45,650 75
Total.....	588,898 83	280,004 62	188,739 71	181,184 07	1,238,827 23
Total for the year ending September 30, 1884.....	412,634 23	373,348 02	230,661 00	203,123 69	1,219,765 00
Increase.....	176,464 60	.....	.....	.....	18,062 23
Decrease.....	.....	93,343 40	41,921 29	21,939 62	.....

Goods entered at the port of Hamilton during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Where from.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
The United States.....	\$1,377,090	\$689,434	\$2,066,525
Great Britain.....	1,154,273	396,878	1,551,151
Other countries.....	139,435	164,743	304,178

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

Emigration to the United States from Hamilton and vicinity: Two hundred and six persons have obtained certified invoices of personal effects during the year ending September 30, 1885, and emigrated to the United States, carrying with them goods to the amount of \$42,312.45. Allowing to each family five persons, it will make the number of emigrants 1,030.

Arrival of immigrants at the Hamilton agency settling in the Dominion of Canada for the year ending September 30, 1885, also for the year ending September 30, 1884: In the latter year there were 10,450; in the former, 6,839.

Arrivals and departures in the district of the Hamilton agency for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Nationality.	Number.	General destination.		
		Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English.....	9,091	3,149	692	5,250
Irish.....	6,293	640	473	5,180
Scotch.....	4,437	835	523	3,079
German.....	23,808	846	473	22,489
United States citizens.....	1,676	964	712	.....
Other countries.....	21,126	1,186	868	19,072
Total.....	66,431	7,620	3,741	55,070

THOS. R. WELCH,*
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamilton, Ont., October 29, 1885.

KINGSTON.

Consul W. H. Twitchell writes under date October 29, 1885 :

The exports from this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1885, show a very large decrease, some of which is accounted for in the detachment of the agencies at Picton and Deseronto. The port of Kingston, in which there has been no change by detachment, exported in 1884 to the United States merchandise amounting to \$633,274, and in 1885 \$433,298, a decrease of nearly one-third, which comes entirely from lack of demand in the United States. The imports from the United States for the year 1885 were \$932,769, a decrease of \$46,000 as compared with 1884. The imports from countries other than the United States were \$334,110.

Coal, manufactures of iron, cotton, paper, and provisions are still the principal articles of import from the United States, there being but little change in character or quantity from the preceding years.

The stagnation of industry prevails here more generally than in the United States. The engine works, the largest establishment in the city, and the car works are closed.

Mills for making rough lumber for export to the United States are more prosperous than any other industry of this district. The increasing demand, taken in connection with the fact that most of the timber lands of this section are valueless except for timber, will probably prevent any decrease in the manufacture and export of lumber to the United States in the next ten years.

The agricultural interests seem to be prosperous, crops are abundant, but, on account of the export crop (barley) being badly colored, the out-

* For valuable assistance in the procurement of information I take great pleasure in acknowledging indebtedness to Hon. J. M. Gibson, M. P. P., for public documents from which I have gathered the statistics of the province of Ontario; to Mr. John Smith, immigration agent, Hamilton; and to A. J. Mackenzie and H. Murray, of the custom-house, Hamilton, and to all other gentlemen who have given me information concerning the present crop of agricultural products.

look for money in the farmers' hands is not as good as it was early in the season.

Iron mining has entirely ceased. A little phosphate and mica now tell the whole story of this district's mining.

PORT STANLEY.

Report of Consul Francis.

There are no changes to report of commercial affairs in this consular district as regards trade with the United States during the past quarter. Prices as to the usual staple articles shipped thereto have varied but a trifle. The leading shipments were barley, \$28,236.78; hoops, headings, and staves, \$25,408.58; lumber, \$9,000.47; horses, \$7,630; sheep and lambs, \$13,377; hides, \$7,600; and breeding animals mostly belonging to emigrants, \$8,333. Total exports for the quarter, \$153,238.59.

The number of emigrants to the United States and its Territories has increased over 25 per cent., as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1885. Seventy-three heads of families took out certificates for personal effects, their number aggregating 211 of all ages, and their property valued at \$23,508.

The business and trade of this district, from reports, has been very dull, and several firms and manufacturing establishments have succumbed to the hard times.

ALLEN FRANCIS,
Consul.

LONDON.

*Report of Commercial Agent Washington on the exports from London, Canada, to the United States.**

ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.

The largest article for export, as will be seen by accompanying table, has been animals of all kinds, the value of which for breeding purposes alone was \$61,899, and the value for dutiable animals \$69,834.70.

Horses comprised about 80 per cent. of the above value, a great many being Clydesdales, a breed which is a specialty in this vicinity and are produced to great perfection as regards size, strength, muscle, purity of blood, and hardiness.

Of the horses for breeding purposes, many were stallions, ranging in price from \$400 to \$2,500, and without exception went to the farming regions of the west; Dakota and Montana securing the majority. Many mares of the same breed, more or less pure, went to horse ranges and farms in Michigan, Minneseta, Dakota, and Montana, as also some coaching stallions of French and English breed and importation.

* Though not an annual report, the details are so full and explanatory of the trade between London and the United States that the Department inserts Mr. Washington's dispatch in the Commercial Relations.

Of the geldings and such mares as were not intended for breeding purposes, and on which duty was paid, about two-thirds went to the Eastern and one-third to the Western States, those going west being destined for the farming market and the Michigan lumber woods; those to the East in a great measure to farms in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, where they are fattened, groomed, and fixed up as carriage, truck, and general-purpose horses, and then shipped for sale to the markets of New York, Philadelphia, and other large Eastern cities; some even go west for the same treatment previous to sale in the same Eastern markets.

CATTLE.

Of the total of \$131,733.70 for animals of all kinds only \$384 were for cattle for food purposes, whereas only a few years since this was a very extensive article of export, our duty of 20 per cent., so say the dealers, exactly absorbing the entire profit. They claim that if the duty were one-half (10 per cent.) the trade would be revived. As it is now, however, the surplus of cattle here raised goes to the markets of England and the European continent in competition to cattle shipped there from the United States.

Apples were all exported in bond to England via Portland, Me.; their amount, however, is insignificant, being but \$2,159.

Ashes are another item on the list, and although the aggregate value is small it nevertheless amounts to 13,500 bushels, and the shippers intend to put out several hundred cars during the season; they are wood ashes, and used throughout the Eastern States in the various chemical works in the manufacture of pearl-ash, potash, and fertilizers.

Barley, as well as being one of the staple articles of export, is also one of the most important, on account of the position Canadian barley has taken among the brewers and maltsters of the United States; in fact, it has become virtually a necessity in the manufacture of ale and beer on account of its peculiar properties, which are in all probability climatic and due in a measure to the soil. At any rate it produces a better color and more extract than the barley raised in the United States, as well as makes a beer with a delicate flavor, which will keep better in hot climates and stand export without deterioration. In nearly all first-class breweries in the United States, I understand, a proportion of it, from 25 to 75 per cent., is mixed with native barley, in order to attain the results mentioned above.

The amount exported this quarter was valued at \$56,663, and is an increase over the same season of last year of 22 per cent.

Bones are exported in small quantities to carbon works in Michigan, and worked into bone charcoal, fertilizers, &c.

Car-wheels exported to the United States are of our own manufacture, which, being worn out, are sent over to be remelted, and, I believe, returned to Canada.

Flax and tow show a considerable aggregate, as well as an increase over last corresponding quarter of 170 per cent., and the amount shipped has been \$20,540.86; its principal market, I believe, are the spinning-mills of New York and New Jersey, who manufacture shoe and harness makers thread.

Hay has also been shipped in considerable quantity, and shows the largest increase of any article on the list, viz, 1,000 per cent.; its market was almost entirely in the New England States, and some of it went to New Jersey.

Hides and skins are important items, and though aggregating \$16,249.16 have no corresponding articles in 1885. They are therefore a clean increase.

The business is important and increasing; their destinations are about equally divided between east and west.

Manufactured goods do not amount to \$1,000 in value, which is a handsome tribute to our enterprise, skill, and energy, and are mostly tools and implements for persons, former residents of Canada, who do not like to give up a thing to which they are accustomed.

SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

As shown by the appended list of emigrants, settlers' effects give us some valuable suggestions and interesting facts for discussion. They show an increase over the last corresponding quarter of 114 per cent., and I think it well to make an abstract from the invoice-book for March, showing the number of families going and the value of the property carried with them to their new homes.

As will be seen, there went in that month (March) fifty-eight families; the exact number of persons it was impossible to determine, as many were young men without families, and many who were married will not be joined by their families till later in the season.

Most of them have property, and have already been to see it, and know what they own, and, from the value of their effects, a good class of citizens, who have prospered here and are seeking greater advantages in cheap and productive lands. They are all going to stay, and I venture to say not one of them will be a burden to the community or other than a valuable citizen.

This region is the garden spot of Ontario, and equal to any of our rich eastern valleys—a perfect agricultural Eden, with a climate less severe than the Northwest, to which, by reference to the appended table, the majority are destined, but with sufficient similarity of character to make the experience and habits gained here of the utmost importance and advantage in farming pursuits that most intend to embark in.

Of the fifty-eight aforementioned, twenty-six took, in addition to their utensils, implements and household goods and the usual number of horses, &c., allowed to pass duty free, as belonging to an immigrant, breeding stock, consisting of horses, cattle, pigs, &c., making an average value for each one of \$907, in addition to, in most cases, a liberal supply of ready money.

Of the remaining thirty-two families many took quite a snug little sum of money with them, in addition to their household goods, the average for each family amounting to \$266.38.

These figures, though handsome in themselves, represented the value of articles that had been in use, and were possibly one-half or one-third of the value when new or if they had had to be purchased upon arrival; but at the same time were as useful and valuable to the farmer as though they had never been used, and possibly more so, as there is much in a workman knowing and being familiar with his tools.

Value of exports for each quarter, from March 31, 1880, to March 31, 1886.

Year.	Quarter.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
1880.....	First quarter	\$135,642 12	\$48,867 46	.....
	Second quarter.....	79,141 34	5,589 43	.....
	Third quarter.....	96,690 64	11,478 37	.....
	Fourth quarter	203,046 38	39,700 31	.....
1881.....	First quarter	112,666 49	.....	\$22,975 63
	Second quarter.....	90,029 91	10,888 57	.....
	Third quarter	117,619 46	20,928 82	.....
	Fourth quarter	335,662 23	132,615 85	.....
1882.....	First quarter	229,126 06	116,450 57	.....
	Second quarter.....	175,476 23	65,446 32	.....
	Third quarter	83,726 29	.....	33,893 17
	Fourth quarter	151,233 32	.....	184,428 91
1883.....	First quarter	205,280 43	.....	23,845 63
	Second quarter.....	117,567 53	.....	57,908 70
	Third quarter	60,831 36	.....	22,894 93
	Fourth quarter	158,321 82	7,088 50	.....
1884.....	First quarter	145,852 93	.....	59,427 50
	Second quarter.....	153,080 31	35,512 78	.....
	Third quarter.....	79,824 49	8,993 13	.....
	Fourth quarter	236,719 17	78,397 35	.....
1885.....	First quarter	128,560 09	.....	17,292 84
	Second quarter.....	144,552 02	.....	8,528 29
	Third quarter.....	83,054 31	3,229 82	.....
	Fourth quarter	200,929 25	.....	35,789 92
1886.....	First quarter	272,603 05	144,042 96	.....

Value of declared exports from the consular district of London, Canada, to the United States, for the quarter ending March 31, 1886, compared with the quarter ending March 31, 1885.

[Taken from digest of invoice-book.]

Articles.	Value, 1886.	Value, 1885.	+ Increase. — Decrease.	+ Increase. — Decrease.
				<i>Per cent.</i>
Animals of all kinds	\$131,733 70	\$55,860 70	+\$75,873 00	+121
Apples	2,159 00	1,291 00	868 00	+ 66
Ashes	1,368 00	.....	.....	.....
Barley	56,663 00	46,285 34	+10,377 66	+ 22
Bones	680 00	.....	.....	.....
Car-wheels.....	1,557 37	.....	.....	.....
Flax and tow	20,543 86	7,595 42	+12,948 44	+170
Fertilizers .....	.....	1,786 25	.....	.....
Hay	5,647 25	511 00	+5,136 25	.....
Hides and skins	16,249 16	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, wood, and oil	441 17	837 96	—396 79	— 90
Manufactured goods.....	968 98	625 80	+343 11	.....
Printed matter (in bond) .....	.....	1,505 50	.....	.....
Poultry (live).....	.....	343 00	.....	.....
Salt.....	487 20	.....	.....	.....
Settlers' effects	24,242 50	11,260 00	+12,982 50	+114
Split peas.....	3,048 17	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco (in bond)	1,140 45	.....	.....	.....
Vegetables .....	.....	535 12	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	5,672 75	123 00	+5,549 75	+4003
Total	272,602 56	128,560 09	.....	.....

Increase in total amount, \$144,042.96, or 112 per cent.

Value of household goods and breeding stock of 26 emigrants, for March, 1886.

Name.	Destination.	Household goods.	Breeding stock.
William J. Armstrong.....	Minnesota....	\$1,069 00	\$225 00
A. McQueen.....	do.....	740 00	75 00
B. Philips.....	Michigan.....	100 00	115 00
John Clow.....	do.....	430 00	315 00
A. Shewitt.....	Dakota.....	435 00	625 00
P. Morrison.....	do.....	530 00	4,635 00
W. Saunders.....	do.....	475 00	464 00
H. McDonald.....	do.....	295 00	1,000 00
Hy. Pinkerton.....	do.....	215 00	300 00
George Hesketh.....	do.....	304 00	110 00
Thomas Hesketh.....	do.....	350 00	320 00
R. McGrary.....	Minnesota....	661 00	95 00
William Drewry.....	Dakota.....	220 00	25 00
Mark Mundy.....	do.....	198 00	140 00
George Tufford.....	do.....	284 00	135 00
W. H. Dennis.....	do.....	315 00	425 00
R. Tufford.....	do.....	250 00	40 00
V. R. Sackrider.....	do.....	467 00	325 00
G. Copeland.....	do.....	337 00	317 50
W. W. Lockwood.....	do.....	290 00	180 00
F. Lockwood.....	do.....	230 00	200 00
G. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	225 00	900 00
John Gibson.....	Minnesota....	100 00	2,100 00
M. J. Redmond.....	Michigan.....	535 00	110 00
James Moir.....	Dakota.....	535 00	310 00
Noah Geiger.....	Michigan.....	230 00	275 00
Total.....		9,820 00	13,761 50

Destination of emigrants.

State.	With breeding stock.	Household goods only.	Total.
New York.....		1	1
Minnesota.....	4	1	5
Michigan.....	4	10	14
Iowa.....		1	1
Ohio.....		2	2
Dakota.....	18	13	31
Illinois.....		4	4
Total.....	26	32	58

Total amount of household goods and breeding stock of 26 emigrants from the consular district of London, Ontario, Canada, \$23,581.50, averaging for each emigrant \$907.

Total amount for 32 emigrants having only household goods, \$8,524.50, averaging for each emigrant \$266.38.

WM. d'H. WASHINGTON,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
London, May, 1886.

FORT ERIE.

Annual report of Consul Whelan on the trade and navigation of the consular district of Fort Erie.

Agriculture is here the chief industry. The principal products are wheat, barley, and peas, horses, cattle, sheep, butter, eggs, and poultry, with some timber and lumber. Buffalo, N. Y., is the great market for all this section.

The imports for the year ending December 31, 1885, were—

Dutiable	\$341, 086
Free	54, 270
Total	395, 356

The whole amount being exported to the United States.

Exports for year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Value.	Whither exported.
Produce of the—		
Mines	\$7, 640 00	United States.
Fisheries	1, 330 00	Do.
Forests	162, 305 00	Do.
Animals and their products	1, 219, 038 00	Do.
Agricultural products	627, 759 00	Do.
Manufactures	32, 347 00	Do.
Miscellaneous	16, 598 00	Do.
Total	2, 067, 017 00	

Exports declared at this consulate during the year 1885.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Ashes	\$1, 199 00	Lumber	\$92, 097 59
Apples	416 00	Potatoes	293 05
Barley	36, 931 40	Personal effects	636 30
Beans	1, 424 00	Peas	1, 350 00
Breeding animals	500 00	Poultry	200 00
Cattle	18, 370 40	Rye	2, 965 00
Cord wood	388 50	Sheep	2, 819 00
Clover-seed	580 00	Stave-bolts	3, 118 00
Eggs	2, 028 00	Timber	25, 679 24
Hay	2, 387 56	Wheat	55, 990 00
Horses	26, 057 00	Miscellaneous	5, 616 88
Household goods	1, 850 00		
Lambs	5, 032 50	Total	287, 929 42

THE WELLAND CANAL.

The Welland Canal, connecting the waters of Erie and Ontario, crosses this consular district in a northerly and southerly direction. The entrance from Lake Erie is at Port Colborne, and from Lake Ontario at Port Dalhousie; it also has an entrance from the Niagara, at the town of Chippewa. Its length is $26\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and its total rise or lockage is 326 feet. It has been much improved and enlarged, and now affords passage to vessels drawing 12 feet of water. At each end of the canal are located elevators, by means of which grain-vessels overladen for the passage through the canal may be relieved of a portion of their loads and re-laden on reaching deep water.

The Welland Railway runs parallel with the canal, and over it is transported the elevated grain from Lake Erie down to Lake Ontario.

Total quantity and the classes of property passed through the Welland Canal, and the amount of tolls collected thereon, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Tolls.
Vessels of all kinds	750, 191 tons.	\$13, 282 36
Passengers	4, 720	156 15
Forest, produce of wood	174, 994 tons.	24, 046 22
Farm stock	22 do.	3 75
Produce of animals	442 do.	86 15
Agricultural products	300, 138 do.	55, 366 10
Manufactures	9, 293 do.	1, 317 86
Merchandise	342, 072 do.	57, 441 21
Total		151, 699 80

Number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels passed through the Welland Canal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and the amount of tolls collected thereon.

Vessels.	No.	Tons.	Tolls.
Canadian vessels:			
Steam.....	522	179,512	\$2,628 02
Sail.....	1,742	223,402	3,846 52
Total.....	2,264	402,914	6,474 54
United States vessels:			
Steam.....	252	131,308	1,970 67
Sail.....	700	215,969	4,837 15
Total.....	952	347,277	6,807 82
Grand total.....	3,216	750,191	13,282 36

Navigation at Fort Erie is confined to two steam ferries, which constantly ply between this port and the city of Buffalo. In addition to these, United States tugs occasionally touch here for the purpose of towing grain-laden canal boats and rafts of timber destined for Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y.

JAMES WHELAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Fort Erie, Canada, June 8, 1886.

TORONTO.

Report of Consul Wagner on the trade and commerce of the Toronto consular district for the year ending December 31, 1885.

INCREASE OF TRADE.

There was a satisfactory increase in the declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the year 1885, and as the year was considered one of depression, business having been generally dull, this increase is a promising one, showing as it does that the trade of this district with the United States is being enlarged annually, especially the trade from Toronto, as there was a decrease in the amount of declared exports from the Whitley agency in 1885 of \$51,824.29.

As Toronto is the most important city in the Province of Ontario, and is steadily growing, it is not unlikely an increase in the trade between it and the United States can be expected each year.

The trade of the city during 1885 met with steady development and substantial progress, the return of imports at the Toronto custom-house showing an increase over 1884 of nearly \$1,000,000.

While the impression prevailed last fall that the year 1886 would show no improvement in the condition of trade over 1885, the indications seem to point to a better condition of affairs for this year.

There appears to be a greater feeling of confidence amongst the business men generally, and it is agreed that payments are improving.

There is an annual industrial exhibition held at Toronto in the month of September of each year, at which there can always be found exhibits of numerous classes of American goods. As there is always a large exhibit of blooded stock, parties from different parts of the United

States can be found in attendance, and they buy largely. This exhibition has done a great deal towards increasing the trade between Toronto and the United States.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration from this district progresses steadily; hardly a day passes but from one to five certificates, moving settlers effects, are issued from this office, and all classes of people, but chiefly farmers, mechanics, and laborers, are moving to the United States in hopes of bettering their condition.

It is noticeable that a large number of these people go to the State of Michigan, while not a few go to New York State; but a small percentage go to the far Western States, although occasionally a family emigrates to California.

BARLEY.

This cereal formed one of the most important articles of export from this district to the United States in 1885. It is noted for being good in both weight and color, and as a rule gives perfect satisfaction to the consumers. The crop for the year 1886 is expected to be fully as large if not to exceed that of 1885, as there has been a larger average sown than even before, and there is no reason to look for a decrease in the exports of barley this year.

LUMBER.

The next most important article of export is lumber, although there was quite a decrease in 1885 in the shipments from this district; this is accounted for in part by the fact that home consumption of lumber is increasing.

A quantity of hard lumber is being exported, nearly all of which finds a market in the eastern cities.

It seems to be the general opinion that the placing of lumber on the free list would greatly increase the exports to the United States.

BREEDING ANIMALS.

There has been an average trade in the blood stock from this district, the Clydesdale stallions and mares, Cotswold sheep, and Berkshire swine being the chief breeds exported.

WOOL.

The wool trade of the district is also increasing, and there seems to be no trouble to find a market for a large percentage of the "clip" in the United States. Exports of the combing wool of the district are made to the Eastern States, and are used for manufacturing worsteds, woolens, and braids.

A large shipment of combing wool was made to Lowell, Mass., a short time ago to the United States Bunting Company, to be used in the manufacture of bunting for flags, &c.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

The exports of potatoes, wheat, and oats to the United States for 1885 was very small, and the same may be said of the export of peas and beans, although there was an increase of \$17,336.32 over 1884 in the exports of the two latter articles.

The trade in horses from this district was about the same in 1885 as in 1884.

It will be noticed that the exports from this port to other countries for the year 1885 are largely in excess of the preceding year.

It should be stated that these statistics, although obtained from the custom-house, are hardly reliable, for the reason that custom-house districts do not always confine the business to their limits, and it is very likely that many exports from this district to other countries besides the United States made in 1884 may have been entered at Montreal or some other port. It is certain that the custom-house officials here cannot explain the large increase in the exports from this port to other countries in 1885 over 1884 in any other way.

CHARLES W. WAGNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Toronto, May 27, 1886.

Imports at Toronto custom-house.

Articles.	Whence imported.							
	Great Britain.		United States.		France.		Germany.	Other countries.
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.		
Animals for breeding.....		\$13,866		\$14,317				
Animals for consumption.....		30		461,929				
Coal.....tons.....			357,981½	1,683,072				
Grain.....bushels.....	83½	134	107,645	45,837				
Flour.....barrels.....			1,287½	30,663				
Iron ore.....cwt.....								
Iron, pig.....tons.....	1,714½	19,598	233½	3,930				
Lumber.....		11		25,096				
Manufactures of cotton.....		1,262,652		237,944		\$12,387	\$18,493	\$3,241
Manufactures of wool.....		2,341,716		57,097		76,303	52,480	1,472
Manufactures of iron.....		472,636		571,055		4,856	6,061	8,487
Manufactures of wood.....		21,575		84,473		3,666	5,816	533
Raw cotton.....pounds.....	7,070	726	92,545	9,604				
Raw wool.....do.....	644,468	137,627	38,675	8,304	27,350	6,244		
Petroleum.....gallons.....			309,852	35,961				
Carriages, viz, railway, children's, and every description.....		8,262		45,486		16		
Agricultural machinery.....				899				
Sundries.....		4,721,990		3,930,913		317,285	278,691	822,069
Total imports.....		9,000,823		7,246,490		420,757	361,541	835,802

	Imports, 1885.		Imports, 1884.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
From the United States.....	\$7,246,490		\$7,249,745	
From other countries.....	10,618,923		9,840,625	
Total value and duty.....	17,865,413	\$3,184,890 ²⁹ ₁₀₀	17,090,370	\$3,178,417 ¹² ₁₀₀

Exports at the Toronto custom-house for the year 1885.

Countries.	Animals and their prod- ucts.	Agricultural products.	Manu- factures.	Miscel- laneous.
Great Britain.....	\$1, 307, 364	\$240, 077	\$44, 121	\$777
Australia		55, 789		
Germany		90, 905	28	
British West Indies	37		5, 390	7, 860
British Africa			6, 035	
New Zealand			2, 337	
Bermuda			1, 063	
France			325	
Newfoundland			3, 179	84
Spain			999	33
Argentine Republic			450	
Chili			200	
New South Wales			350	
Panama.....			26	
Total	1, 307, 401	386, 771	64, 503	8, 754

Total of all imports for 1885	\$1, 767, 429
Total of all imports for 1884	534, 563
Increase 1885	1, 232, 866

Value of the declared exports to the United States from the Toronto consular district during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	During the quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1885.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	
Apples.....			\$4, 608 00		\$4, 608 00
Breeding animals.....	\$42, 127 20	\$94, 681 00	50, 030 50	\$38, 794 50	225, 633 20
Barley	1, 960, 318 75	349, 211 20	155, 735 31	32, 746 53	2, 498, 011 79
Bones	6, 707 50	5, 601 84	7, 702 71	9, 288 00	29, 300 05
Books	2, 558 50	2, 743 94	7, 242 54	5, 816 01	18, 360 99
Cattle	22, 822 00	6, 640 00	10, 309 00	6, 355 00	46, 126 00
Diamonds	42, 236 46		23, 971 41		66, 207 87
Eggs	10, 307 92		10, 983 70	6, 025 01	27, 316 63
Fertilizers, sweeps, &c.		6, 087 87			6, 087 87
Glue stock	4, 505 50				4, 505 50
Horses	21, 823 55	26, 211 20	36, 520 00	22, 019 50	106, 574 25
Hides and pelts	14, 707 82	10, 593 63	4, 033 00	8, 343 75	37, 678 20
Lumber	108, 021 14	16, 380 86	131, 117 32	136, 511 03	392, 030 35
Malt	28, 786 05	27, 235 19	14, 650 69	30, 620 14	101, 292 07
Personal effects	31, 227 45	24, 795 50	43, 924 66	39, 630 10	139, 577 71
Potatoes			2, 394 73		2, 394 73
Peas and beans	4, 810 20	6, 180 39	15, 259 62	1, 814 48	28, 064 69
Raw furs	12, 591 00	5, 387 80	4, 236 78	2, 985 02	25, 200 60
Seeds		7, 987 21			7, 987 21
Sheep				6, 645 36	6, 645 36
Scrap metal	2, 154 47				2, 154 47
Tobacco		16, 706 23			16, 706 23
Telegraph poles, posts, &c.	8, 175 85	2, 146 62	9, 844 28	26, 041 88	46, 208 63
Wheat				7, 530 05	7, 530 05
Wool	39, 300 48	6, 693 64		43, 474 71	89, 468 83
Miscellaneous	16, 835 67	7, 557 67	24, 707 82	17, 547 59	66, 648 75
Total	2, 380, 017 51	622, 841 79	557, 272 07	442, 188 66	4, 002, 320 03
Total 1884					3, 901, 181 32
Increase					101, 138 71

Navigation at the port of Toronto for the year ended June 30, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Canadian	308	135,215	252	45,185	305	141,352	239	48,848
United States.....	3	734	41	6,313	3	734	39	6,456

Navigation at the port of Toronto for the six months ended December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Canadian	249	122,664	187	35,808	188	189,561	135	27,191
United States.....			26	6,189			24	4,913

GUELPH.

Report of Consul Childs on the commerce of Guelph in 1885.

The trade and commerce of this consular district for the year have been on the whole satisfactory. The crops have been above the average, but prices have ruled generally low.

The manufacturing interests of the district, which are considerable, have been in a flourishing condition, many establishments being obliged to work overtime to fill their orders. It is impossible at this time to give reliable statistics in regard to manufacturing industries, owing to a seeming reluctance among manufacturers to give information. Many skilled workmen from the United States are employed in these industries at good wages, and there is no "labor trouble" of any magnitude.

AMERICAN GOODS.

Almost every kind of American goods are used here to a limited extent, and there seems to be an opening for a greatly-increased use of American boots and shoes, for both men and women's wear. While the Canadian boots and shoes are strong and serviceable, they are lacking in that shape and style which are so characteristic of the American goods, so much so that many people here put themselves to a great inconvenience to obtain the American article.

The amount of merchandise purchased from the United States, as shown by the returns of the Canadian customs office at this port, for the year ending June 30, 1885, was \$336,908, while the amount last year was \$339,998, a decrease of \$3,090, or less than 1 per cent. The lower prices for general merchandise will, I think, amount to a much larger percentage, showing that the volume of goods purchased from the United States is increasing.

EXPORTS.

The shipments of live stock for the year ending June 30, 1885, amount to \$384,249.28, showing an increase over the previous year of \$149,865.33, or over 60 per cent.

Barley is the next leading export, reaching the total of 411,575 bushels, amounting to \$240,449.22, showing an increase over the previous year of 72,156 bushels, and of value of \$42,457.16.

The shipment of eggs for the same period was 1,222,384 dozen, valued at \$211,058.70, showing a decrease from the previous year of 19,916 dozen, and of value of \$8,121.29.

The value of all declared exports for the year ending June 30, 1885, was \$1,093,960.94, showing an increase over the previous year of \$201,657.06.

JAMES U. CHILDS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guelph, May 31, 1886.

Exports between Guelph and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.
Animals for breeding purposes.....	173	\$20,502 00
Barley.....bushels..	298,628	176,528 28
Buttons, vegetable ivory.....gross..	55,975	34,892 08
Cattle.....	6,998	112,794 72
Eggs.....dozen..	1,261,773	191,388 95
Horses.....	213	25,068 50
Household goods.....		24,480 75
Lambs.....	51,790	140,077 45
Malt.....bushels..	76,879	56,924 73
Machinery.....		12,184 56
Organs.....	257	19,065 00
Peas.....bushels..	24,022	14,756 04
Split peas.....do....	49,087	43,823 00
Turnips.....do....	65,528	6,660 83
Miscellaneous.....		37,194 02
Total to December 31.....		916,340 91

Total imports for year ending June 30, 1885, \$336,908.00.

WINDSOR.

Consul John Devlin transmits, under date June 1, 1886, the following tables:

Nature and value, with increase and decrease, of declared exports from the consular district of Windsor, Ontario, to the United States, for the years ending December 31, 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals.....	\$101,558 51	\$149,252 65	\$47,694 14	
Aniline dyes.....	1,618 05			\$1,618 05
Apples.....	1,186 75	3,973 50	2,786 75	
Barley.....	1,417 80	7,057 90	5,640 10	
Barrels.....	77 00			77 00
Beans.....	22,299 18	23,236 72	937 54	
Butter.....	89 02			89 02
Buckwheat flour.....	147 20			147 20
Candies.....	170 06			170 06
Canoes and paddles.....	60 00			60 00
Clothing.....	880 90			880 90
Crude petroleum.....	7,341 08			7,341 08

Nature and value, with increase and decrease, of declared exports from the consular district of Windsor, Ontario, to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Charcoal.....	\$33,923 50	\$33,605 75	.....	\$317 75
Cedar posts, telegraph-poles, and railroad-ties..	31,906 74	8,576 06	.....	23,330 68
Drugs.....	404 06	.....	.....	404 06
Eggs and fowls.....	4,692 45	8,342 19	\$4,249 74	.....
Fire-wood.....	36,013 57	37,519 59	1,506 02	.....
Fish.....	67,429 70	66,283 77	.....	1,145 93
Fish oil.....	128 00	.....	.....	128 00
Glucose refuse.....	316 00	.....	.....	316 00
Gilling nets.....	1,836 45	489 00	.....	1,347 45
Hay.....	1,471 00	1,843 21	372 21	.....
Hides and furs.....	11,161 94	14,537 75	3,375 81	.....
Kid gloves.....	265 96	.....	.....	265 96
Lumber and timber.....	55,678 09	35,584 62	.....	20,093 47
Malt.....	8,240 26	66,506 25	58,265 99	.....
Matches.....	1,524 31	.....	.....	1,524 31
Molding-sand.....	266 70	.....	.....	266 70
Miscellaneous.....	1,797 50	24,867 22	23,069 72	.....
Oak piles.....	2,131 20	.....	.....	2,131 20
Oats.....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Old iron.....	6,311 91	.....	.....	6,311 91
Oil paintings.....	330 00	.....	.....	330 00
Parsnip seed.....	374 60	.....	.....	374 60
Personal effects.....	9,835 00	7,955 00	.....	1,880 00
Potatoes.....	57 00	946 02	889 02	.....
Poultry.....	.....	1,725 16	1,725 16	.....
Peas.....	1,800 00	.....	.....	1,800 00
Printed matter.....	62 50	.....	.....	62 50
Scrap leather.....	56 00	.....	.....	56 00
Sewing-machines.....	.....	683 00	683 00	.....
Staves and hoops.....	3,141 81	7,231 75	4,089 94	.....
Stave and heading bolts.....	21,849 55	5,772 75	.....	16,076 80
Straw braid and hats.....	54,828 34	2,109 78	.....	52,718 56
Tan-bark.....	2,150 00	1,786 50	.....	363 50
Tobacco.....	1,845 60	4,289 00	2,443 40	.....
Toy spy-glasses.....	98 00	.....	.....	98 00
Tin-plate.....	227 50	.....	.....	227 50
Turnips.....	479 70	.....	.....	479 70
Waste paper.....	143 12	.....	.....	143 12
Wax figures.....	60 00	.....	.....	60 00
Wheel-spokes.....	380 00	.....	.....	380 00
Wheat.....	.....	29,921 95	29,921 95	.....
Whisky.....	1,181 34	4,389 21	3,207 87	.....
Totals.....	500,644 95	551,486 30	50,841 35	.....

Increase, 1885, \$50,841.35; percentage of increase during the year 1885, .10.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Report of Consul Taylor.

IMPORTS.

The foreign importations of the Winnipeg district have varied as follows since 1880 :

Year.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
1880.....	\$784,865	\$49,118	\$833,983
1881.....	1,381,683	115,303	1,496,986
1882.....	3,699,349	807,571	4,506,920
1883.....	6,368,849	1,868,360	8,237,209
1884.....	2,825,375	1,860,886	4,686,261
1885.....	2,763,445	898,369	3,661,814

Except for the importation of munitions and supplies incidental to the campaign of 1885 against the Saskatchewan insurgents, the importations of 1885 would have been reduced to the aggregate of the year ending June 30, 1881, or to the normal relations of population and trade prior to the period of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway by a syndicate of capitalists to whom the completion of that enterprise was then transferred.

The foreign importations of the Winnipeg district for the year ending June 30, 1885, were distributed as follows:

Port.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Winnipeg.....	\$1,956,619	\$311,659	\$2,268,278
Emerson	284,284	169,801	454,085
Port Arthur.....	522,542	416,909	939,451
Total.....	2,763,445	898,369	3,661,814

The revenue to the Canadian treasury from the foregoing dutiable importation was \$680,151, or about 25 per cent. The duties of 35 per cent. upon agricultural implements, canned meats, and fruits, and other articles indispensable in new settlements yet continue, with very depressing influence upon immigration.

The following tabular statement of importations at Winnipeg, indicating the countries whence imported, will represent with sufficient accuracy the nature of the trade at other points above designated, and how far American exporters have succeeded in securing a market which is so convenient of access by them:

Imports at Winnipeg for year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Value.	Whence imported.		
		United States.	Great Britain.	Other countries.
Ale and beer.....	\$21,121	\$13,269	\$7,852	
Animals, living :				
Horned cattle.....	20,340	20,340		
Horses.....	19,846	19,846		
Sheep.....	11,109	11,109		
All other.....	442	442		
Baking powders.....	26,587	26,554	33	
Books, printed.....	23,939	16,574	7,245	
Brass, manufactures of.....	4,168	3,755	413	France, \$112.
Breadstuffs.....	74,171	70,406	3,759	
Brick and tiles.....	10,593	10,549	44	
Candles.....	4,614	3,406	1,205	
Carriages.....	4,494	4,234	260	France, \$3.
Cement.....	1,107	1,107		
Clocks.....	1,525	1,492	26	
Coal.....	58,535	58,436	99	France, \$7.
Coffee.....	13,872	13,760	112	
Copper, and manufactures of.....	6,372	914	5,458	
Cotton, and manufactures of.....	112,505	22,132	90,302	Switzerland, \$51; France, \$20.
Drugs and chemicals.....	46,154	44,590	1,564	
Earthenware and china.....	5,812	2,279	893	France, \$586; Germany, \$54.
Fancy goods.....	18,275	2,180	14,556	France, \$594; Italy, \$145; Germany, \$588; Switzerland, \$212.
Flax, and manufactures of.....	12,075	326	11,699	France, \$50.
Fruits, dried, and nuts.....	33,109	28,631	931	Spain, \$2,232; France, \$566; Turkey in Asia, \$523; Austria, \$136.
Fruits, green.....	56,878	56,874	4	
Fur, and manufactures of.....	6,136	5,456	680	
Glass, and manufactures of.....	23,296	8,956	2,917	Belgium, \$11,232; Germany, \$132; Austria, \$36; France, \$23.
Gold and silver, manufactures of.....	6,762	4,541	2,218	France, \$3.
Gunpowder and explosives.....	10,191	7,936	2,255	
Gutta-percha, & manufactures of.....	8,639	6,243	2,396	

Imports at Winnipeg for year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Whence imported.		
		United States.	Great Britain.	Other countries.
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	\$12, 979	\$7, 998	\$4, 981	
Iron, and manufactures of.....	190, 337	153, 783	32, 828	Germany, \$3,726.
Steel, and manufactures of.....	46, 298	26, 141	20, 157	
Jewelry	4, 329	2, 715	1, 283	Germany, \$47; Austria, \$284.
Leather, manufactures of	38, 312	24, 692	13, 620	
Musical instruments.....	6, 368	5, 590	571	Germany, \$188; France, \$19.
Oils, mineral	12, 182	12, 182	-----	
Oils, vegetable and other.....	7, 326	5, 400	1, 926	
Paints and colors	1, 154	745	409	
Paper, and manufactures of.....	15, 593	11, 432	4, 082	France, \$27; Germany, \$49; Japan, \$3.
Provisions	386, 491	380, 842	5, 649	
Silk, and manufactures of.....	36, 454	2, 467	33, 849	Germany, \$126; France, \$8; Russia, \$4.
Soap	5, 620	3, 505	2, 095	France, \$16; Germany, \$4.
Spices	1, 632	1, 114	518	
Spirits	29, 558	4, 064	8, 429	France, \$14,690; Holland, \$2,138; Jamaica, \$180; Germany, \$19; British West Indies \$38.
Wines	14, 664	1, 099	5, 642	France, \$3,529; Spain, \$2,360; Portugal, \$1,717; Belgium, \$217.
Stoves, and manufactures of.....	1, 187	527	660	
Sugars, sirups, and molasses	8, 654	1, 401	7, 253	
Tea	4, 500	4, 500	-----	
Tin, and manufactures of	3, 998	3, 150	848	
Tobacco, and manufactures of....	27, 903	25, 734	1, 072	Germany, \$971; China, \$126.
Twines	14, 481	13, 150	1, 331	
Vegetables	13, 509	13, 017	492	
	1, 537	1, 416	128	France, \$13.
Watches and materials				
Wood, and manufactures of (including lumber).	94, 600	90, 283	3, 662	France, \$588; Japan, \$52; Germany, \$15.
Wool, and manufactures of.....	221, 131	7, 058	213, 921	Germany, \$152.
Miscellaneous	115, 283	65, 141	41, 570	\$8,572.
Total	1, 958, 747	1, 335, 483	563, 897	

The importations of free goods at Winnipeg were \$311,659, of which 164,374 were from the United States, \$128,646 from Great Britain, and \$18,639 from other countries; at Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, free goods from the United States were \$149,756, and \$267,153 from Great Britain; at Emerson the free importations were \$169,801, entirely from the United States; total, \$898,369.

To the distribution of importation at Winnipeg above given, the following statement for the whole consular district is added for the purpose of comparison:

Years.	United States.	Great Britain.	Other.
1880	\$883, 983	\$393, 698	\$10, 007
1881	1, 496, 986	503, 937	10, 052
1882	4, 506, 920	618, 805	39, 219
1883	8, 237, 209	1, 539, 240	59, 265
1884	4, 439, 819	1, 174, 707	71, 735
1885	2, 606, 446	979, 490	75, 878

With the increased facilities of the steamers on Lake Superior connecting the railway lines of Eastern and Central Canada, added to the privilege of free transit in bond through the United States, the domestic imports from Eastern Canada amounted to \$7,823,628, or double the total of foreign importations as above ascertained. This proportion does not seem excessive, when a similar westward movement of domes-

tic trade from the Atlantic to the Mississippi States of the American Union is threefold the volume of foreign imports.

EXPORTS.

The exports to foreign countries from Winnipeg were \$1,058,097, of which \$895,232, including \$887,130 (all but \$8,102) undressed furs shipped by the Hudson Bay Company, were to Great Britain; and \$162,865 were to the United States, the latter being distributed as follows:

Buffalo robes.....	\$2,326 05
Emigrants' effects.....	22,539 90
Empty beer kegs.....	5,444 20
Empty acid drums.....	2,860 00
Fish, fresh.....	44,758 77
Fish, salted.....	3,200 00
Furs, undressed.....	38,055 42
Jewelry and watches.....	13,646 12
Hides.....	22,946 50
Miscellaneous.....	7,088 04
Total.....	162,865 00

To these exportations should be added \$45,310 from Port Arthur and \$25,431 from Emerson to the United States.

The exportation to Eastern Canada consists chiefly of wheat, although consignments of furs, hides, and barley are fully equal to similar shipments to the United States. It required twelve years from the organization of Manitoba before the leading staple of wheat was produced beyond the demands of the inhabitants for agriculture and subsistence. In 1882 the surplus available for exportation was 500,000 bushels; in 1883, 1,000,000 bushels, and in 1884, 2,200,000 bushels. The exportation of the latter to Eastern Canada during 1884-'85, at an invoice value of 60 cents per bushel, represents \$1,320,000, probably increased to \$1,500,000 by other exportations from Central to Eastern Canada.

The total exports from the Winnipeg consular district were therefore as follows:

To Eastern Canada.....	\$1,500,000
To Great Britain.....	895,232
To United States.....	232,109
against \$1,988,278 for 1883-'84.....	2,627,341

AGGREGATE TRADE.

A general statement of the trade of this consulate is as follows for the year ending June 30, 1885:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Canada.....	\$7,323,626	\$1,500,000	\$8,823,626
United States.....	2,606,446	232,109	2,838,555
Great Britain.....	979,490	895,232	1,874,722
France.....	23,009		23,009
Germany.....	12,461		12,461
Belgium.....	11,448		11,448
China.....	7,834		7,834
Japan.....	6,608		6,608
Spain.....	4,714		4,714
Holland.....	3,223		3,223
Brazil.....	3,094		3,094
Turkey in Asia.....	523		523
Austria.....	456		456
Switzerland.....	263		263
British West Indies.....	259		259
Italy.....	145		145
Russia.....	114		114
Total.....	10,983,713	2,627,341	13,611,054

RAILWAY EXPENDITURES.

The material introduced during 1884 for the original construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway consisted of steel rails at Port Arthur from Great Britain, \$617,136; for materials and subsistence at Emerson, mostly from United States, \$863,091; and \$385,220, also from United States at frontier posts of the Canadian mounted police adjoining Montana, total, \$1,874,447. During the year ending June 30, 1885, importations of this class either ceased or were transported in bond through the United States to a point in Idaho Territory nearest to the Columbia River, and thence transported in wagons and by steamer on the Columbia River to points in the Selkirk range of the Rocky Mountains, where the work of construction on the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia was concentrated. It is quite remarkable that notwithstanding this diversion of railway materials and supplies, the importations at Winnipeg increased from \$1,794,593 in 1884 to \$2,268,278 in 1885. During September quarter of 1885 there was a construction of 150 miles of local railways, which will show a material increase in the trade returns of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

Assurances have recently been given by English capitalists that during the summer of 1886 the construction of 290 miles of a Hudson's Bay railway will be vigorously prosecuted, connecting the tidal estuary of Nelson's River, 30 miles from Hudson's Bay, with its navigable channel at Sea Falls, 30 miles from Lake Winnipeg. From the latter point there extend west and south fully 3,000 miles of steamboat navigation, as little interrupted by natural obstacles as the navigable rivers of the Mississippi Valley, which will constitute, when aided by such improvements as the Government of the United States have assumed, a valuable addition to the transportation of the great prairie districts of Canada. More than such a portage of 290 miles by rail, avoiding the rapids and cataracts of the Nelson River outlet of the Winnipeg Basin, I do not anticipate, as the available navigation of the straits connecting Hudson's Bay and the Atlantic Ocean does not exceed five months of the year, and the hazards of navigation even in summer will require a class of steamers specially and perhaps exclusively adapted to the navigation of Arctic waters. It will be an interesting problem of the future whether the natural resources and inevitable development of the districts of Saskatchewan and Athabasca, west and northwest of the estuary of the Nelson River, will warrant any further communication to Hudson's Bay than the combination of rail and river above indicated, or whether the northwest extensions of the railway systems of Minnesota and Manitoba, regulated by the improvement of water-courses, will not furnish adequate transportation for the future Provinces of Saskatchewan and Athabasca. Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, in a work entitled "Sketch of Northwest America," published twenty years since, characterized the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace Rivers near the Rocky Mountains, between latitudes 54° and 60°, as "a fertile country very well suited to colonization, and which cannot but become peopled," and in a recent interview expressed confidence that a second Canadian interoceanic railway, through the Peace River gorge of the Rocky Mountains and reaching the Pacific coast near the southern border of Alaska, will soon be recognized as indispensable to the welfare and progress of the northern districts of Central Canada and British Columbia.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The completion of what may be properly termed the Union Pacific Railway of Canada is, next to confederation, the most important event in the history of British America, and constitutes 1885 a memorable year. The division north of Lake Superior presented obstacles previously regarded as insuperable and far exceeding the transit of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada of the Pacific coast, but their conquest was intrusted to the most energetic engineer and contractor in North America, Mr. John Ross, originally from the Niagara district of Canada, and was completed and opened to traffic six months before the officers of the company were able to drive the last spike on the 9th of November, 1885, in British Columbia, 2,552 miles from Montreal, and proceed without change of cars to the Pacific coast. The distance from Montreal to the Pacific terminus at Port Moody is 2,891.6 miles, and the route includes five important divisions, as follows: (1) Agricultural and forest district north of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Huron; (2) the mines of useful metals north of Lake Superior in the Laurentian formation and extending westward to the vicinity of Winnipeg; (3) an immense area for the production of cereals and cattle extending west of Winnipeg 1,000 miles to the Rocky Mountains and 1,200 miles northwest to the valleys of the Peace River and the other sources of the Great Mackenzie; (4) the mines and forests of the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains; and (5) the Okanagan district, between the Kamloops Lakes and the international boundary, with resources for agricultural production fully equal to the wheat and fruit-bearing plateau adjoining, in Washington Territory. Eastward and southward from Callender, the chartered limit of the above line of communication in the Ottawa Valley, extend numerous lateral lines, controlled by the Canadian Pacific Company, which secure advantageous connections with the coasts of the great lakes, the Atlantic seaboard at Quebec and Halifax, and all intermediate districts.

The total mileage to be operated during 1886 may therefore be stated as follows:

	Miles.
Main line Canadian Pacific Railway from Pacific coast to Callender.....	2,547.07
Branches in Manitoba.....	380.15
Eastern connections, including line from Montreal to Quebec.....	1,981.00
	4,908.22

There are also operated in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory 264.08 miles of lateral lines connected with the main Canadian Pacific, but under separate organizations. The total mileage between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains is 1,980.23.

AMERICAN CONNECTIONS.

The original policy of the Canadian Government was to restrict the extensions of American railway lines beyond the international frontier to the Canadian Pacific Railway; but in 1884, when the company appealed for a further subsidy of \$22,500,000 beyond the stipulations in favor of the syndicate deemed sufficient in 1881, Sir Charles Tupper, minister of railways, met and appeased the opposition in Parliament and the country to the measure by the following announcement, in his speech of February 2, 1884:

I am glad to be able to state to the house that such is the confidence of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the power of the Canadian Pacific Railway to protect itself, that when the line is constructed north of Lake Superior the Government feel it will not

be incumbent upon them to preserve the position they have hitherto felt bound to preserve, that of refusing to consent to the construction of lines within the Province of Manitoba connecting it with railways to the south. I can give no better evidence to the house and the country of the advanced position which we consider this great enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway has attained than when I say that I feel it is consistent with what we owe to the people of this country and to that great national work that the Government should not deem it incumbent on themselves to pursue the restrictive policy within the Province of Manitoba which we have hitherto been obliged to maintain.

In addition to this welcome assurance, as an incident of the construction of the direct railway communication between Winnipeg and Montreal north of Lake Superior, it is an interesting coincidence that a direct line south of Lake Superior to the Sault Ste. Marie from the cities of Duluth and Minneapolis will be completed during 1886, bridging the Saint Mary's River by an international structure, and furnishing to the production of the great Northwestern wheat district of the United States another and direct outlet by the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connections to Atlantic cities and harbors. I regard it as a subject of congratulation that the numerous American railways converging from Chicago and Duluth northwestwardly upon the very home of the wheat plant will not be arrested upon a political boundary, but can connect the commerce of the cotton and corn districts of the Mississippi Valley with northern interior Canada. It is now admitted that, except the "black lands" of Southern Russia and the eastern slope of the Carpathian Mountains adjacent to Austria and Hungary, there is no district of the world which produces wheat of the flinty surface and glutinous texture known as No. 1 spring hard, except the northern portions of Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana, including the uplands of Nebraska, and thence extended beyond the international frontier to Central Canada, embracing in that geographical term the present Province of Manitoba and the territories reaching west and northwest, or the future Provinces of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca. To this immense area of 500,000 square miles, equal to Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France, the Northern Pacific Railways of the United States and Canada constitute base lines, resting on which the highest development of cereal and animal production is assured by all experience and analogy in the heart of the American continent.

WHEAT PRODUCT OF MANITOBA.

The cultivated area of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory of Canada in 1885 was probably 500,000 acres, of which 70 per cent. produced wheat. The crop was heavy, fully 22 bushels to the acre; but reduced 10 per cent. in volume and depreciated in value by frost on the 24th of August. Estimating the population at 300,000, including Indians, and the consumption for food and seed at 8 bushels per capita, there will remain a surplus for exportation of 4,530,000 bushels, marketable at an average to the producer at 60 cents per bushel, or \$2,778,000. A foreign demand for barley exists, supplied to a limited extent by the crop of 1885, but which will encourage a sensible extension of its cultivation in 1886. The reduction in quantity and quality of the wheat crop by the untimely frosts of 1883 and 1885 has induced much apprehension and discussion, but the best opinion is that the red Fyffe variety—indispensable to the production of No. 1 Manitoba hard—can be placed beyond hazard by plowing for wheat invariably in the fall (possibly by sowing in the last days of October), and the gradual acclimatization of the softer and earlier varieties.

STOCK-RAISING.

The vital theory of the late Dr. Samuel Forry, of the medical staff of the United States Army, that the highest degree of production in quantity and quality is attained at the most northern limit of the successful growth of plants, has been illustrated in the development of domestic animals in the American Territory of Montana and the contiguous Canadian district of Alberta. The census of cattle, sheep, and horses in Montana now exceeds 1,000,000; that of Alberta is 100,000; but experienced parties from Montana express confidence that the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 300 miles east of the Rocky Mountains will in five years contain 500,000 domestic animals, while a similar breadth of territory between latitudes 52° and 60° afford climatic and other conditions as favorable for animal as for cereal production. This region was the northern range of the buffalo, now being replaced by domestic herds or "bunches" (in local phrase) of cattle. Nothing is more remarkable than the progress of stock-breeding northwest of Saint Paul in the last thirty years. In 1858, domestic animals were imported into Southern Minnesota from Saint Louis; now, Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana not only export animals, but at the New Orleans Exposition of 1885 Minnesota received the first premium for butter. The grasses of Wyoming and Montana, in the United States, and of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Athabasca, in Canada—the Eastern Piedmont of the Rocky Mountains—are seeded like grain and retain their nutritious quality in winter. This is now so well understood that at a late Saint Louis convention of cattle-growers, or ranchmen, a proposition was strongly urged that a broad trail from Texas to the northern frontier of the United States shall be reserved from all occupation, except for the migration of southern herds, both for health and the accumulation of flesh. Already the ranchmen of districts north of the Missouri River find it advantageous to purchase calves or young animals in Texas and Colorado, and develop them for market in the more vigorous climate of Montana and Alberta. Such promises to be the probable direction of the trade in meats with England—animals born in the south, raised between latitudes 45° and 60° , and thence transported to the Atlantic ports, live or dressed, by the routes of the Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and Hudson Bay Railways.

COAL.

The northern interior climate of the continent, although assuming the most favorable conditions for human activity and the highest rewards of agricultural industry, has hitherto imposed upon the settler a heavy expense for fuel, but simultaneously with the westward extension of railway communication, valuable discoveries of coal, mostly a superior quality of lignite, have combined, with importations through the lakes of Pennsylvania anthracite and Ohio bituminous coal, to reduce the price in Manitoba from \$22 to \$10 per ton. As the Canadian Pacific Railway is possessed of a land subsidy of twenty million acres, a material reduction of rates of transportation and of prices to settlers may be anticipated. Although deposits of lignite exist near the frontier in longitude 100° , yet the most valuable formation exists west of longitude 108° , while in the Rocky Mountains, 42 miles from the summit, the combination of heat and pressure has metamorphosed the coal into anthracite. The fuel question appears to be definitely settled, and no longer interposes any obstacle to the extension of settlements.

PERSONAL.

The delay in the transmission of this report was partly from the difficulty of obtaining statistical information from remote points, but chiefly with a view to indicate the extent and movement of the wheat crop of 1885. In conclusion, I desire to renew my acknowledgments to A. Guernon, esq., United States collector at Saint Vincent, Minn., and to Messrs. W. R. Mongaye, of Winnipeg, P. Nicholson, of Port Arthur, and E. D. Phillips, of Emerson, collectors of Canadian customs, for valuable contributions to the materials of this report.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Winnipeg, February 12, 1886.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annual report of Consul-General Phelan on the condition of trade of Nova Scotia.

The facility for gathering information concerning the crops is not good, therefore it is not possible at this date to make anything like a full statement of the agricultural products of the maritime Provinces. The crops usually grown were prolific but not remunerative, on account of the low market for all agricultural produce.

The following, however, based on reliable information, will give a fair indication of the general character of the principal crops of Nova Scotia for the past season.

HAY, PASTURAGE.

In some counties the crop was rather under the average, owing to early drought; but the weather for hay-making was unusually favorable, so that hay was well made and housed in excellent condition. The past season presented a striking contrast to that of 1884, which was wet and cold, yielding a comparatively small crop of hay. The quality is much better this year and the quantity greater. The spring of 1885 having been early the growth of grass in the pastures set in at an early period and continued green until December. The local consumption has thus been materially lessened and the flow of milk increased. The produce of butter will probably be larger than usual.

POTATOES AND OTHER ROOT CROPS.

The potato crop, which was almost a failure in 1884 in most parts of the province, is large, and of such good quality this year that, it is believed, has not been equaled for the last twenty years. There is not much prospect of a foreign market, and large quantities will be fed to cattle for conversion into beef. Turnips in favorable localities, such as around the shores and in rich, moist soil, gave a fair average crop, in good quality, but on dry land the crop was unusually light. Other root crops, such as parsnips and carrots, have yielded an average crop.

FRUIT.

The principal fruit is the apple, of which there are now extensive orchards in Nova Scotia, particularly in the counties of Annapolis, Kings, and Cornwallis. Nova Scotia orchards are increasing yearly in numbers and extent, and as this increase has been going on for years, new orchards are coming into bearing every year and swelling the amount of marketable produce. This year the increase will not be felt. The yield of fall and non-keeping apples was fair. Orchards planted of late years have consisted chiefly of winter-keeping apples that can be sent to distant markets. The yield this year of most of these kinds was decidedly short. Nonpareils, Baldwins, and Bellefleurs, where they gave a crop, were of much better quality than last year, when large quantities were unmerchantable from "black-spot." The fruit of this year is of good size, well colored, and remarkably free from blemishes, but the crop is under the average in quantity.

GRAIN.

Owing to the low rate at which wheat can be imported from the West, it is not grown to any extent in Nova Scotia, and its culture is not increasing. Oats find more favor with farmers. There has been a full average crop of this grain, but the straw is light. The barley crop is equal to that of last year, and of better quality. Corn is not grown to any extent for grain; but during the last year or two it has been grown for ensilage, which is a winter feeding looked upon with favor by the farmers.

FISH AND TRADE.

The business of the provinces is largely affected by the fish market. When fish commands a good price and the catch large, business prospers, but if the price is low trade becomes languid and unprofitable. Although the quantity of fish caught this year was large, the profits to fishermen were so small that they found themselves at the close of the season unable, in many instances, to pay for the supplies furnished them at the opening of the fishing season. Merchants are unable at present market to dispose of their fish without loss, consequently the quantity on hand is very large. The United States was the principal market for fat mackerel and salmon, but the duty which went into effect on the first day of last July almost closed that market against Canadian sea-fish. The low price for sugar in the West Indies had the effect of greatly limiting the demand for fish, and the once large and profitable trade with the West Indies was exceedingly dull and unremunerative. It is claimed by many that the fish trade of the West Indies is lost to the provinces; that lines of steamers are making regular trips between the United States and the West Indies, which enable the merchants of the latter places to purchase fish freshly cured in quantities required, and are no longer compelled to purchase ship loads and keep them in stock, with its consequent deterioration and damage from climatic changes. The present state of the fish market is due, it is said, to the abrogation of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty. If this be so, it must be self-evident to Canadians that the free markets of the United States for their fish are more beneficial to them than the uncaught fish within the three-mile limit from their shores.

COTTON FACTORIES.

Previous to the adoption of the "national policy," in 1879, only one cotton factory existed in the maritime provinces, and nearly all their cotton goods were imported. Now there are seven—three in Nova Scotia and four in New Brunswick; one of the latter, the "St. Croix," is owned by Americans. Nearly all are fitted out with American machinery.

The following is a careful and reliable estimate of the productions for the year 1885:

Products.	Gray, white, and wrap, Halifax, N. S.	Gray.				Gray and colored, St. Croix, N. B.	Sail-duck, Yarmouth, N. S.
		Windsor, N. S.	Moncton, N. B.	Gibson, N. B.	St. John, N. B.		
Looms worked	290	250	200	270	120	600	50
Hands employed	250	220	180	240	180	550	80
Yards manufactured weekly	72,500	62,500	50,000	67,500	25,000	130,000	10,000
Wages paid weekly ..	\$1,000	\$860	\$690	\$930	\$600	\$2,000	\$260
Annual balance of goods produced	\$95,000	\$168,000	\$135,000	\$180,000	\$150,000	\$650,000	\$75,000

RECAPITULATION.

Looms now working	1,780
Hands employed	1,700
Yards of cloth produced weekly	417,500
Yards of cloth produced yearly	21,292,500
Wages paid weekly	\$6,540
Wages paid yearly	\$333,540
Value of products yearly	1,553,000

These mills consume between 13,000 and 14,000 bales of American cotton yearly, and produce, exclusive of the Yarmouth mills, about 4½ yards each year for every man, woman, and child in the Dominion, or about one-fourth the quantity estimated to be necessary for the requirements of the population.

SUGAR REFINERIES.

Previous to 1879 Canada imported all of its refined sugars, the greater part of which came from the United States. The "national policy" (protective tariff) aided in reopening two large refineries in Montreal, which had been closed for some time, and aided in establishing four new ones in the maritime provinces. These have furnished a supply far in excess of the demand. Three of the four maritime refineries are in Halifax, N. S., two of which are among the largest and best equipped in the country. The other is located at Moncton, N. B. The "Nova Scotia Refinery," at Halifax, on the Dartmouth side, is owned by an English company, and fitted throughout with English machinery; the others are fitted out with American. Two of the maritime refineries are closed; one of them has been closed for over a year.

A careful and reliable estimate places the production of the maritime refineries for the year 1885 at 60,000,000 pounds, the average value being 5¼ cents per pound. There are about 23,000 barrels of refined sugar in stock. This grade cannot be exported at a profit, as no export bounty is allowed by the Canadian Government on refined sugars.

The raw sugars used in these refineries were imported as follows:

	Per cent.
From the West Indies.....	45
From Brazil	35
From China	8
From East Indies and European beet sugar	12

These refineries gave employment to 30,000 tons of shipping; furnished 30,000 tons of freight to the Intercolonial Railway; employ about 400 hands, and furnish a local market for 50,000 tons of coal. Owing to overproduction and excessive freight on the government railway, the outlook for the maritime refineries is very gloomy, and unless a speedy change comes they will be compelled to shut down.

For the past five years, during the winter months, the Montreal refineries had their raw sugar imported through the port of Halifax and then shipped to Montreal by the Intercolonial Railway. This winter they import via Boston and New York, as they find it cheaper to import by these routes than through Halifax and pay railway freight to Montreal, notwithstanding there is a differential duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in favor of raw sugar imported at Canadian ports. The advantage on freights via Boston and New York gives the Montreal refineries a very material advantage over those of the maritime provinces in the manufacture of sugar.

GOLD MINES.

There are about fifteen gold districts in Nova Scotia, comprised in a tract of country extending from Yarmouth to Canso, about 250 miles in length and from 8 to 40 miles in width. A greater part of this tract is occupied by granite rock, but there are supposed to be in this belt between 3,000 and 4,000 square miles likely to contain gold.

The reply of Mr. Gilpin, inspector of mines for Nova Scotia, to the several interrogatories will be found below.

What has gold mining in Nova Scotia developed so far?

Well, we have paid dearly for our first quarter of a century's experience in gold mining. Now we are getting down to a practical basis, and the mines that are intelligently managed are paying. Up to date we have had no bonanza mining, but many individuals have acquired competencies and companies have paid good profits. The outlook to-day is better than it has been for a great many years. It is estimated that the return of 1885 will be one of the largest we have ever had. Our largest production was in 1867, when we mined 27,000 ounces, worth \$500,000. I am in hopes that our productions this year will be 20,000 ounces, worth \$400,000, against 16,000 ounces last year, which realized \$320,000.

Which have been the most productive mines this year?

The Salmon River, the New Albion, at Montague, and the Rawdon. It don't take much to make a mine under our law. I will give you the productions from 1862 to 1884, inclusive:

District.	Tons.	Ounces.	District.	Tons.	Ounces.
Cariboo	15,634	12,171	Tangier	25,642	17,650
Montague	10,912	24,312	Uniacke	23,578	17,187
Oldham	27,865	26,894	Waverly	88,136	52,603
Renfrew	40,785	28,587	Wine Harbor	39,199	27,102
Sherbrooke	153,660	115,692	Other districts	49,310	27,204
Stormont	11,456	17,058			

Making a total of about 405,000 tons of quartz crushed and 366,900 ounces of gold, worth about \$7,000,000, extracted.

The gold mines ship nearly all their bullion to the United States.

COAL AND OTHER MINING.

The mining operations of the year have been equal to that of 1884. The official statement of the output for 1885 is as follows:

	Tons.
Coal.....	1,259,000
Iron ore	50,000
Plaster	90,000
Manganese.....	250
Antimony.....	800
Limestone	24,500
Building stone	800

Estimated value, \$2,500,000.

For the ten years, 1871-'80, the coal shipments of the province aggregated 7,377,428 tons. For the five years 1881-'85 they were 6,094,366 tons. The increase has been in the home market, and largely at the expense of American coal formerly imported into Montreal. Of late the coal trade with the United States has become insignificant, and is mostly made up of slack or fine coal.

SHIPPING.

The shipping owned in the province will probably show a small decrease from 1884, when 3,030 vessels of 544,216 tons were on the registry books. The shrewdest ship-builders recognize that the days of wooden vessels are past, and are now going into the building of iron ships. Three large iron vessels are now being built, for Nova Scotia parties, on the Clyde. In the Windsor district, which formerly turned out between 20,000 and 30,000 tons of new shipping per annum, not one contract has been entered into for 1886.

THE CATCH OF 1885.

The government valuation of the fish harvest of 1884 for Nova Scotia was \$8,800,000. This valuation is admitted to be 25 per cent. over the returns from the custom-houses. The catch of 1885 will be fully as large as that of 1884. Cod will show an increase of 15 to 20 per cent.; mackerel and herring will show a falling off; salmon and alewives will be a full catch; shad will show an increase. Lobsters were very plentiful. Yarmouth, Digby, and Halifax fish dealers ship specially prepared boneless codfish to the Western States. The year has not been a profitable one to those engaged in the trade.

UNITED STATES SILVER AND PAPER MONEY.

United States Treasury and national bank bills are accepted here unquestioned at par, and largely circulate throughout the province; but American silver will only be taken at a discount of 20 per cent.

RECIPROCITY.

It is safe to say that there is a unanimous sentiment in the maritime provinces in favor of a reciprocity with the United States admitting into both countries the natural productions of each. A majority advocate free trade. All admit that the free admission of Canadian fish into the United States is indispensable to the success of the mari-

time fisheries. It is also admitted that reciprocity confined to fish would only benefit the provinces; but it is claimed that the privilege of fishing within the three-mile limit from shore, granted to Americans, coupled with the right to purchase bait along the shore, would be a fair and sufficient equivalent. The shore fisheries would, no doubt, be of some benefit to Americans for a certain grade of mackerel, but the privilege of purchasing bait would only be what is enjoyed by fishermen of all nations. The provinces have the bait for sale and want purchasers; to invite all other nations to come and purchase and prohibit Americans would not only be an act of unfriendliness to a friendly nation, but would be an act of cruelty to her own people, to prevent them from disposing of the products of their own labor where they could get the best remuneration. If Canadian sea-fish are placed on the free list of the United States, and a market of nearly 60,000,000 people thrown open to the maritime fisheries, the United States should require as an equivalent the right not only to fish within the three-mile limit, but also to have flour, meal, pork, lard, and beef of American production on the Canadian free list for the provinces. The objection to reciprocity in manufactured articles is that England would demand the same commercial advantages in Canada granted to the United States, and would utilize them to get her manufactured products to the markets of the United States.

M. H. PHELAN,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Halifax, December 24, 1885.

Exports and imports of Nova Scotia during the year 1885.

Port.	Exports.		Imports.	
	United States.	Other countries.	United States.	Other countries.
Amherst.....	\$30,470	\$141,004	\$50,300	\$34,200
Annapolis.....	80,279	87,715	62,900	76,160
Antigonist.....	3,000	68,000	15,577	41,920
Arichat.....	30,479	33,901	16,770	13,119
Baddeck.....	4,456	7,903	3,326	2,855
Barrington.....	122,642	.....	47,537	.....
Bridgetown.....	13,274	.....	12,300	1,021
Cornwallis.....	46,109	.....	52,698	12,479
Digby.....	98,752	38,382	32,867	4,325
Guysborough.....	92,475	22,803	9,925	7,494
Halifax.....	1,751,324	3,176,310	1,529,407	4,624,700
Liverpool.....	21,778	80,580	48,109	5,795
Lockeport.....	33,177	341,603	70,796	32,583
Londonderry.....	2,481	5,295	22,836	5,916
Lunenburg.....	44,820	607,886	101,280	33,641
Margaretsville.....	15,018	.....	8,587	59
North Sydney.....	20,913	130,338	20,134	44,122
Parrsboro.....	.....	220,689	34,449	.....
Pictou.....	48,131	46,436	118,926	129,698
Port Hawkesbury.....	158,272	74,878	35,880	1,228
Port Hood.....	.....	5,359	543	355
Port Medway.....	22,835	49,936	3,038	4,292
Shelburne.....	13,389	27,278	20,487	1,981
Sydney.....	48,107	97,762	23,125	6,626
Truro.....	4,851	.....	48,786	186,981
Windsor.....	116,820	.....	168,558	45,632
Weymouth.....	54,732	38,945	58,984	11,864
Yarmouth.....	376,602	251,377	344,657	170,705

RECAPITULATION.

Total exports of Nova Scotia to the United States for 1885.....	\$3, 060, 442
To all other countries.....	5, 722, 378
Total exports, 1885.....	8, 782, 820
Total exports, 1884.....	9, 183, 346
Total imports of Nova Scotia from the United States.....	2, 756, 828
From other countries.....	5, 641, 088
Total imports, 1885.....	8, 389, 916
Total imports, 1884.....	9, 653, 104

The following table contains a classified statement of the principal industries in Halifax, together with the number of persons employed and the total weekly wages paid to each class.

Industries.	Hands employed.			Total weekly wages.		
	Men.	Boys.	Females.	Men.	Boys.	Females.
Broom.....	16	1	1	\$128 00	\$2 50	\$3 00
Biscuit and confectioners.....	77	56	27	667 00	134 50	70 50
Brewers.....	37	.....	.....	280 00	.....	.....
Boiler-makers.....	65	5	.....	585 00	15 00	.....
Boot and shoe.....	86	32	47	615 00	95 00	148 00
Builders and contractors.....	170	.....	.....	1, 530 00	.....	.....
Carriage.....	51	6	.....	452 00	16 50	.....
Clothiers.....	44	2	280	440 00	4 00	1, 044 00
Cooper.....	10	1	.....	90 00	2 00	.....
Cotton.....	52	67	161	364 00	167 50	510 50
Foundry and machinist.....	59	19	.....	459 50	58 50	.....
Furniture.....	66	11	.....	612 00	27 50	.....
Furriers.....	2	.....	10	24 00	.....	35 00
Knitting.....	2	1	67	20 00	2 00	201 00
Laundry.....	3	.....	13	22 50	.....	58 50
Marble.....	15	2	.....	129 00	5 00	.....
Match.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Planing and molding.....	38	4	.....	358 00	14 00	.....
Piano-forte.....	10	.....	.....	88 00	.....	.....
Potters and brick.....	34	.....	.....	238 00	.....	.....
Powder.....	14	14	.....	105 00	56 00	.....
Rolling-mill and nail.....	28	.....	.....	196 00	.....	.....
Sugar refinery.....	275	.....	.....	2, 037 50	.....	.....
Stone-fitters.....	36	1	.....	28 00	3 00	.....
Tobacco.....	25	.....	12	150 00	.....	36 00
Tailors.....	4	.....	20	40 00	.....	100 00
Water-proof.....	10	.....	20	70 00	.....	80 00
Non-enumerated industries.....	85	18	7	687 00	51 00	17 50
	1, 217	240	673	10, 515 50	654 00	2, 304 00

The following statement will show the number of hands employed in manufacturing and the average wages paid weekly to each class in the town of Pictou :

Industries.	Hands employed.			Weekly wages paid.		
	Men.	Boys.	Females.	Men.	Boys.	Females.
Furniture.....	19	.....	.....	\$171 00	.....	.....
Foundry.....	40	7	.....	284 00	\$16 10	.....
Forge.....	60	.....	.....	450 00	.....	.....
Glass.....	95	15	.....	760 00	45 00	.....
Plow and iron bridge.....	7	.....	.....	56 00	.....	.....
Sash and blind.....	40	.....	.....	360 00	.....	.....
Soda-water.....	2	.....	.....	14 00	.....	.....
Steel.....	100	2	.....	750 00	6 00	.....
Tanning.....	15	.....	.....	108 75	.....	.....
Non-enumerated.....	55	.....	10	375 00	.....	\$25 00
	433	24	10	3, 328 75	67 10	25 00

WINDSOR.

In transmitting the following table Consul Daniel K. Hobart (Windsor, N. S.,) writes:

The year 1885 shows a decrease in value to the amount of \$29,895, as compared with the year 1884. This decrease is almost entirely owing to the imposing of duties by the abrogation of the treaty. Yarmouth being the point where the larger portion of fish products have been exported on the bay side of Nova Scotia, its exports will be a fair average for comparing the trade of other sections engaged in exporting fish.

There seems to be a general feeling in this portion of Nova Scotia in favor of the renewal of the Washington treaty with a more extended interchange of products, and this without the money clause. The United States seems to be the natural market not only for fish and oil, but for all other products of this section of the province, and particularly is the desire manifested that flour, meal, kerosene oil, and other products should be brought into Nova Scotia from the United States free of duty. In former times, when flour and meal were brought into the province free of duty, almost all came from the United States.

YARMOUTH.

Comparative declared shipments of fish and fish oil from the port of Yarmouth, N. S., for the months of July and August, 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	1884.		1885.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish cwt..	9,614	\$28,842	3,100.	\$9,300	6,514	\$19,542
Herring barrels..	40	100	4	10	36	90
Cod oil gallons..	5,911	1,773	393	118	5,518	1,655
Halibut pounds..	13,325	533	.....	.....	13,325	533
Salmon cases..	3	17	.....	.....	3	17
Live lobsters crates..	985	2,955	857	2,571	128	384
— (?) barrels..	1,279	7,674	.....	.....	1,279	7,674
Total .....	.....	41,894	.....	11,999	.....	29,895

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Report by Consul Murray on the trade and products of New Brunswick.

EXPORTS.

For the year ending 30th day of September, 1885, the total exports from this port, which were the produce and manufacture of this province, were valued at \$2,686,675, about 40 per cent. of which was exported to the United States. This shows a decrease from the previous year of about \$313,000, or about 10 per cent.

The total exports for the same period, including the produce both of this and of other provinces, amounted to \$3,894,337 in value. The difference between the exports denominated above as total exports

(\$3,894,337) and exports the produce of the province (\$2,686,675) consists mostly of American lumber, cut from logs produced in the State of Maine and shipped from this port to the United States under section 2508 Revised Statutes. The shipment of this lumber to the United States for the year amounted to 83,587,901 feet superficial or board measure, and 111,979,201 pieces of short lumber, consisting of lath, pickets, &c., at an invoiced value of \$1,055,338.02, being an increase of about \$79,000, or about 8 per cent. in the value of this export over last year, or about 90 per cent. of the exports not the produce of New Brunswick.

IMPORTS.

For the year ending as above the total imports to this port amounted in value to \$4,134,701, of which \$3,076,705 is classed as dutiable, and \$1,057,996 is classed as free. The amount of duty collected during the year amounted to \$793,091.95, or about 25 per cent. on the dutiable goods and about 19 per cent. on the total imports, both dutiable and free. The dutiable imports show a falling off from last year in value about \$430,000, or about 12 per cent.

The total imports exceed the exports of merchandise, the produce and manufacture of the province \$1,448,026, or about 35 per cent.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

For the year the total number of clearances of American vessels from this port amounted to 391. The aggregate tonnage of these clearances amounted to 186,264 tons; aggregate value of their cargoes \$843,106.24, or about 21 per cent. of the total exports. The number of vessels representing these clearances and engaged in trade with the United States was as follows: Four steamers, 1 bark, 4 brigs, and 118 schooners; in all, 127 vessels, representing a tonnage of 26,645 tons.

The port charges on American vessels have undergone no change since last year, with the exception of the charge for compulsory pilotage, arising from speaking American vessels in American waters, of 75 cents per foot draught over and above local or harbor pilotage. This compulsory pilotage has been exacted for the past twenty years and upwards, but on a proper presentation of the matter to the pilot authority it has not been exacted.

The carrying trade of this port is now mostly done by large vessels other than American, including many large steamers. For the past three years not an American steamer has reported at this consulate.

The business of American vessels shows but little difference from the previous year, and at this port, if it does not make any gains, it holds its own.

SHIP-BUILDING.

In this province ship-building, which for years ranked among the greatest of its industries, has declined to almost nothing, and instead of new vessels being constructed in this district there are two large vessels remaining on the stocks in an unfinished state for want of encouragement to complete the same.

During the year there were registered at this port 23 new vessels, as follows: 2 small screw-steamers (tugs), 4 ships, 1 bark, 3 barkentines, 1 brigantine, and 12 schooners, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,406 tons, as against 34 vessels and 11,453 tons last year. This exhibits a

decrease of 50 per cent. in tonnage and about two-thirds in number of vessels, compared with the year 1883.

MANUFACTURES.

The general depression that has been felt in all manufacturing districts presents the same situation in this province. The depression is felt in all manufacturing enterprises, both those of long standing and the new, and most all the manufactories are entirely shut down or running on fractional time. The only interest in manufacturing that shows any exception and keeps along with any volume of trade and vitality is the manufacturing of lumber, and perhaps the only manufacturing interest that, if it does not show much profit, does not show a loss.

The total lumber business of this port for the year shows a product of about 287,000,000 feet, superficial or board measure, against 362,000,000 feet last year, showing an increase in the production of about 10 per cent. over last year.

Of this amount 178,000,000 feet, as against 171,000,000 feet last year, was shipped to transatlantic and West India ports, and 109,000,000 feet, as against 91,000,000 feet last year, was exported to the United States.

This product shows a valuation of \$2,591,941, of which \$1,421,694 was shipped to transatlantic and West India ports, and \$1,170,247 shipped to ports of the United States. Of this amount shipped to the United States, \$1,055,338.02 was what is denominated as American lumber, cut in the State of Maine, and entered free of duty in the United States, and but \$114,909.10 denominated as provincial or dutiable lumber.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The same inactivity that has prevailed for some years seems still to govern the mining and mineral interests of this province. The bridge just completed across the St. John River at this port will, it is thought, develop quite a demand for coal in the western part of the province and through the interior of the State of Maine, lying remote from water communication, and the prospecting of several American capitalists for coal and shale is about the only movement in regard to new mining interests during the year.

In this connection the imports of coal from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, show 28,017 tons imported, at a valuation of \$101,584, or \$3.62½ per ton, and 5,694 tons exported to the United States, at a valuation of \$23,367, or \$4.10 per ton.

AGRICULTURE.

The season was generally backward, and farmers were late in getting in their crops, but more favorable weather brought the result fully up to the average, with the exception of buckwheat. Hay, potatoes, and oats are up to the usual crop in quantity, and potatoes better than usual in quality. Wheat is produced solely for domestic consumption, and while the grain is not as large as usual, it is heavy, and will be about an average crop.

Buckwheat is considerably below the average crop, owing to quite heavy early frosts.

The fruit crop, notably apples and plums, was above the average; the yield of the former was not exceptional in quantity, but of excellent

quality. Of plums the yield was very large, and is increasing both in quality and productiveness.

Much attention is being paid to the improvement of their stock by farmers by the importation of superior strains both in horses and cattle, the Clydesdale horse being preferred. Taken altogether, the agriculturist has had an average and rather satisfactory year.

JAMES MURRAY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. John, N. B., November 13, 1885.

Exports from St. John, N. B., for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.	
Coal	tons..	363	\$1, 030	Great Britain.
Do	do....	5, 694	23, 367	United States.
Do	do....	4	11	France.
Manganese	do....	446	7, 816	Great Britain.
Do	do....	167	3, 772	United States.
Salt	bushels..	23, 037	3, 314	Do.
Other articles			4	Do.
Cod:				
Fresh	pounds..	20, 000	463	Do.
Dry salted	cwt....	573	2, 548	Great Britain.
Do	do....	2, 293	6, 517	United States.
Smoked	pounds..	20, 020	2, 187	Do.
Mackerel:				
Fresh	do....	7, 980	397	Do.
Pickled	barrels..	16, 426	167, 596	Do.
Do	do....	144	504	British West Indies.
Halibut, fresh	pounds..	44, 506	1, 285	United States.
Herring:				
Pickled	barrels..	346	806	Great Britain.
Do	do....	18, 589	57, 531	United States.
Do	do....	469	1, 180	British West Indies.
Do	do....	214	631	South America.
Smoked	pounds..	158, 883	4, 767	Great Britain.
Do	do....	353, 935	12, 012	United States.
Do	do....	17, 790	285	British West Indies.
Do	do....	1, 000	15	Central America.
Sea fish, other, pickled	barrels..	130	1, 003	United States.
Oysters, fresh	do....	22	89	Do.
Lobsters:				
Fresh	do....	201	520	Do.
Canned	pounds..	216, 000	11, 758	Great Britain.
Do	do....	457, 920	52, 067	United States.
Do	do....	51, 240	5, 800	France.
Salmon:				
Fresh	do....	556, 165	100, 874	United States.
Smoked	do....	8, 391	1, 220	Do.
Canned	do....	8, 468	1, 276	Do.
Fish, all others:				
Fresh			105, 622	United States.
Pickled	barrels..	56	395	Do.
Fish oil	gallons..	5, 951	3, 032	Do.
Other articles			9, 647	Do.
Ashes	barrels..	1, 166	350	Do.
Bark for tanning	cords..	3, 379	16, 325	Do.
Do	do....	4	38	Central America.
Firewood	do....	16, 719	20, 714	United States.
Do	do....	41	123	British West Indies.
Telegraph and other poles			8	United States.
Knees and futtocks	pieces..	190	190	Do.
Lathwood	cords..	56	369	Great Britain.
Deals and ends	standards..	43, 676	1, 071, 318	Do.
Do	do....	20, 438	571, 637	United States.
Do	do....	899	23, 312	France.
Do	do....	87	1, 857	Spain.
Do	do....	9	342	Portugal.
Do	do....	129	2, 949	Africa.
Do	do....	211	5, 231	Australia.
Laths, palings, and pickets	thousand..	169	867	Great Britain.
Do	do....	119, 905	187, 760	United States.

Exports from St. John, N. B., for the year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Laths, palings, and pickets thousand..	98	\$178	British West Indies.
Do do	4	132	Central America.
Do do	21	124	Australia.
Planks, boards, and joists thousand feet..	827	6,007	Great Britain.
Do do	35,150	336,071	United States.
Do do	1,257	14,490	British West Indies.
Do do	326	4,563	Spanish West Indies.
Do do	80	424	France.
Do do	152	1,977	South America.
Do do	89	1,157	Central America.
Do do	160	2,903	Portugal.
Do do	146	2,043	British Guiana.
Scantling do	1,975	14,189	Great Britain.
Do do	3,711	26,914	United States.
Do do	29	254	British West Indies.
Staves, headings, &c thousand..	572	4,186	United States.
Other lumber		6,901	Do.
Masts and spars pieces..	18	42	Do.
Do do	55	94	British West Indies.
Shingles thousand..	33,581	68,191	United States.
Do do	896	1,615	British West Indies.
Do do	313	625	South America.
Do do	22	45	Central America.
Do do	160	320	British Guiana.
Sleepers and railroad ties pieces..	34,839	5,362	United States.
Shooks, box number..	9,100	5,005	Do.
Do do	1,600	805	British West Indies.
Do do	16,913	9,302	Spanish West Indies.
Timber, square:			
Birch tons..	11,263	85,590	Great Britain.
Do do	195	1,654	France.
White pine do	5,582	82,750	Great Britain.
Other articles		42,570	United States.
Do		946	France.
Horses number..	1,160	113,644	United States.
Do do	1	110	British West Indies.
Horned cattle do	5	152	United States.
Swine do	1	7	Do.
Sheep do	200	519	Do.
Poultry and other		10,237	Do.
Bones cwt..	850	1,073	Do.
Butter pounds..	3,120	745	Great Britain.
Do do	9,459	1,905	United States.
Do do	660	123	British West Indies.
Cheese pounds..	22	3	Great Britain.
Do do	280	28	Central America.
Eggs dozens..	589,200	135,214	United States.
Furs, dressed and undressed		1,345	Great Britain.
Do		1,139	United States.
Grease and scraps pounds..	1,900	60	Do.
Hides, horns, &c		2,110	Great Britain.
Do		21,642	United States.
Lard pounds..	1,000	82	Central America.
Beef do	21,684	1,070	United States.
Do do	1,200	50	British Guiana.
Hams do	2,000	150	Great Britain.
Mutton do	6,000	500	Do.
Do do	99,055	7,528	United States.
Pork do	12,289	699	Do.
Sheep pelts number..	3,500	2,020	Great Britain.
Do do	740	460	United States.
Wool pounds..	1,250	300	Great Britain.
Do do	4,764	1,135	United States.
Other articles		3,228	Do.
Fruits, green		993	Great Britain.
Do		7,779	United States.
Do		51	British West Indies.
Grain:			
Beans bushels..	18	28	United States.
Do do	12	15	Central America.
Oats do	371	123	United States.
Do do	292	146	British West Indies.
Pease do	12	24	United States.
Flour barrels..	500	2,500	Great Britain.
Do do	5	25	United States.
Do do	40	200	Central America.
Meat, all kinds dc	41	154	United States.
Do do	5	16	Central America.
Hay tons..	29	362	United States.

Exports from St. John, N. B., for the year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Hay	tons.. 87	\$1, 137	British West Indies.
Potatoes.....	bushels.. 15, 743	7, 977	United States.
Do	do..... 2, 820	1, 721	British West Indies.
Vegetables, other kinds.....		212	United States.
Other articles		1, 071	Do.
Books		1, 072	Do.
Biscuit	pounds.. 100	10	Great Britain.
Carriages	number.. 8	1, 425	Do.
Do	do..... 3	80	United States.
Cordage.....		300	Belgium.
Cottons		158	United States.
Glass and glassware		30	Great Britain.
Do		379	United States.
Grindstones.....		23	Central America.
Do		5	British West Indies.
Gypsum or plaster.....		105	Do.
Iron and hardware		4, 307	Great Britain.
Do		4, 410	United States.
Do		1, 267	British West Indies.
Do		733	Spanish West Indies.
Junk and oakum	cwt.. 1, 992	7, 937	United States.
Leather, all kinds.....		55	Do.
Lime		4, 500	Do.
Liquors, all kinds	gallons.. 229, 097	65, 262	Do.
Molasses.....	do..... 2, 958	660	Do.
Musical instruments, pianos and organs, number.....	8	1, 730	Do.
Oils, all kinds	gallons.. 625	314	Do.
Do	do..... 1, 200	123	Central America.
Rags		886	United States.
Ships sold	number and tons.. 2—1, 179	21, 000	Great Britain.
Do	do..... 1— 81	100	United States.
Do	do..... 2—1, 700	21, 415	Norway.
Do	do..... 1—1, 304	8, 100	Chili.
Starch	pounds.. 1, 200	71	United States.
Stone and granite		50	Great Britain.
Do		9, 260	United States.
Do		59	British West Indies.
Sugar, all kinds	pounds.. 573, 630	15, 763	United States.
Tobacco	do..... 60	15	Do.
Wood, manufactures of		1, 152	Great Britain.
Do		1, 781	United States.
Do		4, 542	British West Indies.
Do		21	Central America.
Woolens.....		1, 302	Great Britain.
Do		5	United States.
Other articles		1, 343	Great Britain.
Do		11, 218	United States.
Do		5	France.
Do		20	Central America.
Do		57	Spanish West Indies.
Miscellaneous goods.....		1, 561	Great Britain.
Do		64, 433	United States.
Total exports for year.....		3, 813, 116	

Imports at St. John, N. B., for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
<i>Dutiable goods.</i>				
Ale and porter.....	gallons.. 52, 166	\$26, 290	\$6, 984 14	Great Britain.
Do	do..... 27	21	4 10	United States.
Horses	number.. 5	303	60 60	Do.
Books, &c.....		15, 014	2, 498 48	Great Britain.
Do		37, 676	6, 973 18	United States.
Do		58	8 70	Holland.
Brass, and manufactures of.....		2, 498	411 40	Great Britain.
Do		5, 038	1, 447 20	United States.
Do		12	3 60	France.
Rice	pounds.. 651, 376	12, 854	6, 240 48	Great Britain.
Indian corn	bushels.. 46, 409	22, 931	3, 480 66	United States.

Imports at St John, N. B., for the year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
<i>Dutiable goods—Continued.</i>				
Corn meal.....barrels..	18,540	\$49,782	\$7,415 80	United States.
Other meal.....pounds..	4,111	150	20 56	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	13,284	440	46 62	United States.
Flour, wheat, &c.....barrels..	12,767	61,201	6,548 25	Do.
Cement.....		2,585	510 50	Great Britain.
Do.....		1,152	368 80	United States.
Do.....		30	6 00	Belgium.
Coal.....tons..	8,286	25,056	3,861 28	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	28,017	101,584	12,208 56	United States.
Coffee.....pounds..	44,878	7,572	1,007 61	Do.
Copper.....		1,590	129 80	Great Britain.
Do.....		4,037	774 90	United States.
Cordage.....pounds..	24,428	2,153	430 60	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	245,038	28,462	5,692 40	United States.
Cottons.....		181,684	43,661 76	Great Britain.
Do.....		53,711	12,974 89	United States.
Do.....		57	11 40	Germany.
Drugs.....		11,726	2,939 00	Great Britain.
Do.....		17,544	4,120 78	United States.
Do.....		164	23 20	France.
Do.....		1,493	387 05	Germany.
Earthenware.....		20,034	5,849 85	Great Britain.
Do.....		1,879	505 60	United States.
Do.....		1,291	356 00	France.
Do.....		448	112 00	Germany.
Do.....		3	75	Dutch East Indies.
Fancy goods.....		65,378	14,174 95	Great Britain.
Do.....		8,431	1,768 70	United States.
Do.....		361	72 20	Italy.
Do.....		215	68 20	Germany.
Do.....		343	68 60	Switzerland.
Do.....		17	3 40	France.
Flax, manufactures of.....		54,625	10,787 95	Great Britain.
Do.....		4,074	672 75	United States.
Fruits, dried, and nuts.....		16,007	3,173 40	Great Britain.
Do.....		26,124	5,750 98	United States.
Do.....		28	5 60	British West Indies.
Do.....		680	136 00	Spain.
Fruits, green.....		3,541	719 80	Great Britain.
Do.....		40,197	8,086 35	United States.
Do.....		192	38 40	British West Indies.
Glass and glassware.....		8,420	2,081 44	Great Britain.
Do.....		19,898	5,921 40	United States.
Do.....		782	162 80	Germany.
Do.....		1,124	336 90	Holland.
Do.....		13,783	4,134 90	Belgium.
Gunpowder, &c.....		499	149 70	Great Britain.
Do.....		3,680	1,388 80	United States.
Gutta-percha.....		12,822	3,661 55	Great Britain.
Do.....		23,584	6,248 05	United States.
Hair, manufactures of.....		702	163 20	Great Britain.
Do.....		1,513	305 60	United States.
Hats.....		26,687	6,786 00	Great Britain.
Do.....		26,234	6,558 50	United States.
Iron and hardware.....		134,698	25,525 77	Great Britain.
Do.....		124,819	31,488 99	United States.
Do.....		742	106 30	Holland.
Do.....		3,024	662 30	Germany.
Do.....		1,028	179 91	Sweden.
Do.....		506	82 05	Belgium.
Do.....		14	4 20	France.
Leather, and manufactures of.....		17,842	4,350 20	Great Britain.
Do.....		16,851	4,061 55	United States.
Do.....		2,152	492 85	France.
Do.....		59	14 75	Germany.
Marble.....		3,470	668 40	United States.
Do.....		481	71 60	Italy.
Metals.....		2,343	668 30	Great Britain.
Do.....		6,877	1,804 25	United States.
Organs and pianos.....number..	70	10,429	2,752 25	Do.
Oil, kerosene.....gallons..	663,652	61,296	43,207 03	Do.
Oils, all other.....do.....	68,554	30,670	7,562 50	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	52,923	15,286	4,207 39	United States.
Packages.....		11,768	2,782 80	Great Britain.
Do.....		47,847	12,155 60	United States.
Do.....		3,154	889 20	France.
Do.....		8,589	1,674 00	Holland.
Do.....		93	18 60	Germany.

Imports at St. John, N. B., for the year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
<i>Dutiable goods—Continued.</i>				
Paper, all kinds		\$14,229	\$3,488 53	Great Britain.
Do		30,597	7,634 83	United States.
Do		33	6 60	France.
Paints, all kinds		12,257	2,574 85	Great Britain.
Do		6,805	1,107 56	United States.
Do		1,764	88 20	Belgium.
Do		180	27 40	Germany.
Meats	pounds.. 1,611	288	36 42	Great Britain.
Do	1,843,212	109,350	13,106 18	United States.
Silks		81,852	24,408 35	Great Britain.
Do		4,226	1,187 40	United States.
Do		90	27 00	Germany.
Spices	pounds.. 20,437	3,434	585 95	Great Britain.
Do	30,704	4,197	525 90	United States.
Spirits, all kinds	gallons.. 31,047	28,331	52,599 43	Great Britain.
Do	194,972	46,718	4,731 53	United States.
Do	16,117	31,770	33,358 69	France.
Do	35,220	13,427	49,026 33	Holland.
Wines		354	2,596 50	Great Britain.
Do		85	70 45	United States.
Do		768	1,661 53	France.
Do	7,693	8,274	4,719 35	Spain.
Do	490	751	799 96	Portugal.
Do	15	125		Holland.
Starch	pounds.. 102,534	5,231	2,023 68	Great Britain.
Do	5,454	285	109 08	United States.
Sugar, all kinds		19,939	2,054 48	Great Britain.
Do		48,833	1,850 27	United States.
Do	3,522,833	97,529	1,389 34	British West Indies.
Do	1,981,711	53,912		Dutch East Indies.
Do	460	13	8 83	Spanish West Indies.
Molasses	gallons.. 623,835	118,254	13,870 65	British West Indies.
Do		100	37 00	United States.
Do		573	14 85	British Guinea.
Do	33,603	4,548	535 80	Spanish West Indies.
Tea	pounds.. 33,634	9,684	968 40	United States.
Tin and tinware		820	200 10	Great Britain.
Do		8,334	2,477 20	United States.
Tobacco, cigars and snuff	pounds.. 8,769	4,271	3,336 68	Do.
Do	6,783	15,665	9,401 00	Spanish West Indies.
Do	4,519	4,488	4,054 00	Germany.
Do	236	180	177 60	Holland.
Vegetables		253	53 20	Great Britain.
Do		14,180	2,938 43	United States.
Do		1,808	358 40	British West Indies.
Wood, manufactures of		3,819	1,031 60	Great Britain.
Do		19,342	6,308 85	United States.
Do		252	63 30	France.
Do		50	17 10	Germany.
Do		15	3 75	Norway.
Wool, manufactures of		350,906	87,651 05	Great Britain.
Do		3,838	1,026 17	United States.
Miscellaneous goods		140,489	32,978 45	Great Britain.
Do		160,066	34,255 90	United States.
Do		811	206 60	France.
Do		3,181	796 19	Germany.
Do		432	83 50	Switzerland.
Do		428	107 00	Austria.
Do		12	3 40	Brazil.
Total dutiable goods		2,990,414	781,694 20	
<i>Free goods.</i>				
Mineral productions		1,652		Great Britain.
Do		2,580		United States.
Salt	pounds.. 34,988,080	53,105		Great Britain.
Fish, all kind		12,603		United States.
Do		802		Newfoundland.
Lumber		41,532		United States.
Animals and produce		7,980		Great Britain.
Do		54,276		United States.
Agricultural produce		32,870		Great Britain.
Do		50,904		United States.
Cotton wool	pounds.. 1,197,589	132,256		Do.
Cotton waste	do.. 15,582	1,074		Do.
Drugs and colors		24,811		Great Britain.

Imports at St. John, N. B., for the year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
<i>Free goods—Continued.</i>				
Drugs and colors		\$31,756		United States.
Fishing material		14,712		Great Britain.
Do		20,491		United States.
Junk and oakum	cwt. 819	4,536		Great Britain.
Do	1,166	5,941		United States.
Metals		120,121		Great Britain.
Do		10,625		United States.
Do		2,322		Holland.
For Dominion Government		3,021		Great Britain.
Do		61,426		United States.
Coin and bullion		39,500		Great Britain.
Settlers' effects		1,490		Do.
Do		12,215		United States.
Tea	pounds. 1,405,993	252,160		Great Britain.
Do	113,580	19,110		China.
Coffee	pounds. 16,054	3,007		Great Britain.
Do	4,000	966		Holland.
Miscellaneous goods		13,591		Great Britain.
Do		34,962		United States.
Total		1,068,397		

RECAPITULATION.

	Value.	Duty.
Total dutiable goods	\$2,990,414	\$781,694 20
Total free goods	1,068,397	
Grand total imports	4,058,811	781,694 20

Imports and exports between St. John, N. B., and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Ale and porter	gallons. 27	\$21		
Horses	number. 5	303	1,160	\$113,644
Books, &c		37,676		1,072
Brass, and manufactures of		5,038		
Indian corn	bushels. 46,409	22,931		
Corn meal	barrels. 18,540	49,782		
Other meal		440		154
Flour	barrels. 12,767	61,201	5	25
Cement		1,152		
Coal	tons. 28,017	101,584	5,694	23,367
Coffee	pounds. 44,878	7,572		
Copper		4,037		
Cordage	pounds. 245,038	28,462		
Cotton		53,711		158
Drugs		17,544		
Earthenware		1,879		
Fancy goods		8,431		
Flax, and manufactures of		4,074		
Fruits, dried, and nuts		26,124		
Fruits, green		40,197		7,779
Glass and glassware		19,898		379
Gunpowder, &c		3,680		
Gutta percha, &c		23,584		
Hair, manufactures of		1,513		
Hats		26,234		
Iron and hardware		124,819		4,410
Leather, and manufactures of		16,851		55
Marble		3,470		
Metals		6,877		
Organs and pianos	number. 70	10,429	8	1,730
Oil, kerosene	gallons. 663,652	61,296		
Oils, all others	52,923	15,286	625	314

Imports and exports between St. John, N. B., and the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Packages		\$47,847		
Paper, all kinds		30,597		
Paints, all kinds		6,805		
Meats	1,843,212	109,350	133,028	\$9,297
Silks		4,226		
Spices	30,704	4,197		
Spirits, all kinds	194,972	46,718	229,097	65,262
Wines	85	144		
Starch	5,454	285	1,200	71
Sugar, all kinds	48,833	3,286	573,630	15,763
Molasses	100	19	2,958	660
Tea	33,634	9,684		
Tin and tinware		8,334		
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	8,769	4,271	60	15
Vegetables		14,180		8,189
Wood, and manufactures of		19,342		1,781
Wool, and manufactures of		3,838		5
Miscellaneous, dutiable		160,066		
Mineral productions		2,580		7,090
Fish, all kinds		12,603		523,733
Lumber		41,532		1,291,876
Animals and their produce		54,276		176,853
Agricultural produce		50,904		1,608
Cotton wool	1,197,589	132,256		
Cotton waste	15,582	1,074		
Drugs and colors		31,756		
Fishing material		20,491		
Junk and oakum	1,166	5,941	1,992	7,937
Metals		10,625		
Dominion Government		61,426		
Settlers' effects		12,215	(*)	(*)
Miscellaneous		34,962		90,745
Total		1,731,926		2,353,972

* See miscellaneous.

Number of vessels, with their tonnage and crews which arrived at and departed from the port of St. John, N. B., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, distinguishing the countries to which they belong.

Flag.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number of crew.	Number.	Tons.	Number of crew.
British:						
Steamers	32	30,153	794	23	24,148	491
Sailing vessels	1,279	182,298	6,895	1,330	214,909	7,190
Total British	1,311	212,451	7,689	1,353	239,057	7,681
Foreign:						
Steamers	181	133,462	6,090	176	134,762	6,545
Sailing vessels	248	55,632	1,612	248	54,702	1,580
Total foreign	429	189,094	7,702	424	189,464	8,125
Total British and foreign	1,740	401,545	15,391	1,777	428,521	15,806

ST. STEPHEN.

Report of Consul Patch on the trade and navigation of the Dominion of Canada, 1885, with special tables for the Province of New Brunswick.

The aggregate trade of the Dominion from 1868 to 1885, inclusive, was—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
1868....	\$57,567,888	\$73,459,644	\$131,027,532	1878...	\$79,323,667	\$93,081,787	\$172,405,454
1869....	60,474,781	70,415,165	130,889,946	1879...	71,491,255	81,964,427	153,455,682
1870....	73,573,490	74,814,339	148,387,829	1880...	87,911,458	86,489,747	174,401,205
1871....	74,173,618	96,092,971	170,266,589	1881...	98,290,823	105,330,840	203,621,663
1872....	82,639,663	111,430,527	194,070,190	1882...	102,137,203	119,419,500	221,556,703
1873....	89,789,922	128,011,281	217,801,203	1883...	98,085,804	132,254,022	230,339,826
1874....	89,351,928	128,213,582	217,565,510	1884...	91,406,496	116,397,043	207,803,539
1875....	77,886,979	123,070,283	200,957,262	1885...	89,238,361	108,941,486	198,179,847
1876....	80,966,435	93,210,346	174,176,781				
1877....	75,875,393	99,327,962	175,203,355		1,480,185,164	1,841,924,952	3,322,110,116

In the first few years included in the foregoing table the Dominion consisted of but four provinces, without British Columbia, Manitoba, the Northwest, or Prince Edward Island.

The aggregate trade in imports and exports during the fiscal year were, in round numbers, \$198,000,000. In 1882 it was \$221,500,000; in 1883, \$230,000,000; in 1884, \$207,000,000.

Since the confederation the excess of imports over exports has amounted to \$361,739,788; average per year, \$20,096,655.

Nearly nine-tenths of the whole commerce is carried on with the United States and Great Britain. In 1885 the United States sent 45.90 per cent. of the imports and received 42.91 per cent. of the exports.

The aggregate trade with the United States on the basis of goods entered for consumption and exported during the year was \$86,903,935, nearly \$4,000,000 greater than with Great Britain.

The principal exports to the United States were—

The mine	\$3,040,903
Fisheries	3,575,849
Forest	10,433,749
Animals and their produce	7,110,091
Agricultural products	8,432,442
Manufactures	1,407,569

Comparative statement showing the quantity and value of goods (produce and not produce) exported from the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal years ending, respectively, June 30, 1884 and 1885.

Description.	1884.	1885.
Mine	\$3,442,491	\$3,836,470
Fisheries	8,609,341	7,976,313
Forest	27,296,083	22,373,305
Animals (produce)	24,152,184	26,503,994
Agricultural products	18,156,060	19,120,366
Manufactures	4,177,146	3,794,229
Miscellaneous	687,880	658,487
Total	86,521,185	84,263,164
Coin and bullion	2,184,292	2,026,980
Estimated amount short returned inland ports	2,701,019	2,948,217
Grand total	91,406,496	89,238,361

Abstract of goods entered for consumption in Province of New Brunswick for fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Countries.	Dutiable goods.	Free goods.	Total.
Great Britain	\$1,549,513	\$854,205	\$2,403,718
United States	1,821,443	977,997	2,799,440
France	63,507		63,507
Germany	56,641		56,641
China	41,247	19,278	60,525
Brazil	39,464		39,464
British Guiana	59,850		59,850
British West Indies	289,059	426	289,485
Spanish West Indies	222,073		222,073
Other countries			129,561
Total	4,142,797	1,851,906	6,124,264

Amount duty collected on imports from United States as above, \$433,913.14.

EXPORTS.

Total value of goods exported during fiscal year 1885, from New Brunswick, was \$6,489,293.

Exports to the United States.

Mine	\$87,057
Fisheries	883,573
Forest	1,563,643
Animals and their produce	386,529
Agricultural products	78,589
Manufactures	202,531
Miscellaneous	66,370
Total	3,268,292

Comparative statement of total value exports and imports, Province New Brunswick, all countries.

Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Entered for consumption.	Exports.
1883	\$6,972,121	\$7,265,238	\$7,520,107
1884	6,467,888	6,513,924	7,753,072
1885	5,972,836	6,124,264	6,489,293

NAVIGATION.

The number of tons on the registry books of the Province of New Brunswick, December 31, 1885, was 1,060 vessels, gross tonnage, 288,589; and 76 steamers net tonnage, 10,383.

Thirty-four new vessels of 7,736 tons were built and registered during the year ending December 31, 1885.

Vessels arriving in New Brunswick during fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Nationality.	Number.	Tons.
British	1,929	308,153
Foreign	1,370	403,183
Total	3,299	711,336

The departures were 3,451 vessels; tonnage, 770,439.

The arrivals under the flag of the United States were 1,156, tonnage 711,336, and departures 3,451; with tonnage, 770,439.

WILLIS Y. PATCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Stephen, N. B., April 21, 1886.

Report of Consul Patch on the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada in 1885.

[From the Department Report.]

The annual report of the Canadian fisheries for 1885 gives the value of the yield by provinces for the year as—

Nova Scotia	\$8,283,922 87
New Brunswick	4,005,431 29
Quebec	1,719,459 61
Prince Edward Island	1,293,429 64
British Columbia	1,078,038 00
Ontario	1,342,691 77
Total	17,722,973 18

The Province of Nova Scotia having about one-half, and New Brunswick nearly one-quarter of the total yield. The total yield for the year 1884 was \$17,766,404.24. The decrease in 1885 was, therefore, \$43,431.06. This is more than accounted for by the noticeable falling off in the Nova Scotia mackerel catch, amounting to 47,927 barrels, representing a money value of \$479,270. Otherwise the report shows "the industry is in a thriving condition." New Brunswick shows an increase of \$274,977.40 over 1884.

The following table shows the value of the principal kinds of commercial fishes grouped for convenience :

Kind of fish.	Value.	Kind of fish.	Value.
Cod	\$4,536,731 85	Whitefish	\$286,954 80
Lobster	2,613,731 03	Hake	194,754 00
Herring	2,473,117 00	Alewives	158,513 00
Mackerel	1,509,424 00	Seal skins	159,214 00
Salmon	1,152,248 12	Oysters	171,896 00
Haddock	651,087 86	Pickrel	131,939 48
Fish oils	491,507 75	Halibut	104,155 02
Trout	474,932 02	Sturgeon	118,871 15
Sardines	355,731 00	Eels	133,142 25
Smelt	359,029 98	Hake sounds	106,667 00
Pollock	228,515 00	Shad	149,174 00

The lobster holds the second place in value in the list for the first time, owing to the great development of the canning industry. The increase is being obtained at the cost of exhausting the supply and endangering the industry. The average size continues to diminish. Various recommendations are made by the Commission to prevent this injury.

The decrease in the mackerel catch is principally due to the low prices which ruled for this fish in the United States during the year.

The cod fishing show an increase, attributable to the Government bounty.

FISH BREEDING.

The total number of young fish of various kinds hatched and distributed in the twelve hatcheries under control of the Dominion Government during the season of 1885, amounted to 81,067,000, and the total number of fish eggs laid down in all these hatcheries during the fall of the same year was 112,713,000.

Fifty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-three men, 1,177 vessels and steam tugs, with a tonnage of 48,728, and 28,472 boats were engaged fishing in the several provinces of the Dominion during the year. The estimated value of the entire fishing material, including lobster factories, &c., was \$6,697,459.

Table by provinces.	Value.	
	1884.	1885.
Nova Scotia	\$8,763,779 36	\$8,283,922 87
New Brunswick	3,730,453 99	4,005,431 29
Quebec	1,694,560 85	1,719,459 61
Prince Edward Island	1,085,618 68	1,293,429 64
British Columbia	1,358,267 10	1,078,038 00
Ontario	1,133,724 26	1,342,691 77
Total	17,766,404 24	17,722,973 18
Decrease		43,431 06

WILLIS Y. PATCH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Stephen, N. B., June 10, 1886.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Imports at Prince Edward Island for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
<i>Free goods.</i>			
Produce of the mine	\$9,710 00	.....	} Principally United States, Great Britain, British West Indies.
Produce of the forest	3,878 00	.....	
Produce of the fisheries	8,409 00	.....	
Produce of animals	9,208 00	.....	
Agricultural products	15,512 00	.....	
Manufactures	58,394 00	.....	
Miscellaneous	143,434 00	.....	
	248,545 00	.....	
Dutiable goods	507,040 00	\$192,724 12	
Total	755,585 00	192,724 12	

Exports from Prince Edward Island for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Codfish quintals..	1, 547	\$3, 795 00	} Principally United States, Great Britain, British West Indies, New- foundland, Germany.
Eggs dozen..	1, 436, 388	180, 944 00	
Hay		4, 344 00	
Horses, cattle, and sheep..... head..	7, 672	122, 363 00	
Lobsters, canned..... pounds..	3, 501, 926	390, 744 00	
Leather		4, 536 00	
Mackerel, salt barrels..	11, 394	66, 134 00	
Mackerel, canned..... pounds..	235, 400	7, 507 00	
Meats, canned		8, 530 00	
Oats bushels..	1, 312, 746	493, 723 00	
Potatoes do	733, 071	132, 573 00	
Pork and beef pounds..	242, 390	9, 937 00	
Starch do	724, 312	17, 790 00	
Miscellaneous		77, 618 00	
Total.....		1, 520, 538 00	

Navigation at the port of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British flag:*								
United Kingdom and New- foundland	6	4, 890	83	13, 199	15	13, 329	125	16, 918
United States			13	2, 894			3	2, 879
Argentine Republic			2	1, 158				
Brazil			1	298				
France			1	550			1	550
Sea fisheries			27	1, 131			28	1, 009
American flag:								
United States.....	31	25, 066	1	77	31	25, 066	4	279
Sea fisheries			41	3, 202			41	3, 202

* Includes Canadian and Newfoundland vessels.

Imports and exports between Prince Edward Island and the United States for the year 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.	Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Agricultural implements		\$1, 593	Horses and cattle.....		\$9, 399
Anthracite coal ... tons..	1, 791	6, 061	Machinery.....		7, 827
Articles imported by Domin- ion Government		7, 935	Marble and stone.....		3, 560
Boots, shoes, and leather.....		3, 299	Nets, seines, and cordage		7, 410
Clocks, watches, musical in- struments, plated ware and glass		3, 995	Seeds		2, 017
Drugs and patent medicines		4, 095	Tobacco pounds..	101, 478	12, 499
Dry goods		17, 007	Oils		15, 986
Flour, wheat, and corn.....		10, 200	Wood, manufactured		10, 200
Groceries and fruits		8, 870	Books and stationery		4, 115
Hardware and cutlery		25, 483	Miscellaneous		17, 139
			Total		178, 690

EXPORTS.

Codfish..... quintals..	1, 003	\$2, 713	Starch..... pounds..	44, 800	\$1, 100
Eggs dozens..	1, 408, 527	179, 917	Miscellaneous		9, 506
Horses	723	79, 925	Meats, canned		3, 712
Cattle	20	246	Mackerel, salt barrels..	11, 394	66, 134
Sheep	3, 025	5, 431	Mackerel, canned... pounds..	119, 856	7, 507
Hides.....		6, 123	Tongues and sounds	309	14, 673
Potatoes bushels..	594, 174	113, 928			
Oats do	9, 459	3, 168	Total		687, 704
Lobsters, canned. .. pounds..	1, 765, 386	193, 621			

HENRY M. KEIM,
Consul.

ST. JOHN'S.

Exports from Newfoundland to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Codfish	quintals..	26, 589
Salmon	tierces..	1, 018
Do	barrels..	255
Cod-liver oil	gallons..	15, 289
Herring	barrels..	6, 156
Canned lobsters	pounds..	2, 188
Cod oil	gallons..	1, 251
Trout	tierces..	572
Calf-skins	number..	720
Junk	pounds..	381, 399
Port wine	casks..	11
Bones	pounds..	101, 426
Molasses	gallons..	16, 547
Miscellaneous		
Total		181, 937

THOS. N. MOLLOY, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. John's, N. F., December 31, 1885.

MEXICO.

Report by Consul-General Sutton on the exports of Mexico.

All values in the following tables, thirty-seven in number, and elsewhere in this report, except when otherwise specially stated, are in United States money. These have been obtained by reducing Mexican money at 85 cents on the dollar of the United States.

In making this reduction I have dropped the cents, and in equalizing the tables the totals show a variation of one or two dollars as compared with those published by the Mexican statistical bureau. Some slight inaccuracies were found in the Mexican tables, which have been corrected.

The exports of precious metals increased some three and one-half over the previous year, or some fourteen millions more than for the year 1882. As a result some more paper money is in circulation, and silver is still scarcer than last year.

Silver is so low in London that shipping eagle dollars to make exchange is more expensive than last year. Along this lower frontier New York exchange at 18 to 21 per cent. premium is as profitable as shipping eagle dollars. The total coinage at the mints for some five years past has been about twenty-five millions (eagle dollars) per annum. The stated exports of coined silver and gold amounted to twenty-three millions (eagle dollars) in 1883 and to nearly twenty-four millions (eagle dollars) in 1884.

As I have stated in former reports, the stable prosperity of Mexico will largely depend upon the increased export of other products than precious metals. In 1882 these amounted to \$10,216,597; in 1883 to \$10,352,097, an increase of \$135,500. In 1884 these amounted to \$11,264,383, a substantial and gratifying increase of \$912,286 over the previous year.

A proper development of the fiber plants, coffee, tobacco, live animals, &c., would steadily increase these exports, which apparently might easily be doubled within five or ten years.

Sugar exports, which have been so much discussed in connection with

the proposed treaty with Mexico, are still decreasing. The opening of railways will still further reduce the exports of sugar until the production shall be greatly increased.

The effect of the American railways to the border and those lately built in Mexico is shown in the increased traffic through Paso del Norte, Nuevo Laredo, and Nogales.

For the five years ending June 30, 1883, Vera Cruz exported 62 per cent. of the metals, 36 per cent. of the other products—56 per cent. of the total exports; while Paso del Norte, Nuevo Laredo, and Nogales exported .016 per cent. of metals, .034 per cent. of other products—in all, .022 per cent. of the total exports.

For the year 1884 Vera Cruz exported 64 per cent. of the metals, 28 per cent. of the other products—54 per cent. of total; while the three ports above named exported .14 per cent. of the metals—.055 per cent. of the other products—in all, .066 per cent. of the total exports.

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Matamoros, September 9, 1885.

Exports from Mexico during the year ending June 30, 1884.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Hennequen:		Copper:	
Hammocks	\$87, 596	Bar and sheet.....	\$3, 644
Rope.....	117, 549	Ore	29, 759
Raw	3, 335, 122	Sarsaparilla.....	31, 855
Woods:		Chickpeas	16, 757
Ordinary.....	757	Paper money and bank stock.....	16, 215
Construction.....	12, 182	Manufactures.....	13, 966
Fine	972, 403	Leguminous plants	12, 715
Mulberry	211, 358	Merchandise returned	12, 561
Dye.....	510, 877	Equipages	10, 564
Hides and skins:		Brown sugar (piloncillo).....	10, 002
Tanned	23, 088	Machinery.....	8, 123
Sheep.....	5, 331	Horns.....	7, 259
Kid	586, 850	Grains and seeds.....	5, 587
Beef	713, 569	Tackle and cordage.....	5, 108
Deer	148, 702	Corn (maize)	4, 665
Other	7, 627	Pepper.....	4, 587
Coffee.....	1, 342, 168	Spice	4, 535
Animals:		Cocoa.....	5, 331
Asses.....	337	Hats (sombrosos)	4, 323
Horses.....	147, 152	Marble:	
Hogs.....	34	Common.....	4, 118
Sheep, goats.....	4, 201	Fine	68
Mules	59, 181	Nickel money.....	4, 155
Cattle	315, 512	Salt	3, 281
Other	1, 397	Bones.....	3, 953
Vanilla	422, 877	Figures of cloth, clay, &c.....	3, 459
Textile:		Jewelry.....	4, 088
Hammocks	94	Blank books	2, 975
Rope.....	3, 065	Printed books.....	2, 806
Raw	366, 107	Plants, alive.....	2, 782
Tobacco:		Starch	2, 567
Worked	171, 992	Furniture	2, 444
Leaf	89, 782	Asphalt.....	2, 226
Caoutchouc	172, 122	Provisions	1, 804
Lead.....	160, 200	Feathers.....	1, 615
Sugar	150, 671	Oil paintings.....	1, 500
Raiz de zacaton.....	118, 754	Chapopote (crude asphalt).....	1, 335
Chicle (crude gum).....	114, 357	Lard	1, 449
Honey.....	90, 323	Saffron.....	1, 287
Horse-hair	67, 749	Confections.....	1, 490
Fruits	67, 096	Rags.....	1, 216
Beans	64, 191	Saddles	1, 157
Orchil	63, 795	Medicinal drugs	1, 078
Extract of logwood.....	49, 587	Barley	1, 074
Raiz de jalapa	47, 735	Shrimp	1, 053
Pearl shells.....	42, 540	Guano	1, 049
Fine pearls	34, 740	Miscellaneous	25, 375
Wool	36, 676		
Anil (indigo).....	38, 977	Total	11, 264, 383

Exports of Mexico, 1884.

BY CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Custom-houses.	Precious metals.	Other products.	Total.
Vera Cruz.....	\$18,226,081	\$3,125,428	\$21,351,509
Progreso.....	237,715	3,731,421	3,969,136
Mazatlan.....	3,699,538	150,554	3,850,092
Paso del Norte.....	2,077,706	47,885	2,125,591
Nuevo Laredo.....	1,200,725	489,886	1,690,611
Tampico.....	349,017	584,518	933,535
Nogales.....	636,291	81,652	717,943
Tabasco.....	20,749	532,277	553,026
Matamoros.....	313,974	197,544	511,518
Isla del Carmen.....	1,275	469,273	470,548
La Paz.....	327,411	103,448	430,859
Guaymas.....	375,758	30,721	406,479
Tuxpam.....	7,438	341,608	349,046
San Blas.....	217,518	42,289	259,807
Manzanillo.....	210,774	47,994	258,768
Coatzacoalcas.....		238,395	238,395
Acapulco.....	120,827	113,885	234,712
Piedras Negras.....	50,202	165,774	215,976
Campeche.....	36,795	108,630	145,425
Salina Cruz.....	42,412	79,727	122,139
Zapotla.....	107,525		107,525
Mier.....	43,615	61,329	104,944
Altata.....	46,293	48,698	94,991
Sásabe.....	29,486	54,338	83,824
Camargo.....	39,645	42,328	81,973
Soconusco.....		72,596	72,596
Tonalá.....	17,541	47,625	65,166
Palominas.....	11,477	49,246	60,723
Bahia de la Magdalena.....		60,529	60,529
Ascension.....		52,566	52,566
Puerto Angel.....		35,980	35,980
Guerrero.....	680	25,053	25,733
Cabo de S. Lucas.....	3,825	7,588	11,413
Todos Santos.....		10,535	10,535
Tijuana.....		7,513	7,513
Reynosa.....		2,635	2,635
Quitovaquita.....		2,564	2,564
Presidio del Norte.....		351	351
	28,452,293	11,264,383	39,716,676

TO COUNTRIES.

United States.....	\$10,898,905	\$7,651,836	\$18,550,741
England.....	14,675,642	1,754,986	16,430,628
France.....	1,976,515	473,185	2,449,700
Germany.....	423,802	611,732	1,035,534
Spain.....	232,146	632,097	864,243
Colombia.....	130,722	47,085	177,807
Guatemala.....	111,278	1,508	112,786
Belgium.....	782	58,930	59,712
San Salvador.....	2,501	10,520	13,021
Holland.....		12,703	12,703
Russia.....		8,619	8,619
Costa Rica.....		637	637
Honduras.....		518	518
Hayti.....		27	27
	28,452,293	11,264,383	39,716,676

Exports of Mexico by separate years, ending June 30, from 1879 to 1883, both inclusive, with total and annual average.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Total.	Annual average.
<i>Precious metals.</i>							
Silver:							
Coined	\$13,911,846	\$14,265,820	\$11,206,361	\$9,866,705	\$19,524,146	\$68,774,878	\$13,754,975
Bullion	2,252,841	2,584,067	3,380,347	3,009,845	4,057,839	15,284,939	3,056,988
Ore	271,204	411,050	521,648	456,209	477,772	2,137,883	427,576
Sulphate of				3,230	89,685	92,915	18,583
Mineral earth		10,922	22,138	8,525	25,589	67,174	13,435
Argentiferous lead					11,071	11,071	2,214
Silver worked	2,390	494	319	1,087		4,290	859
Gold:							
Bullion	189,631	357,112	442,535	411,088	465,833	1,866,199	373,240
Coined	952,504	646,591	535,942	474,638	281,952	2,891,617	578,323
Platina	6,545	34	4,351			10,930	2,186
Foreign money:							
Coined silver	468,993	267,356	125,018	103,396	124,624	1,089,387	217,877
Coined gold	212,516	187,482	131,595	169,480	125,848	826,921	165,385
	18,268,470	18,730,928	16,370,254	14,504,203	25,184,359	93,058,204	18,611,641
<i>Other products.</i>							
Hennequen	1,077,269	1,653,511	1,942,581	2,271,291	2,814,404	9,759,056	1,951,811
Woods	1,229,806	1,358,044	1,373,915	1,240,147	1,629,725	6,831,637	1,366,327
Hides and skins	1,228,286	1,643,310	1,352,710	1,452,271	1,405,191	7,081,768	1,416,354
Coffee	1,895,582	1,686,802	1,907,215	2,052,357	1,459,612	9,001,568	1,800,314
Live animals	104,649	92,215	142,469	287,029	539,220	1,165,582	233,116
Ittle	162,594	420,600	347,035	527,169	507,053	1,792,031	358,407
Vanilla	194,654	248,180	312,502	663,706	377,273	1,968,735	393,747
Tobacco	121,152	263,624	315,923	298,565	231,336	1,230,600	246,120
Caoutchouc	9,176	67,292	106,175	97,288	135,901	415,832	83,166
Lead	15,441	1,033	21,988	49,260	40,422	128,144	25,628
Sugar	205,108	421,074	270,246	226,165	168,610	1,291,203	258,240
Raiz de zacaton	11,832	30,465	25,305	34,626	104,922	207,150	41,430
Chicle	16,144	22,667	47,475	13,378	69,874	169,538	33,908
Honey	42,578	70,510	90,607	51,775	98,445	353,915	70,783
Horse-hair	25,240	31,651	28,076	35,557	52,707	173,231	34,646
Fruits	26,771	33,080	31,921	36,995	67,063	195,830	39,166
Beans	54,528	64,880	71,143	53,156	77,045	320,752	64,151
Orchil	129,777	46,394	13,018	98,276	63,435	350,900	70,180
Raiz de jalapa	14,111	44,521	25,119	31,870	29,403	145,024	29,004
Pearl shells	40,032	35,614	33,524	60,471	37,752	207,393	41,478
Añil (indigo)	149,337	216,403	163,122	174,078	537	703,477	140,696
Wool	46,478	105,042	52,607	14,786	260	219,173	43,835
Pearls	38,522	46,240	10,625	31,875	15,725	142,987	28,597
Copper	15,048	41,388	58,471	37,854	56,097	208,858	41,772
Sarsaparilla	33,901	40,622	30,941	40,777	43,094	189,335	37,867
Chick-peas	5,752	33,166	6,231	3,834	24,527	73,510	14,702
Bank-notes			12,323	23,166	17,800	53,289	10,658
Manufactures	1,054	620	1,710	3,569	5,994	12,947	2,590
Leguminous plants	351	6,044	5,341	5,093	16,658	33,487	6,697
Piloncillo	1,656	17,539	43,023	36,098	27,312	125,628	25,125
Grains and seeds	130,311	93,735	38,222	18,824	2,438	283,530	56,706
Corn	8,627	20,777	29,646	51,954	54,132	165,136	33,027
Spices	310	8,486	1,156	11,143	15,202	36,297	7,260
Cocoa	3,227		428	1,827	426	5,908	1,182
Other	99,983	167,576	156,347	180,367	162,502	766,775	153,355
	7,139,287	9,033,105	9,069,140	10,216,597	10,352,097	45,810,226	9,162,045

RÉSUMÉ OF TOTAL EXPORTATION.

Precious metals	\$18,268,470	\$18,730,928	\$16,370,254	\$14,504,203	\$25,184,359	\$93,058,204	\$18,611,641
Other products	7,139,287	9,033,105	9,069,140	10,216,597	10,352,097	45,810,226	9,162,045
	25,407,757	27,764,033	25,439,394	24,720,800	35,536,456	138,868,430	27,773,686

Exports from Mexico by articles—comparative—year ending June 30, 1884, with previous year and with average annual exports for five years ending June 30, 1883.

Articles.	Annual average for five years ending June 30, 1883.	Year ending June 30, 1883.	Year ending June 30, 1884.	Changes from 1883 to 1884.		Comparing the annual average for five years with year ending June 30, 1884.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Precious metals.</i>							
Coined silver.....	\$13,754,975	\$19,524,146	\$22,099,895	\$2,575,749		\$8,344,920	
Silver bullion.....	3,056,988	4,057,839	4,514,614	456,775		1,457,626	
Silver ore.....	427,576	477,772	703,991	226,219		276,415	
Sulphate of silver.....	18,583	89,685	68,625		\$21,060	50,042	
Mineral earth.....	13,435	25,589	57,643	30,014		44,208	
Precipitated black sulphuret of silver.....			16,258	16,258		16,258	
Argentiferous lead.....	2,214	11,071	4,420		6,651	2,206	
Silver, various.....	859		4,943	6,983		4,084	
Argentiferous copper.....			200	200		200	
Gold bullion.....	373,240	465,833	592,155	126,322		218,915	
Coined gold.....	578,323	281,952	170,694		111,258		\$407,629
Gold dust.....			25,358	25,358		25,358	
Platina.....	2,186						2,186
Foreign coined silver.....	217,877	124,624	174,757	50,133			43,120
Foreign coined gold.....	165,385	125,848	18,740		107,108		146,645
	18,611,641	25,184,359	28,452,293	3,514,011	246,077	10,440,232	599,580
<i>Other products.</i>							
Hennequen.....	1,951,811	2,814,404	3,540,267	725,863		1,588,456	
Woods.....	1,366,327	1,629,725	1,707,577	77,852		341,250	
Hides and skins.....	1,416,354	1,405,191	1,485,167	79,976		68,813	
Coffee.....	1,800,314	1,459,612	1,342,168		117,444		458,146
Live animals.....	233,116	539,220	527,814		11,406	294,698	
Ixtle.....	358,407	507,053	369,266		137,787	10,859	
Vanilla.....	393,747	377,273	422,877	45,604		29,130	
Tobacco.....	246,120	231,336	261,774	30,438		15,654	
Caoutchouc.....	83,166	135,901	172,122	36,221		88,956	
Lead.....	25,628	40,422	160,200	119,778		134,572	
Sugar.....	258,240	168,610	150,671		17,939		107,569
Raiz de zacaton.....	41,430	104,922	118,754	13,832		77,324	
Chicle.....	33,908	69,874	114,357	44,483		80,449	
Honey.....	70,783	98,445	90,323		8,122	19,540	
Horse-hair.....	34,646	52,707	67,749	15,042		33,103	
Fruits.....	39,166	67,063	67,096	33		27,930	
Beans.....	64,151	77,045	64,191		12,854	40	
Orchil.....	70,180	63,435	63,795	360			6,385
Extract of logwood.....			49,587	49,587		49,587	
Raiz de jalapa.....	29,004	29,403	47,735	18,332		18,731	
Pearlshells.....	41,478	37,752	42,540	4,788		1,062	
Añil (indigo).....	140,696	537	38,977	38,440			101,719
Wool.....	43,835	260	36,676	36,416			7,159
Pearls.....	28,597	15,725	34,740	19,015		6,143	
Copper.....	41,772	56,097	33,403		22,694		8,369
Sarsaparilla.....	37,867	43,094	31,855		11,239		6,012
Chick-peas.....	14,702	24,527	16,757		7,770	2,055	
Bank bills, &c.....	10,658	17,800	16,215		3,350	5,557	
Manufactures.....	2,590	5,994	13,966	7,972		11,376	
Leguminous plants.....	6,697	16,658	12,715		3,943	6,018	
Piloncillo.....	25,125	27,312	10,002		17,310		15,123
Grain and seeds.....	56,706	2,438	5,587	3,149			51,119
Corn.....	33,027	54,132	4,665		49,467		28,362
Spices.....	7,260	15,202	4,535		10,667		2,725
Cocoa.....	1,182	426	4,331	3,905		3,149	
Other.....	153,355	162,502	133,929		26,808		19,426
Total.....	9,162,045	10,352,097	11,264,383	1,371,086	458,800	2,914,452	812,114

RÉSUMÉ OF TOTAL EXPORTATION.

Metals.....	\$18,611,641	\$25,184,359	\$28,452,293	\$3,514,011	\$246,077	\$10,440,232	\$599,580
Other products.....	9,162,045	10,352,097	11,264,383	1,371,086	458,800	2,914,452	812,114
Total.....	27,773,686	35,536,456	39,716,676	4,885,097	704,877	13,354,684	1,411,694

Exports of Mexico by nations—comparative—year ending June 30, 1884, with previous year and with annual average for five years ending June 30, 1883.

Nations.	Annual average for five years ending June 30, 1883.	Year ending June 30, 1883.	Year ending June 30, 1884.	Change from 1883 to 1884.		Comparing annual average for five years with year ending June 30, 1884.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Precious metals.</i>							
United States	\$6, 175, 569	\$7, 681, 257	\$10, 898, 905	\$3, 217, 648	.....	\$4, 723, 336	.....
England	8, 507, 414	12, 921, 360	14, 675, 643	1, 754, 283	.....	6, 168, 229	.....
France	2, 712, 397	3, 027, 689	1, 976, 514	.....	\$1, 051, 175	.....	\$735, 883
Germany	323, 748	334, 013	423, 802	89, 789	.....	100, 054	.....
Spain	519, 256	879, 761	232, 146	.....	647, 615	.....	287, 110
Central and South America	373, 189	340, 279	244, 499	.....	95, 780	.....	128, 690
Belgium .....	.....	.....	784	784	.....	784	.....
Italy	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Total	18, 611, 641	25, 184, 359	28, 452, 293	5, 062, 504	1, 794, 570	10, 992, 403	1, 151, 751
<i>Other products.</i>							
United States	5, 768, 001	6, 546, 975	7, 651, 836	1, 104, 861	.....	1, 883, 835	.....
England	1, 467, 846	1, 748, 146	1, 754, 986	6, 840	.....	287, 140	.....
Spain	489, 547	811, 109	632, 097	.....	179, 012	142, 550	.....
Germany	686, 541	622, 849	611, 732	.....	11, 117	.....	74, 809
France	670, 069	546, 480	473, 185	.....	73, 295	.....	196, 884
Central and South America	73, 772	51, 599	60, 267	8, 668	.....	.....	13, 505
Belgium	4, 937	24, 684	58, 930	34, 246	.....	53, 993	.....
Holland	669	.....	12, 703	12, 703	.....	12, 034	.....
Russia .....	.....	.....	8, 619	8, 619	.....	8, 619	.....
Hayti	384	.....	28	28	.....	.....	356
Italy	236	255	.....	.....	255	.....	236
Switzerland	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Total	9, 162, 045	10, 352, 097	11, 264, 383	1, 175, 965	263, 679	2, 388, 171	285, 833

RÉSUMÉ OF TOTAL EXPORTATION.

United States	\$11, 943, 570	\$14, 228, 233	\$18, 550, 741	\$4, 322, 508	.....	\$6, 607, 171	.....
England	9, 975, 260	14, 669, 506	16, 430, 629	1, 761, 123	.....	6, 455, 369	.....
France	3, 382, 466	3, 574, 170	2, 449, 699	.....	\$1, 124, 471	.....	\$932, 767
Germany	1, 010, 289	956, 861	1, 035, 534	78, 673	.....	25, 245	.....
Spain	1, 008, 803	1, 690, 870	864, 243	.....	826, 627	.....	144, 560
Central and South America	446, 961	391, 877	304, 766	.....	87, 111	.....	142, 195
Belgium	4, 937	24, 684	59, 712	35, 028	.....	54, 775	.....
Holland	669	.....	12, 703	12, 703	.....	12, 034	.....
Russia .....	.....	.....	8, 619	8, 619	.....	8, 619	.....
Hayti	384	.....	30	30	.....	.....	354
Italy	304	255	.....	.....	255	.....	304
Switzerland	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Total	27, 773, 686	35, 536, 456	39, 716, 676	6, 218, 684	2, 038, 464	13, 163, 213	1, 220, 223

Exports from Mexico for half year ended December 31, 1884.

[illegible]

Exports of Mexico, by nations, half year ended December 31, 1884.

Countries.	Precious metals.	Other products.	Total exportation.
Germany	\$214, 832	\$280, 892	\$495, 724
Belgium		27, 515	27, 515
Spain	43, 755	201, 973	245, 728
United States	6, 776, 104	3, 479, 666	10, 255, 770
France	484, 532	245, 721	730, 253
Guatemala	50, 320		50, 320
Holland		18, 859	18, 859
England	5, 384, 003	655, 517	6, 039, 520
Italy		60	60
Peru		25	25
San Salvador	934		934
Colombia	167, 368	19, 353	186, 721
Total	13, 121, 848	4, 929, 581	18, 051, 429

Inclosure by Consul Charles Winslow March 23, 1886.

[Extract from Mexican Financier of February 20, 1886.]

EXPORTS DURING 1884-'85.

Although the treasury department has not yet made public its summing up of the national exportation for the last fiscal year, 1884-'85, we are able to present some tables which will make clear the direction which the export trade of the country is at present taking.

As we remarked some months since when reviewing the statistics of exports for the first half of the fiscal year 1884-'85, the United States and England continue to be the chief consumers of Mexican products, France, Germany, and Spain holding but a subordinate place as buyers from Mexico. This fact is worth the attention of that portion of the press which decries commercial connections with the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. It is a fact, which the following tables will fully demonstrate, that the United States buys more Mexican merchandise than all the other nations of the world put together. Its annual purchase of Mexican products, excluding the precious metals, is nearly three times as much as that made by all the European nations taken together. It is such facts as these that must demonstrate to a practical mind the wisdom of a commercial policy which will make more intimate the trade connections of the two chief Republics of this hemisphere. If Mexico had to depend on France Germany, and Spain to sell her national products, she would not hold the very respectable rank she does to-day among the commercial nations of the world. England takes nearly half the Mexican merchandise which goes across the Atlantic. The manifest commercial destiny of Mexico is to trade heavily with the United States and with England, on the sound business principle that it is good policy to buy where you sell.

During the fiscal year under consideration, Mexico exported precious metals and merchandise to the following American countries:

United States.....	\$25, 853, 061 04
Colombia	410, 644 09
Guatemala.....	64, 800 00
Venezuela	15, 850 00
Labrador	5, 698 00
Peru	30 00
Total to American countries	26, 350, 083 13
Percentage of total exportation.....	56

Exportation to European countries was as follows:

Great Britain	\$15, 367, 280 01
France	2, 235, 456 65
Germany	1, 420, 604 60
Spain	1, 242, 645 17
Belgium	32, 370 00
Holland	22, 187 47
Italy	70 00
Switzerland	48 00
Total exportation to European countries.....	20, 320, 661 90
Percentage of total exportation.....	44

Percentages of Mexican products taken by the chief purchasing nations:

United States.....	55.0
England.....	32.9
France.....	4.8
Germany.....	3.0
Spain.....	2.6

In the following tables we divide the national exportation into two categories, those of precious metals and of merchandise, in order that a clear idea may be had of the nature and direction of our outward trade.

The direction of the exportation of precious metals was as follows:

United States.....	\$16,404,776 00
Colombia.....	372,556 98
Guatemala.....	64,400 00
Salvador.....	5,498 00

Total exportation precious metals to American countries 16,847,230 98

Great Britain.....	\$13,784,962 91
France.....	1,624,728 38
Spain.....	889,099 50
Germany.....	628,028 95

Total exportation precious metals to European countries..... 16,926,819 74

The percentages of precious metals taken by leading nations are as follows:

United States.....	48.5
Great Britain.....	41.1
France.....	4.8
Spain.....	2.6
Germany.....	1.8
Colombia.....	1.1

Merchandise exports were as follows:

United States.....	\$9,448,284 84
Colombia.....	38,087 11
Venezuela.....	15,850 00
Guatemala.....	400 00
Salvador.....	300 00
Peru.....	30 00

Total merchandise exported to American countries 9,502,951 95

Percentage.....	73.06
Great Britain.....	\$1,582,317 10
Germany.....	792,575 65
France.....	610,728 27
Spain.....	353,545 67
Belgium.....	32,370 00
Holland.....	22,187 44
Italy.....	70 00

Total merchandise exported to European countries..... 3,393,794 13

Percentage..... 26.4

Percentages of merchandise taken by leading nations:

United States.....	73.2
Great Britain.....	12.2
Germany.....	6.1
France.....	4.7
Spain.....	2.7

As regards the exportation via the chief custom-houses the following figures are official:

Custom-house.	Amount.	Per cent.	Custom-house.	Amount.	Per cent.
Vera Cruz	\$19, 651, 195	42	Tampico	869, 480	1.9
Paso del Norte	9, 839, 056	21	Carmen	703, 668	1.5
Progreso	4, 283, 461	9	Nogales	828, 268	1.8
Mazatlan	4, 018, 688	8	La Paz	499, 563	1.0
Nuevo Laredo	1, 440, 902	3	Matamoros	444, 670	.9

Progreso exports more merchandise than any other port, Vera Cruz coming next. Vera Cruz also exports the largest amount of metals, with Paso del Norte ranking second.

In round numbers the national exportation during the fiscal year 1884-'85 amounted to \$46,600,000.

NUEVO LAREDO.

Report of Consul Mackey on the commerce of Nuevo Laredo.

The town of Nuevo Laredo is situated on the right bank of the Rio Grande, in the State of Tamaulipas, and contains a population of about five thousand. Opposite, on the American side of the Rio Grande, within a stone's throw of Mexico, is Laredo, Tex., a town which counts perhaps six thousand inhabitants, more than half of whom are Mexicans.

The Mexican National Railroad and a system of rude ferry-boats connect the two towns. It has long been the desire of good citizens of both places that a bridge should be erected at this point, where the river is narrow and shallow, and might be spanned without difficulty or great expense. Local politicians in Laredo, Tex., who are interested in the prosperity of the ferry company, have succeeded in defeating a measure so manifestly advantageous to the business of both places.

The country surrounding Nuevo Laredo is but sparsely populated and the local trade is small.

The wholesale houses are supported by a very considerable trade with the interior towns.

The construction of the Mexican National Railway produced great activity in the trade and extravagant hopes for the prosperity and growth of Nuevo Laredo, and town land rose in value more than a hundred per cent.

A scarcity of rain in Northern Mexico and consequent failure of crops and injury to live stock for two succeeding seasons followed these sanguine expectations, and aided to increase the depression in trade which its prior abnormal activity must have of itself tended to produce.

In 1885 almost utter stagnation in the business of the frontier had been reached, for, although the preceding year witnessed plentiful crops of sugar and corn, and rain which produced an abundance of grass and water for the cattle, the effects of this happy change of circumstances had not yet begun to make themselves felt.

The prospect for 1886 is more cheering, and a revival of trade is expected.

COMMERCE.

The following table shows the quality and value of exports from this consular district during the year 1885 :

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Ixtle.....	\$213, 650 90	Lead.....	\$150, 136 20
Wool.....	86, 984 78	Livestock.....	35, 989 52
Hides and skins.....	264, 264 06	Miscellaneous.....	83, 508 70
Hair.....	22, 976 38	Total.....	1, 032, 369 86
Silver bullion.....	174, 859 32		

I have just received a very courteous note from the administrator of the custom-house, in which he states that the custom-house is now in preparation of a statement of the class and value of imports for the years 1884 and 1885, which statement will be furnished as soon as it is completed.

While, until this estimate is received, no idea can be formed of even the approximate value and amount of American goods imported into Mexico at this point, it is known that these imports embrace, in a greater or less degree, almost every variety of our products and manufactures, but chiefly machinery and cutlery, hardware, agricultural implements, groceries, canned goods, and manufactured cottons.

Factories for the manufacture of cotton goods are established at Monterey, Saltillo, and Parras. The district of the Laguna, which produces annually 25,000 or 30,000 bales of a cotton coarser in fiber and inferior to that of the United States, cannot wholly supply these factories with the raw material required, and some American cotton, probably 1,000 bales per annum, is imported.

The exportation of the ixtle fiber, treated of in a previous report, is increasing constantly, as the ingenuity and enterprise of manufacturers discover and employ it in more various uses.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The most prosperous branch of commerce on the frontier is, perhaps, the exportation of hides and skins.

Large and increasing quantities of goat-skins are annually exported to Europe and the United States.

Matanzas, or butcher skins, as the better quality are termed, being removed and prepared with greater care and skill, sell in this market at 40 cents per pound. The market price of the inferior quality is 30 cents per pound.

The killing season extends from November 1 to March.

The raising of these animals is attended with but little expense; they multiply rapidly, are hardy and not subject to epidemics, and it is estimated that the skin and tallow pay for each animal, and the carcass, which sells at from 50 to 75 cents, is clear profit to the raiser.

The wild hogs, with which the prairies abound, were formerly permitted to increase unmolested, their flesh being unsavory and unfit for food, and their hides of no marketable value.

Recently the skins of these animals have entered into trade, and are exported in numbers to Germany. They sell at 25 cents per pound.

Deer-skins, perhaps three thousand per month, are exported. But few cattle hides are shipped.

LIVE STOCK.

The raising of sheep and cattle, for which the surrounding country is specially adapted, forms the principal pursuit of those not engaged in commerce. No attention is bestowed upon improvement of the breeds, and while the number of sheep is greatly augmented annually, continued inbreeding is causing marked degeneration, and the quality of wool is deteriorating.

The sheep are sheared in April and October and average from 1 pound to 1½ to the shearing, of a long and light clip, in quality rated as number three carpet-wool. While some wool of a better quality is produced, the quantity of this class is inconsiderable, and the duty levied upon it so high as to divert it from our markets.

The Mexican horse is small without being diminutive, and is endowed with great endurance, and capable of traversing many leagues for consecutive days on an allowance of food which would prove insufficient to sustain the strength of the larger and stronger animal of the North. The degeneration from their Andalusian ancestors is more marked on the frontier than in the interior States, where more attention has been given to the improvement of the race, and the finest specimens of the Mexican horse are found. The horses of Mexico find a ready market in Texas. They are sent to San Antonio, whence they go to stock the ranches of raisers of live stock in the State or are shipped to Saint Louis and the markets of the West.

The prices of live stock in Northern Mexico are: Cows from \$9 to \$11, young beeves from \$10 to \$12, sheep from \$1 to \$2.50, mules from \$15 to \$20, horses from \$10 to \$14, and mares from \$6 to \$9 per head.

The cattle interests of Mexico are becoming daily of increased importance, and it is to be hoped that as the golden dreams of treasures to be dug out of the bowels of the earth are dispelled by unvarying failure and disappointment, mining schemes which are for the most part so many wills-of-the-wisp, and "dazzle but to blind," will be abandoned for surer, if less alluring, sources of wealth, and Northern Mexico will be studded with prosperous ranches, her plains populous with sheep and horses, and her cattle roaming on a "thousand hills."

SILVER AND LEAD MINES.

The silver bullion exported to the United States through Nuevo Laredo is the product of the mines of Cedras, in the State of Zacatecas, and of the Sierra Mojada mines of the State of Coahuila. The latter mines, at the time of their discovery, were thought to be the depositories of inexhaustible wealth, but their celebrity was as ephemeral as these opinions were delusive and extravagant. The moment of hallucination past it appeared that the absolute absence of means of obtaining a supply of water, and the almost equal scarcity of fuel in a circuit of many square leagues, rendered the development of the enormous quantity of silver which these mines contain too costly and difficult to be profitable, and they were abandoned as impracticable and inaccessible. Their development was afterwards reattempted with greater energy or under more auspicious circumstances, and they are now worked successfully and yield a rich return.

The price of silver bullion here varies from \$1 to \$1.06 per Spanish ounce.

A duty of 5 per cent. is levied by the General Government upon silver bullion exported.

The lead exported from this point is shipped to Liverpool, the high duty which the United States imposes upon this metal being effectual in preventing its importation with profit. This lead is extracted from the mines of Vallecilla and Guadalupe, in the State of Nuevo Leon, and contains a proportion of silver, estimated approximately at from forty to eighty ounces to the ton.

MINES OF TAMAULIPAS.

A Mexican writer of some distinction, in a review of the resources of the different States of Mexico, speaks of Tamaulipas as follows:

The richness of the soil of Tamaulipas in mineral wealth is well known. There is scarcely a portion of the mountains of this State which does not contain a vein of metal.

The mines now in process of development produce copper, silver, and gold. Marble of excellent quality is also encountered. A number of mines which have been abandoned for want of capital would yield fabulous returns if properly worked.

Careful inquiry into the subject will, I think, show that imperfect information, or perhaps what Herbert Spencer terms the "bias of patriotism," has misled this respectable author into an exaggerated statement of the facts.

The mines of this State now under development are those of copper at San José, of silver and lead near San Nicolas, and of coal near Guerrero, none of which have enjoyed signal prosperity.

Here, as in other parts of Mexico, many mines have been abandoned for lack of capital or from the difficulty of obtaining water and fuel and the absence of means of transportation.

The following extract, translated from an article by Alberto Ruiz, is an intelligent exposition of the condition of the mining interests of this country and the causes which produce their decline:

The principal causes which have brought about the decay of the mining interests of Mexico are the want of capital, the difficulty of obtaining labor, and the absence of convenient means of transportation. It very frequently occurs that an individual or individuals denounce a newly-discovered or an abandoned mine, and, having obtained possession, prosecute their operations on a scale exceedingly small in order to comply with the requirements of the law; but failing to discover a rich vein, and their scanty resources exhausted, the work is discontinued and Government is applied to for an extension of the time of the grant. This extension being obtained, desperate exertions are made to borrow capital with which to conduct the work, and it usually happens that the time allowed by law elapses, leaving matters in a worse condition than before.

A new denouncement must then be made by other persons, if any can be found, who are sufficiently venturesome to take the enterprise in hand.

The difficulty in obtaining labor might be overcome, as this scarcity of workmen is not general, but to do this it is necessary that in certain regions the wages of miners be increased.

If the proprietors of mines in regions where labor is scarce would seek to increase their force, either by immigrants from abroad or from those places where this scarcity of labor is not felt, by the payment of better wages to those they employ, it cannot be doubted that ample labor could be obtained.

If in some instances this plan has not met with success, the failure is not attributable to any defect in the method itself, but to the illiberality and parsimony of those who attempted its execution.

To induce workmen to leave their homes for remote regions, more is necessary than a mere promise, more or less faithful, of increased wages.

The period during which these wages are to be earned must be guaranteed him, and his return to his home must be secured when his term of service shall have expired.

For this purpose contracts should be made to bind with legal force, both employer and employé.

The lack of means of transportation is also a great obstacle to the prosperity of the mining interests, and is an obstacle with which not only the General Government but the Governments of the several States must deal.

Other causes which influence the decay of the mining interests are scarcity of water and fuel and the great distances frequently to the centers of population. For these a remedy can only be proposed when the special circumstances of each locality are known.

BECKFORD MACKEY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nuevo Laredo, March 3, 1886.

GUAYMAS.

Report of Consul Willard for the year 1885.

In rendering my annual report on this consular district, Sonora, for the year ending this day, I regret that facts show a less prosperous condition from a commercial standpoint than that of the past year. From various causes there has been a partial paralyzation in all industrial pursuits within this consular district. The war with the Yaqui Indians in the southern portion, which commenced during the first quarter of the year, and not yet concluded; the raids of the renegade Apache Indians from the reservations in Arizona in the northwestern portion, which still continue, and the return of the yellow fever in September, have had the effect of neutralizing the efforts of the merchant, miner, and agriculturist to enlarge their business, and enforcing on them a conservative activity in preserving what they possessed, being content if at the end of the year they have avoided losses.

This is shown in the decrease of imports and exports to and from the United States and Europe; and although the duties on imports have been slightly increased during the year, the amount collected by the Government shows a decrease of at least 20 per cent. from that of 1884.

IMPORTS.

The imports (see Table A) from the United States are of the same class and character as those of former years, consisting of cotton, linen, and woolen goods, groceries, glassware, hardware, machinery, and lumber. Of the latter, this consular district is supplied almost exclusively from the United States.

Imports from Europe consist more or less of the same class of goods, with the exception of lumber and machinery, and fewer have been imported during the past year (from the custom-house records), in proportion, than the previous year.

American manufactured goods now occupy the position held by European goods fifteen years ago. This is proven by the record of importations from the custom-house at Guaymas, commencing in the year 1870, showing an increase yearly of American-manufactured goods imported into this consular district over that of Europe (Germany and England).

Imports by sea, through the custom-house at Guaymas, from the United States, 1885	\$890,450 92
From the United States by rail, through Nogales (Mexico)	450,000 00
Total from the United States	1,340,450 92
From Europe by sea	241,489 37
From Europe—amount of bonded goods by sea in American vessels and by rail, via Nogales, approximate	160,000 00
Total imports from Europe	401,489 37

As mentioned in my report of last year, the southern part of this consular district, Alamos, is supplied principally from the district of Mazatlan (Sinaloa), and are estimated for this year at \$200,000, and \$50,000 of this amount can be classed as American-manufactured goods and the balance, \$150,000, European.

The amount of goods brought clandestinely over the United States frontier of Arizona are exclusively of American-manufactured goods, and can be placed for this year at \$100,000.

This irregular traffic is decreasing yearly, as the Mexican Government are exercising more vigilance, and have established a cordon of officers along the boundary line, which is checking this illicit traffic.

I beg here to remark that this "free trade" is practiced by the natives of the country. The records of the courts of the persons apprehended with contraband show no foreigners.

RECAPITULATION.

American imports by sea through Guaymas.....	\$890,450 92
American imports by rail through Nogales (Mexico)	450,000 00
Estimated as consumed in Alamos and received via Mazatlan.....	50,000 00
Estimated amount brought clandestinely from the United States across the Arizona frontier.....	100,000 00
Total amount of American imports	<u>1,490,450 92</u>
European imports by sea through Guaymas.....	\$241,489 37
Bonded goods in American vessels and by rail through Nogales (Mexico)	160,000 00
Consumed in Alamos from Mazatlan	150,000 00
Total amount of European imports	<u>551,489 37</u>
Total imports United States and Europe, 1885.....	<u>2,041,940 29</u>

This shows that the consumption of American imports in this consular district amounts to over 65 per cent. of the total importations. What may appear strange in this connection is that, in this consular district there are but three American importing mercantile firms whose sales amount to \$100,000 per annum; it being in the hands of Mexican, German, and Spanish houses, American residents being engaged almost exclusively in mines and mining.

In 1870, the whole amount of imports from the United States and Europe from the custom-house records and annual report from this consular district date of October 1, shows as follows:

From the United States.....	\$203,600 00
From Europe	800,000 00
Total imports, 1870.....	<u>1,003,600 00</u>

The above demonstrates the change that has taken place in the trade of this part of Mexico the past fifteen years.

EXPORTS.

The exports (see Table B) are almost exclusively sent to the United States, consisting of hides, coined dollars, gold and silver bullion, oranges, silver ores, and cattle. To Europe from this consular district silver bullion and coined dollars are mostly sent via the United States, although part are sent via the port of Mazatlan to Panama. Exports

from this consular district are sent almost exclusively by rail to the United States, but a small quantity is sent by sea.

American exports to United States by sea	\$473,514 42
Via Nogales by rail.....	\$894,176 00
Less amount sent to Nogales from Guaymas coin and bullion.....	349,385 60
	544,790 40
Total American exports	1,018,304 82

As mentioned in former reports, coined silver and bullion are shipped from Alamos, via the coasting port of Agiavampo, for reshipment to the United States and Europe, the record of the same being kept by the custom-house at Mazatlan, and can be safely estimated at \$350,000 per annum. Across the border into Arizona coined dollars are shipped, of which no official data can be obtained; also mescal, fruits, and cattle. When it is taken into consideration that there is a frontier of two hundred miles in extent with no barriers of high mountains or broad rivers to prevent the crossing and recrossing from one country to the other and but few custom-house gendarmes on either side, it is easy to understand that a contraband traffic of considerable extent could be carried on with impunity, if systematically managed.

NAVIGATION.

The United States tonnage (see Table C) at this port shows a large increase over that of any preceding year. This is explained by the fact of the American coast-line steamer City of Topeka making semi monthly voyages from Guaymas to Manzanillo, touching at the ports of La Paz, Mazatlan, and San Blas going and returning (by special privilege from the Mexican Government), and the American steamer Surprise, chartered for three months, carrying mining supplies from this port to Lower California for a French company engaged in working copper mines near Muleja (across the Gulf of California). Adding to these vessels the American steamer Newbern, that makes monthly voyages to San Francisco, and the usual American sailing vessels in the trade, explains the increase of United States tonnage over preceding years.

The European and Mexican (or national) tonnage shows a decrease from that of the past year.

	Tons.
The tonnage of American steam vessels arriving during the year, was.....	26,332
American sailing vessels.....	4,550
	30,882
Total American tonnage.....	
Germany (sail).....	1,320
English (sail).....	1,211
	2,531
Total European tonnage.....	
Mexican steam vessels.....	620
Mexican sailing vessels.....	3,484
	4,104
Total Mexican or national tonnage	
Total tonnage of all nationalities entering and departing from Guaymas during the year.....	37,517

During the past year four Mexican schooners have been lost in storms on this coast, and have not been replaced by others. The American steamer City of Topeka, which has the privilege of the coasting trade

at the different Mexican ports as far south as Manzanillo, now being in competition with the Mexican sailing vessels in the carrying trade, may explain the reason.

DOMESTIC TRADE.

Through the courtesy of the collector of this port I have been furnished with a statement of the domestic trade of Guaymas with the coasting ports as far south as Manzanillo, which amounts in value of products to \$431,717.10. The articles imported into Guaymas from the coast south consist of dried fruits, serapes (Mexican blankets), cotton sheeting from Jalisco, tobacco, cigars, coffee, tanned hides, soap, lard, rice, mescal (an alcoholic liquor), pottery, salt, and oil. The articles exported from Guaymas consist of flour in sacks, baskets, mats, peas, and small beans (lentils). One-third of said products have been carried by the American steamer City of Topeka. This trade is increasing, as the semi monthly voyages of the steamer to the coast ports gives a quick and sure transportation for the products of the coast from one port to another and is developing a trade and traffic which in the future will be of importance.

Regarding interstate and municipal duties (*derechas de acabala*), I repeat from my annual report of 1882:

This relic of the past still exists in nearly every town of importance in this consular district. It is an inheritance from the fathers of the country which, although somewhat modified, has never been abolished. To pass merchandise from one town to another within the State, a document must be procured, stamped, and presented at the point of destination and returned. To bring goods from one State to another State, State and municipal duties are collected. This system is an annoyance to trade, and it is now in a fair way to be abolished.

Should the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Mexico become effective, it will have a tendency to increase the trade of Guaymas with the coast ports, and also the exports and imports with the United States by rail and by sea.

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.

Two lines of American steamers make regular voyages to and from Guaymas, this port being the terminus in the Gulf of California. Since the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad some years ago, which crosses the Colorado River at Yuma, no vessels, either foreign or Mexican, make voyages to the mouth of said river (which is at the extreme northern end of the Gulf of California), there being no settlement at the mouth of said river and none on either coast of the Gulf north of Guaymas.

Merchandise and Army supplies for Arizona, which in former years were carried by water and landed at the mouth of the river from California, and thence by barges to Yuma City, are now brought by rail to Yuma, and that portion of this consular district bordering on the Gulf north of Guaymas is supplied either from this port or the inland port of Nogales, on the Arizona frontier. The California and Mexican Steamship line's steamer, Newbern, of San Francisco, 746 tons burden, under a subsidy granted by the Mexican Government, makes regular monthly voyages from San Francisco to Guaymas, touching, going and returning, at Todos Santos, Magdalena Bay, and Cape Saint Lucas (on the west coast of Lower California), Mazatlan (in Sinaloa), and La Paz (on the east coast of Lower California). This line for years past has been under a contract with the Mexican Government, with a subsidy of \$2,000 per

round voyage in consideration of carrying the mails, Government employés, stores, and troops at half rates. Under a new contract recently made for two years more, the subsidy has been reduced to \$1,500 per round voyage. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company's steamer *City of Topeka*, 746 tons burden, makes regular semi-monthly voyages from Guaymas to Manzanillo, touching, going and returning, at La Paz, Mazatlan, and San Blas. The Mexican Government has conceded to this American steamer the privilege of the coasting trade, in consideration of carrying the mails from port to port, and furnishing transportation at half rates to Government officials, troops, army supplies, and munitions of war of the Government, no money subsidy being paid.

The small Mexican steamer *Altata* (62 tons burden) has made during the past year ten irregular voyages, touching at Guaymas (this steamer is the property of the Sinaloa and Durango Railroad Company, terminus on the Gulf of California, at Altata, in the consular district of Mazatlan), and is principally employed in carrying freight between Altata and Mazatlan. She also carries the mails without subsidy. There is no other Mexican merchant steamer at present engaged in the carrying trade of the coast.

The American steamer *Surprise*, 128 tons, was under charter by the Boleo Mining Company (a French company) for three months in the Gulf of California, making voyages between this port to Muleja and Santa Rosalia, Lower California (across the Gulf directly opposite Guaymas), carrying mining supplies and workmen to the mines of the said company, who are allowed permission by the Mexican Government to employ a foreign vessel for a certain time to carry their supplies, officials, and employés to their mines, but no passengers or freight for others. This company propose erecting large reduction works for smelting the copper ores of their mines on the coast, at the small port of Santa Rosalia (opposite Guaymas).

The American steamer *Celia* (115 tons), employed by the Mexican Phosphate and Sulphur Company, of San Francisco, touched at this port during the third quarter of the year from the islands of the Gulf of California.

This company have a concession from the Mexican Government for all the phosphates and guano found on the islands and promontories in the Gulf, and at the present time they are extracting the phosphates on islands of San Pedro del Martyr (180 miles from Guaymas) and San Ignacio de Farallones (nearly opposite Topolovampo harbor in Sinaloa). The deposits found are said to be of a good quality, and it is estimated that on these islands there are 150,000 tons of merchantable phosphates; 2,000 tons have been shipped to Europe by the American ship *Ellen Goodspeed*, to be followed by others.

This enterprise, if successfully carried out, will during the coming year bring into service numbers of vessels of all nationalities. The phosphates are shipped to Europe and are there manufactured into fertilizers.

The American sailing vessels arriving at Guaymas are few and bring cargoes of lumber principally. The European vessels arriving at Guaymas are laden generally with assorted merchandise from Germany and England. Three German vessels so laden arrived during the year, and one English vessel with railroad iron. The return cargoes are of ores and dyewoods from the coast outside of this consular district. The Mexican or national vessels on the coast are engaged exclusively in the coast-

ing trade, and are but few, seldom exceeding 100 tons burden. No Mexican vessels from this port are engaged in foreign trade.

FREE ZONE.

As mentioned in my annual report of last year the Free Zone established in the early part of the year, embracing the territory adjacent to the Arizona frontier, and the effects of which were expected to benefit both nations by an extension of commercial traffic, has not so far fulfilled its expectations. This is owing to the fact that by an interpretation made by the treasury department of Mexico of the law and the privileges awarded to parties who desired to import material for manufacture, all goods so imported and manufactured were subject to the same duties of imports on foreign goods when consumed in Mexico outside of the Zone, the Free Zone as it now exists only benefiting those persons who reside within its limits.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year there is nothing to note regarding new projects made effective in this respect. The unsettled condition of affairs growing out of the Apache and Yaqui Indian difficulties, and the return of the yellow fever at Guaymas and the capital of the State (Hermosillo), have checked the carrying forward of any new enterprise of a public character. The Sonora Railroad extending from this port to the United States at Nogales, Ariz., and connecting with the Arizona and New Mexico Railroad, and with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Benson, Ariz., has with very few interruptions run daily trains during the whole year, giving quick and regular communication with the United States, East and West. Since the completion of this road, importations into this consular district instead of as formerly being received by sea, and those from the United States almost entirely from California, are now brought by rail from the commercial centers of the Atlantic seaboard as well as those from the Pacific coast of the United States. The Sonora Railroad and its connections have brought this consular district (in the northwestern part of the Mexican Republic) within four days' travel of the city of Mexico, instead of thirty days as formerly by stage and horseback; and with New York six days, instead of twenty-one, as it was a few years ago.

The effect of this speedy transportation of merchandise, mails, and passengers from one country to the other is leading (as must naturally follow) to an increase of commercial and friendly relations between the people of the two nations. The report of the gross and net earnings of the Sonora Railroad for the first ten months of this year shows net earnings, \$45,949.09; an increase of gross earnings of \$66,358.66 over 1884, and a decrease of expenses of \$15,154.97, giving an increase of net earnings of \$81,513.33. The gross earnings for the month of October are reported as \$27,410.50, which gave net earnings of \$6,542.83. During October, 1884, the expenses exceeded the gross receipts \$465.11, compared with October, 1884; in October, 1885, the gross earnings were \$5,931.94 higher, the expenses \$1,176 smaller, and the net earnings \$7,107.94 greater.

A project for a railroad is now being agitated to commence from Ortiz station, 40 miles from Guaymas on the Sonora Railroad, and extend to the coal measures or fields of the Los Bronces and La Barranca, a distance of 110 miles, and thence to La Trinidad mines near the boundary line of Chihuahua. As mentioned in my annual report of last year,

a franchise was at one time granted by the Mexican Government for a railroad from this port to these coal-fields, but was declared forfeited for non-fulfillment of conditions. It is hoped that in the coming year a new franchise will be secured, and construction commenced by a company who will carry the same to a successful termination.

The contemplated railroad from Port Lobos, on the Gulf of California, latitude $29^{\circ} 53'$, longitude $112^{\circ} 32'$ (in this consular district), northerly to the Arizona frontier 90 miles, and thence 60 miles to Tucson, Ariz., for which the Mexican Government granted a franchise with subsidy approximating \$10,000 per mile in silver, has not been commenced, and the franchise becomes forfeited the first month of the coming year.

Telegraph lines.—There is a line owned and operated by the Federal Mexican Government from Guaymas to Hermosillo (the capital of the State), thence to Ures, in all 160 miles. The Government line from the city of Mexico, which touches the Pacific coast at Mazatlan (Sinaloa), thence to Alamos, in the southern part of the State, crosses the Sinaloa and Sonora boundary 40 miles from Alamos. The distance from Alamos to Guaymas not connected by wire is 240 miles. The Federal Mexican Government have had for some years the extension of this line to Guaymas in contemplation. As the material has been received, it is expected it will be completed during the year. With this line completed, this port will be in direct telegraphic communication (over national territory) with the capital of Mexico. The route is partly through the Yaqui Valley, and the war with the Yaqui Indians effectually suspended all proposed work on this line during the last twelve months. The telegraph line of the Sonora Railroad extends from Guaymas, via Hermosillo (the capital), to Nogales, on the Sonora and Arizona frontier, and thence in connection with the United States telegraphic system to all parts of the world.

At this time all direct telegraphic communication of the State government and others with the capital of the Republic is done over the Sonora line to Nogales, thence through United States territory to El Paso, and from thence over the Mexican Central line to the city of Mexico. Messages from Guaymas to Alamos are sent over this route to the city of Mexico via Mazatlan, a distance approximating 3,000 miles, to reach a place distant 240 miles from the point of departure.

MAILS.

There is a daily mail with the United States by rail from this port and a semi-weekly mail by land (horseback) with the coast south, and semi-weekly and weekly mails (somewhat irregular) with all towns of importance in the State. The mails by sea are, a monthly mail by the American steamer Newbern from San Francisco, Cal., and a semi-monthly mail with the coast ports south by the American steamer City of Topeka.

MINING INTERESTS.

According to the generally received opinion the great wealth of Sonora (this consular district) consists of her minerals of silver, gold, copper, lead, coal, iron, and antimony, and as has been previously published—

The geological evidences of mines, as indicated on the surface of the mountains and ranges of hills in her territory, are more abundant perhaps than in any other State in the Republic. In former times mining was conducted on a primitive basis. Generally speaking, it was nothing more than surface scratching. When water was reached or a depth attained which rendered the extraction of the ores expensive and difficult without machinery, the mine was abandoned.

Silver and gold are the principal metals extracted, particularly the former. Near the American frontier a few copper mines are being worked, which show ores in paying quantities, with a percentage of silver combined with the copper. Of lead mines none are being worked.

No especial attention to the development of coal, iron, and antimony has as yet been made, although there are large deposits in different parts of the State, and if the necessary amount of capital be invested and managed with intelligence and economy, profitable results would follow.

The net products of the mines are difficult to obtain, it being impossible to get a correct estimate. The exportation of silver and gold in bullion and coined, and of ores, gives only an approximate idea of what the mines produce. During the past year no material advance has been made in the mining interests of the State. The effects of the Indian difficulties within the borders of the State, of the Yaquis and Apaches, and dread of the scourge of yellow fever, have had a depressing effect on this branch of industry. New mining enterprises contemplated have not been attempted, and those already under way have not enlarged their operations.

The approximate amount of silver and gold produced for the year is estimated at \$2,000,000. The most prominent silver mines in Sonora are those of La Trinidad, which were purchased last year by an English company in the sum of \$1,500,000, and who are now erecting machinery at their mines, and it is expected that in the coming year a large quantity of silver bullion will be produced.

Coal.—The coal fields of Sonora are situated east of Guaymas, at Los Bronces, La Barranca, and San Marcial. The best-defined veins or measures are found at Los Bronces and La Barranca, distant 110 miles in an air line from the port of Guaymas. This coal is what is known as anthracite or hard coal, giving 87 to 90 per cent. of carbon, and when burnt leaves no clinkers. The silver-mining establishments of Los Bronces and La Barranca have been using this coal for the last fifteen years for their steam works. The route of the proposed railroad to these fields is over a plain and rolling country, and from calculations made (should a railroad be constructed) can be mined and transported to Guaymas, and thence to San Francisco in the United States, at a cost of \$6 per ton.

The coal measures of Sonora have been mentioned in various reports from this consulate for the past fifteen years, and all developments of the same tend to confirm their value as an element of great commercial importance to Sonora.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal agricultural products of Sonora are wheat, corn, and beans; cotton and sugar-cane are cultivated to a limited extent. There is one cotton-mill in the State, of 60 looms, which consumes the crop, and is manufactured into coarse sheeting (*manta*).

From the sugar-cane grown, a dark, coarse sugar is manufactured (*panocha*), but not sufficient for home consumption. Two-thirds of the dark and white sugars used in Sonora are imported from the southern coast and the United States.

The prospect for an abundant crop of cereals this year has not been verified by the harvest gathered, and although there has been a surplus of wheat, yet the exportation to the coast south in the shape of flour is 30 per cent. less than the past year.

Owing to the small rainfall throughout Sonora, the Indian (Yaqui and Apache) disturbances which called into the field, under arms, workmen, the amount of cereals planted was less than the preceding year.

American agricultural implements are coming into general use throughout the State, and the old style of farming is changing to that of a more modern character, with better and more profitable results. The sickle is giving way to the reaper, and the clumsy flour-mills of water and horse power to those of steam, with the modern improvements. The northern part of Sonora is well adapted to cattle raising, and were it not for the raids of the Apache Indians the ranges of the frontier districts would be populated by stockmen, as the country in that section is covered with nutritious grasses and watered, the cold winter months not requiring cattle to be housed or sheltered.

The export of cattle to Arizona and New Mexico during the past two years forms quite an important item of the exports of Sonora. The valley lands of the State are well adapted to wheat, and it is calculated that Sonora could furnish flour from her wheat lands, if placed under cultivation, for more than ten times her present population. The great set-back or disadvantage under which Sonora labors as an agricultural State is the lack of rivers and running streams of water for irrigation, which makes its agricultural resources in proportion to the area of country limited. Only two rivers in the south (the Yaqui and Mayo) empty into the sea. From Guaymas north to the Colorado River (a distance of nearly 400 miles) the various streams sink and disappear in the sands before reaching the coast. The best lands of the State are those in the Yaqui and Mayo Valleys in the south, the area of which exceeds 500,000 acres adapted to the growing of cotton and sugar-cane. These lands are claimed and held by the Indians of those valleys, their cultivation limited to their wants, and not permitting permanent settlers or colonists on said lands; living, as it were, in an "*imperium in imperio*," governed by their chief and recognizing no laws except of their own making. This condition of affairs is now being corrected by the State and Federal Governments by force of arms, and these lands will, it is probable, within the next year be open to cultivation, and on an equitable basis, to the Indian as well as to the settler.

The climate and soil in the different valleys of the State are well adapted to the growing of oranges, and during the past three years many orchards have been planted. The fruit comes to maturity in December. The crop of this year for export by rail to Kansas City, Denver, and Chicago, amounts to 5,000 boxes of different sizes of from 200 to 500 oranges each. The State of Sonora was awarded at the New Orleans Exposition the past year the golden medal for foreign oranges. Grapes grow well, but little attention is paid to their cultivation; none are raised for export, and no wine manufactured in the State.

POPULATION.

The population of Sonora is placed by the official calculation at 120,000 souls. There has been no immigration from abroad, owing to the reported bad sanitary condition and Indian disturbances of the past year. It is estimated that the Indian tribes within her borders comprise one-fourth of the inhabitants of the State—Yaquis, Mayos, Pimas, Opatas, and Maricopas—all of whom are civilized, living mostly in towns, and are principally engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits.

The number of foreign residents is about 1,200 in all; of whom one-half can be classed as American citizens, and are almost exclusively

engaged in mining; some few have stock farms in the northern districts, but not as yet on a large scale; also others are engaged as merchants, but to a small extent in comparison with the Germans and natives; others as mechanics and workmen at the mines. The amount of American capital invested in mines can be placed at one-half of the whole foreign capital of the State, but the results have not as yet been as profitable as was hoped for and expected.

The English residents will not number more than 150, and are engaged in mining as owners and as workmen. There is no English importing mercantile house in this State. Three of the large mining properties of the State are owned by English companies. In both American and English mining companies in Sonora four-fifths of the workmen employed are natives of the country.

German and Spanish residents number approximately 200 in all, and are directly or indirectly engaged in commercial pursuits as importers or shopkeepers.

The French and Italians will not exceed 250, and are engaged in various pursuits, as farmers, stock-raisers, gardeners, shopkeepers, &c. Some of the finest wheat farms of Sonora are owned by French residents.

There are no savage Indian tribes living in Sonora excepting the remnant of the Ceres, who inhabit the island of Tiburon, on the coast of the Gulf of California, and the adjacent shores. They are reduced to about 300 men, women, and children, have no intercourse with other tribes, and to a very limited extent with the people of the State. All attempts to Christianize and civilize them have failed, and the few that now exist live in the same primitive degraded manner as they did when the country was settled by the first Spanish colonists.

The Apache Indians belong properly to Arizona, and for the last century have scourged what is now the State of Sonora with their raids, collecting "a tithe of blood and plunder from the people," and, as has been truly said, "their trails from Arizona have been marked by corpses of outraged women, butchered men, and blazing homes." This Apache problem has been one of difficult solution. It is hoped that with the combined efforts of Mexico and the United States, now being made, these "foes of civilization" will soon be suppressed in such a manner that they will be remembered only as an evil of the past, and not as a living curse of the present.

SCHOOLS AND NEWSPAPERS.

There are public or free schools for boys and girls in every town and village of Sonora, supported by the State government, in which the elementary branches of education are taught, and in most of them the girls in addition are instructed in needlework, and some few in embroidery and drawing. At Hermosillo, Ures, Guaymas, and Alamos there are schools of higher grades than those of the smaller towns. There are also private schools in different portions of the State, which are supported by the wealthier classes.

The public and private schools number from ninety to ninety-five, with a daily attendance of from 3,000 to 3,500 scholars.

Newspapers.—There are three weekly newspapers issued in Sonora besides the official organ of the government, in which both State and Federal laws are published. The circulation of these papers is limited and confined (excepting the official paper) to local items of interest in the different localities in which they are established.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the consular district remained good until the latter part of the third quarter of the year (no infectious or contagious disease in any portion), when the yellow fever again made its appearance, and during the months of September and October over 100 persons fell victims to it. In October it ceased at this port, and during November disappeared from Hermosillo (the capital of the State) and along the line of the Sonora Railroad. This visitation of the fever for three consecutive years has had a most depressing effect on the industrial interests, but as the disease was less virulent than the two preceding years there is a reasonable ground for hopes that it will not return.

This consular district, which was formerly the most healthy in the Republic, has now the reputation (but not justly) of being one of the pest-stricken States of Mexico.

Quarantine was established against Sonora at Nogales, Arizona, in September, and continued until November, and during said time no vessel leaving this port was granted clear bills of health. No village or town has been visited by this epidemic in this State which has an elevation of over 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

There has been no political disturbance or disorder to note since my last annual report in Sonora. The elections passed off quietly, and under the present administration of the State government there is apparently no reason to fear that the political peace of the past three years will be interrupted.

Since the completion of the Sonora Railroad the energies of the people are more dedicated to advancing their business interests than (as was the case some years ago) in seeking political preferment at the cost of revolution and bloodshed.

The war with the Yaqui Indians during the past twelve months had its origin in causes which date back many years, and the prosperity of the State and the advancement of her material interests required that this vexed question of Indian rule and supremacy in the most fertile portions of Sonora should be definitely settled by the State and Federal Governments.

Before the end of the coming year this question no doubt will be satisfactorily solved, as well as that of the Apache Indian problem of raids from across the northern border; and should there be no return of the yellow fever there can be expected a more prosperous condition in commercial, mining, agricultural, and all industrial interests throughout the State.

A. WILLARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guaymas, Mexico, December 31, 1885.

H. Ex. 253—43

A.—Imports at Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles, and whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.
From the United States:	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Agricultural and mining implements.....	2, 617, 662	\$200, 164 79	} \$225, 764 84
Cotton, wool, silk and linen goods	249, 592	246, 851 84	
Groceries	1, 766, 315	288, 697 51	
Hardware and iron goods	412, 237	55, 949 87	
Glassware, crockery, &c	135, 740	18, 833 58	
Drugs, medicines, and perfumery	63, 932	14, 328 74	
Miscellaneous goods	325, 425	65, 624 59	
Received by sea from United States.....	5, 570, 923	890, 450 92	}
Received by rail through Nogales.....		450, 000 00	
Total from United States		1, 340, 450 92	
From Europe:			
Agricultural and mining implements	5, 700	2, 282 00	} 96, 286 41
Cotton, wool, silk and linen goods....	155, 920	78, 686 45	
Fancy goods	1, 090	4, 448 00	
Groceries.....	638, 687	71, 853 56	
Glassware and crockery.....	42, 182	7, 766 77	
Hardware and iron goods	131, 660	33, 300 93	
Drugs, medicines, and perfumery.....	57, 620	16, 049 29	
Miscellaneous	93, 702	27, 102 37	
Total received by sea from Europe.....	1, 125, 511	241, 489 37	

RECAPITULATION.

From the United States	\$1, 340, 450 92
From Europe.....	241, 489 37
Total imports.....	1, 581, 940 29

B.—Exports from Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles, and whither exported.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
the United States:		
Mexican dollars .....sacks and cases..	338	\$349, 385 60
Dry hides .....pieces..	4, 837	12, 883 35
Dried pumpkins .....cases..	2	5 00
Chilitipin (small red peppers) .....do	5	99 00
Shells .....case.....	1	100 00
Coffee.....sacks..	2	70 00
Phosphate of lime .....tons..	1, 505	13, 180 00
Mexican earthenware.....case..	1	5 00
Plumbago .....sack..	947	1, 273 00
Gold dust .....packages..	3	2, 633 45
Gold coin .....sacks..	4	6, 044 00
Pearls with thin shells.....boxes..	3	18, 800 00
Dried fish .....packages..	3	30 50
Ores, copper, &c.....sacks..	165	2, 017 00
Silver bullion .....bars..	33	54, 174 60
Salt .....tons..	20	135 00
Sulphurets of silver .....bags..	11	12, 678 92
Total.....		473, 514 42
Exported by rail via Nogales		544, 790 40
Total exports by rail and sea.....		1, 018, 304 82

C.—Navigation at the port of Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing ves-		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	48	26,332	11	4,550	59	30,882	48	26,332	11	4,550	59	30,882
German .....	.....	.....	3	1,320	3	1,320	.....	.....	3	1,320	3	1,320
English .....	.....	.....	1	1,211	1	1,211	.....	.....	1	1,211	1	1,211
Mexican	10	620	121	3,484	131	4,104	10	620	121	3,484	131	4,104
Total	58	26,952	136	10,565	194	37,517	58	26,952	136	10,565	194	37,517

NOTE.—The increase of American tonnage is due to the fact that the American steamer Topeka has been engaged (making regular bimonthly voyages) in the domestic trade from this port south, and the American steam schooner Surprise has been engaged in carrying supplies from this port to Lower California for a French mining company, both under the American flag. No American war-vessel has visited this port for the past four years.

ACAPULCO.

Report of Consul Sutter.

AGRICULTURE AND FAMINE.

If it was not for the traffic created by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and their coaling station, this place, as it is, with only bridle paths leading out of town, would have to be abandoned by the larger portion of its present population of about 4,500.

Owing to unusual droughts and the fearful plague of the locust, which has devastated the southern and eastern States of the Mexican Republic for the last three years, the agricultural and horticultural interests of this consular district have been ruined, and its inhabitants are just now suffering for the want of the most necessary articles of food; and although the merchants of Acapulco try to lessen the famine by importing considerable quantities of corn, rice, flour, &c., from San Francisco, many families have no means for the purchase of the so much needed corn, and live nearly naked, on fruit of all kinds and edible roots growing wild in the woods.

Due to the same evil, for the last two years the cotton crop, bringing in circulation in average years nearly \$1,000,000, has entirely failed. By reason of the same calamity there is even no cocoa-nut oil in this market, where formerly it could be procured very easily. Sesame oil, brought from the interior, now takes its place.

This dire famine will last at least until the latter part of August, when the new crop of corn, to be planted at the first rainfall, will commence to ripen, provided the locusts, which have not disappeared as yet, do not destroy it again.

The actual prices of provisions (per pound) are:

	Cents.
Corn	3
Rice	7
Beans	5
Flour	10
Beef	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

WAGES.

Wages are the same as ever, a common laborer being paid from 37½ to 50 cents per day.

Coal laborers are paid 12½ cents per hour in daytime and on Sundays and feast days; masons, from \$1 to \$2 per day; carpenters, from \$1 to \$2 per day. Male house or other servants hired by the month are paid from \$6 to \$10 per month and given their board. Female house servants get their board and from \$2 to \$6 per month.

MINING AND INDUSTRIES.

Mining interests are the same as formerly reported. The Guadalupe mines in the coast range are the only ones worked by an English company, which ships its silver ores to advantage from the port of Silhuatanejo by sailing vessel to Europe.

The only industrial establishment in this consular district is the cotton-mill at Atoyar, existing already many years, producing only brown cotton cloth of an inferior quality for home consumption by the poorer classes of the population.

TRADE FACILITIES.

The commerce of the port of Acapulco is growing less every year, as it has not even a wagon road leading to the interior, and it has lost most of its former customers who now make their purchases at the City of Mexico, now the railroad center of the country, where they find larger assortments and easier transportation. This port will continue in its gradual decadence, if no railroad connecting it with the interior and the City of Mexico, imparts to it new vitality.

The road from Mexico to Yantepec, a village on the southern slope the Popocatepetl Mountain, in the state of Morelos, has been in operation already some years, and is to be considered as the first section of the Mexico-Acapulco Railroad, in which enterprise, however, nobody appears to be anxious to invest any capital.

Besides the mail facilities afforded by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, this port enjoys a regular mail to Mexico three times a week, carried on horseback.

The telegraph between Acapulco and Mexcio works well in the dry season; in the rainy season during bad stormy weather, it is frequently interrupted.

JOHN A. SUTTER, JR.,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Acapulco, June 1, 1886.

Imports at Acapulco for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Coal	12, 411	\$124, 110	} *\$159, 142 50	Great Britain.
Cotton, linen, woolen, and silk manufactures, liquors, wines, iron, steel; iron, hard, glass, and earthen ware, olive oil, wax, preserves, &c.	.....	136, 550		England, 70; Germany, 20; France and Spain, 10 per cent.
Cocoa quintals..	240	3, 600		Ecuador.
Angostura bitters..... boxes..	20	300		Venezuela.
White wax do.....	20	800		Cuba.
Arms, ammunition, lumber, nails; iron, hard, glass, and earthen ware, axes, shovels, edged tools, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, ship-chandlery, groceries, candles, kerosene, wax, wines, liquors, drugs, vegetables, &c., but very few cotton manufactures.	.....	70, 940		United States.

* Approximately. Average 75 per cent.

Exports from Acapulco for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles, and whither exported.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
To United States:		
Green fruit	13, 321	\$43, 870 15
Canned fruit	78	337 00
Cattle hides	2, 041	4, 534 93
Deer-skins	77	5, 185 75
Goat-skins	24	964 21
Plants	2	6 62
Stuffed birds	2	32 12
To other countries:		
Silver dollars .....	.....	75, 000 00
Silver ore	110	35, 000 00
Cedar logs	350	4, 000 00
Cattle hides	16, 610	54, 850 00
Deer-skins	6	500 00
Pearl shells	16	320 00
Total .....	.....	224, 600 78

NOTE.—2,450 bales, 160 pounds each, cotton coastwise.

Imports and exports between the port of Acapulco and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Imports.</i>		
Arms and ammunition, lumber, nails; iron, hard, glass, and earthen ware, axes, shovels, edged tools, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, ship-chandlery, groceries, candles, kerosene, wax, wines, liquors, drugs, vegetables, &c.; but very few cotton manufactures .....	.....	\$70, 940 00
<i>Exports.</i>		
Green fruit	13, 321	43, 870 15
Canned fruit	78	337 00
Dry cattle-hides	2, 041	4, 534 93
Deer-skins	77	5, 185 75
Goat-skins	24	964 21
Plants	2	6 62
Stuffed birds	2	32 12
Total .....	.....	54, 930 78

NOTE.—6,065 tons transit cargo between Central American ports and San Francisco transshipped.

Navigation at the port of Acapulco for the year ending December 31, 1885.

From or to—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing ves-		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Mexican flag:												
In port			2	60	2	60			3	80	3	80
Coastwise			25	810	25	810			24	790	24	790
United States flag:												
Philadelphia	1	204			1	204						
San Francisco	25	43,443	1	153	26	43,596	26	43,667	1	153	27	43,820
Panama	36	56,621			36	56,621	36	56,601			36	56,601
Cardiff			1	1,490	1	1,490						
British Columbia									1	1,490	1	1,490
British flag:												
Cardiff			4	5,028	4	5,028						
Vancouver's Island									1	1,314	1	1,314
Sidney Islands									1	1,339	1	1,339
Iquique									2	2,375	2	2,375
German flag:												
Mazatlan			1	414	1	414			1	441	1	441
Hamburg			1	441	1	441						
Cardiff			3	1,544	3	1,544						
Europe									1	414	1	414
Vancouver									1	459	1	459
Tonalá									1	625	1	625
Punta Arenas									1	469	1	469
Norwegian flag:												
Cardiff			1	560	1	560						
Puget Sound									1	560	1	560
Total	62	100,268	39	10,500	101	110,768	62	100,268	39	10,500	101	100,768

JOHN A. SUTTER, JR.,
Consul.

LA PAZ.

Navigation at the port of La Paz, Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Entered and cleared.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Domestic vessels.</i>						
American flag:						
San Francisco to Guaymas, Mexico	12	677.40			12	8,128.80
Guaymas, Mexico, to San Francisco	12	677.40			12	9,128.80
Guaymas, Mexico, to Mexican southern ports ..	3	746.62			3	2,239.86
Do	8	746.00			18	13,428.00
Mexican southern ports to Guaymas	1	446.62			1	746.62
Do	15	746.00			16	11,836.00
San Francisco to Guaymas	1	746.00			1	746.00
San Francisco to Mexican Gulf ports	1	115.51			1	115.51
San Francisco to Mazatlan, Mexico			1	231.47	1	231.47
San Francisco to Altata, Mexico			1	31.96	1	31.96
San Francisco to coast fisheries			1	42.19	1	42.19
Mazatlan to Guaymas			1	435.67	1	435.67
Guaymas to coast fisheries			1	42.19	1	42.19
Total					59	46,268.57
<i>Foreign vessels.</i>						
German flag:						
Guaymas			1	540.00	1	540.00
Mexican flag:						
San Francisco			1	20.00	1	20.00
Do	1	165.00			1	165.00
Total					3	725.00

JAS. VIOSCA,
Consul.

VERA CRUZ.

Report of Consul Hoff on the trade and commerce of Vera Cruz in 1885.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

You will see by the accompanying table what the exports to the United States from here have been and their values. There are five articles, viz, coffee, hides, goat-skins, vanilla, and rubber, that make nearly the whole amount of the exports from here, the five articles, amounting to \$2,217,854.68, leaving only \$178,173.51 for all other articles.

CONDITION AND PROSPECT OF TRADE.

Trade here is very dull, and there are a large number of houses going into liquidation or closing out, as under the oppressive duties and fines it is impossible to make expenses. Houses that have had long experience in the Mexican trade and have learned all the ins and outs of the customs seem as much bewildered as new beginners, and if men of forty years' experience and large capital cannot do anything, it certainly is little short of madness for new beginners to undertake business.

All the business houses here are German, with only three or four exceptions. Their long credits and patient labor have heretofore enabled them to make money, but the present load is more than most of them can carry, and so they shorten sail whilst there is canvas left, either to drift to some new port or wait until the storm is past.

NAVIGATION.

After numerous delays and much trouble I succeeded in getting a statement by one of the employes of the custom-house, of the navigation of this port, the number of vessels, their tonnage, flag, class, name, and where from, which report is appended hereto. The whole number of tons that came, foreign and departed, were 254,388, and of these the United States claimed 65,296 tons, whilst England alone exceeded us, she having 68,519 tons; but of the vessels of all nationalities that came and went to the United States from here, there were 111,913 tons, making nearly one-half of the foreign tonnage to Vera Cruz. There were of American vessels that entered this port during the year 54, of which 45 were steamers, whose tonnage amounted to 63,586 tons, and 9 were sailing vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 1,710 tons, making 65,296 tons in all.

JOSEPH D. HOFF,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Vera Cruz, June 8, 1886.

Total exports for the year 1885 to the United States from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

	Quarter end- ing March 30, 1885.	Quarter end- ing June 30, 1885.	Quarter end- ing Sep- tember 30, 1885.	Quarter end- ing De- cember 31, 1885.	Total amount.
Asphaltum	\$2, 323 00	\$2, 133 00	\$492 00	.....	\$4, 948 00
Alligator skins .....	.....	81 00	.....	.....	81 00
Beans .....	.....	3, 867 21	15, 154 11	.....	19, 021 32
Bones .....	.....	210 00	286 96	\$595 62	1, 092 58
Broom-root	5, 169 02	8, 695 45	16, 142 06	8, 307 18	38, 313 71
Cigars	3, 037 24	2, 360 38	587 00	2, 147 06	8, 131 68
Cochineal .....	.....	1, 400 00	3, 054 96	.....	4, 454 96
Coffee	463, 325 20	375, 974 16	294, 824 50	242, 787 65	1, 376, 911 51
Curios .....	.....	473 43	1, 550 00	.....	2, 023 43
Deer skins	2, 746 46	2, 921 42	6, 337 50	8, 686 98	20, 692 36
Feathers	1, 060 00	120 00	100 00	561 00	1, 841 00
Fustic	2, 238 62	7, 365 32	415 00	286 70	10, 305 64
Goat skins	222, 443 18	112, 624 00	15, 311 55	118, 516 74	468, 895 47
Hair .....	.....	220 00	60 00	4, 643 00	4, 923 00
Hides	60, 856 13	41, 375 52	58, 361 95	69, 705 71	230, 299 31
Jalap	7, 052 87	937 00	972 17	998 61	9, 960 65
Marble	1, 703 10	7-3 00	913 00	1, 213 00	4, 612 10
Plants	844 18	241 00	221 11	29 93	1, 336 22
Rubber	10, 548 82	14, 460 48	10, 820 15	8, 407 77	44, 237 22
Return goods .....	.....	742 00	278 50	761 91	1, 782 41
Sugar .....	.....	.....	1, 611 71	3, 206 28	4, 817 99
Tobacco	3, 849 20	3, 024 97	.....	3, 623 50	10, 497 67
Vanilla .....	.....	18, 731 00	66, 287 82	12, 318 45	97, 337 27
Miscellaneous	17, 814 29	3, 630 45	1, 434 22	6, 632 73	29, 511 69
Total	805, 011 31	602, 370 79	495, 216 27	493, 429 82	2, 396, 028 19
Frontera exports					\$132, 224 00
Coatzacoalcon exports					150, 650 00
					2, 678, 902 19

Navigation at the port of Vera Cruz for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States..	New York and New Orleans.	45	63, 586	9	1, 710	45	63, 586	9	1, 710
British	Liverpool	50	68, 519	.....	.....	50	68, 519	.....	.....
Spanish	Spain	15	29, 397	2	447	15	29, 397	2	447
Mexican	United States and Europe.	26	53, 583	1	91	26	53, 583	1	91
French	France	11	19, 640	3	1, 142	11	19, 640	3	1, 142
German	Germany	11	13, 610	4	1, 030	11	13, 610	4	1, 030
Italian	Europe .....	.....	.....	3	756	.....	.....	3	756
Scandinavian ..	do .....	.....	.....	4	879	.....	.....	4	879
Total .....	.....	158	248, 335	26	6, 055	158	248, 335	26	6, 055

Of 184 vessels of all classes, 87 came and went to the United States, making 111,913 tons of the foreign shipping.

MERIDA.

Report of Consul Thompson.

Hennequin or sisal hemp is the principal article of export from this consular district, and all other business is in sympathy with it in its various fluctuations. At the present time a bale of hemp, weighing the usual 375 pounds, is worth, placed on board the vessel, about \$14. In 1880 the same bale would have been worth \$20 or thereabouts. During the calendar year of 1880 there was exported from Yucatan 97,351 bales,

having a value of \$1,504,790. Of this exportation 84,000 bales went to the United States. During the calendar year of 1884, 233,311 bales found their way to the outside world. Of this amount 188,000 bales reached the United States by way of New York. The calendar year of 1885 placed upon the world's market hemp to the amount of 244,800 bales, having a value in United States gold of \$2,820,667. Of this large amount the United States called for over 218,834 bales, but little less than 90 per cent. of the entire output.

Of the comparatively small amount remaining, the largest portion was taken by England and the rest in a diminishing ratio by Germany, France, and the Spanish colonies.

To transport this output of hemp in 1885, 117 steamers and 5 sailing vessels were required.

Thus the output of 1884 exceeded that of 1880 by 135,960 bales. This was in turn eclipsed by the hemp export of 1885, amounting to 244,746 bales, a gain in production and exportation of 11,435 bales. This gain in export quantity, however, was not followed by a corresponding gain in export money realized.

On the contrary the entire exportation of 1885, by a decrease in the price of hemp, brought in the world's market \$136,834 less than the export of 1884.

Upon the exportation of hemp from Yucatan the State levies an "assessment" of three centavos for every arroba of twenty-five pounds. Then the national Government duty is in order, consisting of an equivalent to 25 per cent. of the State tax. Together the two levies amount to fifteen cents for every 100 pounds of hemp exported.

The State levy alone, against which the merchants and exporters are very bitter, affords the State Government a monthly income of between \$8,000 to \$10,000.

I here append the export statistics of this consulate for the calendar year 1885:

Exports from Progreso for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence exported.
Hennequen pounds..	82,062,750	\$2,553,063 33	United States.
Do	5,278,500	164,220 00	England.
Do	1,177,125	36,621 66	France.
Do pounds..	2,527,520	78,633 33	Germany.
Do do ..	733,875	22,831 66	Spain, Havana.
Hides..... do ..	12,000,000	90,000 00	United States.
Deerskins do ..	100,000	18,000 00	Do.
Logwood..... do ..	800,000	80,000 00	Do.
Do	600,000	60,000 00	Germany.
Shell powder..... pounds..	4,000	1,000 00	Spain, Havana.
Hennequen, manufactured..... do...	290,000	14,500 00	Do.
Turtle shell.....	300	900 00	Do.
Hammocks.....	24,000	15,000 00	
Total.....		3,134,780 00	

During the last five years Indian corn or maize has become the principal article of import from the United States. Within this period the locusts have proved an important check to the agricultural prosperity of Yucatan. Vast swarms of these insects appeared from the unknown regions toward Guatemala and spreading all over Yucatan have played havoc with the hopes of the grain-growers and fruit-raisers. In other ways the ravages of the locusts have wrought incalculable damage to Yucatan and the end is not yet. Some months ago the writer dissected several hundred specimens that were produced from eggs deposited in Yucatan by a previous swarm, and from the generally enfeebled organs of the female insect was led to hope that in a short while this insect as

a pest would cease to be in Yucatan out of sheer inability to propagate. Recently, however, fresh and vigorous swarms have again made their appearance in this district, and the end is impossible to foresee. As yet, however, the hacendadoes can give thanks that the acrid juice of the hennequen plant has thus far proved a decided bar to their gastro-nomic efforts.

Few people outside of the maize-eating countries of the tropics can realize what a calamity it is, what absolute suffering there is, when by a visitation like this plague of locusts the usual supply of maize is cut off. I have proved to my own satisfaction that 68 per cent. of the food consumed in this consular district is composed of maize, in its various forms of preparation. To one who has never lived in a maize-eating district this fact will seem hardly credible. To one who has had, and improved the opportunities to look into the matter, the above statement will seem rather moderate than otherwise.

The national Government, realizing the extent of the calamity that had overtaken Yucatan and her people, decreed that on and after July 1, 1885, until January 1, 1886, there should be a free entry of foreign corn into Progreso, Yucatan's port of entry.

Between these two dates there was a free entry into Yucatan of over one million and thirty-four thousand bushels of corn having a value delivered in Merida of \$1,070,000.

By this act in abating the duties on corn, of one centavo for each gross kilo, the national Government voluntarily relinquished over a quarter of a million pesos, Mexican dollars, but in so doing gained the satisfaction of having greatly alleviated the destitution and woes of many thousand natives, too poor to pay the high prices that must otherwise have ensued for the food that must be had to sustain life.

The amount of maize imported into the State of Yucatan during the calendar year of 1885 reached the number of 1,500,000 bushels, all of which was supplied by the United States alone.

I here submit the statements containing the return of imports and of navigation for the consulate of Merida and Progreso during the calendar year of 1885.

EDWARD H. THOMPSON.

Consul.

Imports and exports between the consulate of Merida and Progreso and the United States for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.	Articles.	Amount.	Value.
IMPORTS.			Tallow.....lbs..	50,000	\$2,000 00
Corn.....bush..	1,500,000	\$1,500,000 00	Grease.....do...	95,000	2,500 00
Machinery.....tons..	31,000	200,000 00	Shoes.....doz...	150	3,500 00
Dry goods.....yds..	340,000	70,000 00	Turpentine....galls..	50,000	12,000 00
Butter.....lbs...	19,500	9,000 00	Beer.....bottles..	200,000	25,000 00
Cheese.....do...	2,000	800 00	Cutlery.....	98,000	11,000 00
Lard.....do...	40,000	6,000 00	Miscellaneous.....		7,800 00
Drugs.....do...	10,000	5,000 00	Total.....		2,044,600 00
Tools.....do...	25,000	2,000 00	EXPORTS.		
Hardware.....	12,000	1,500 00	Hemp.....lbs..	82,062,750	2,553,063 33
Beans.....	20,000	1,000 00	Hides.....	12,000,000	90,000 00
Biscuit.....	40,000	8,000 00	Deer-skins.....	100,000	18,000 00
Petroleum.....galls..	120,000	36,000 00	Logwood.....	8,000,000	80,000 00
Varnish.....	12,000	3,000 00	Hammocks.....	93,808	15,000 00
Tar.....	1,500	500 00	Total.....		2,756,063 33
Pitch.....	3,000	500 00			
Pine lumber.....	3,250,000	90,000 00			
Hogs.....	350	10,500 00			
Paper.....lbs..	300,000	37,000 00			

Imports at the consulate of Merida and Progreso for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including charges and costs.	Whence imported.
		<i>U. S. gold.</i>	
Corn bushels..	1,500,000	\$1,500,000	United States.
Machinery tons..	31,000	200,000	Do.
Dry goods yards..	340,000	70,000	Do.
Butter pounds..	19,500	9,000	Do.
Cheese do ..	2,000	800	Do.
Do do ..	4,000	1,600	Holland.
Do do ..	1,000	400	England.
Lard do ..	40,000	6,000	United States.
Drugs do ..	10,000	5,000	Do.
Tools do ..	25,000	2,000	Do.
Hardware do ..	12,000	1,500	Do.
Rice do ..	30,000	1,200	China.
Beans do ..	20,000	1,000	United States.
Biscuit do ..	40,000	8,000	Do.
Fireworks do ..	5,000	1,800	China.
Petroleum gallons..	120,000	36,000	United States.
Varnish do ..	12,000	3,000	Do.
Tar do ..	1,500	500	Do.
Woodware pounds..	9,000	800	Do.
Tea do ..	800	500	China.
Cocoa do ..	40,000	10,000	Caracas.
Pitch pounds..	3,000	500	United States.
Rosin do ..	2,000	400	Do.
Pine lumber feet..	3,250,000	90,000	Do.
Hogs do ..	350	10,500	Do.
Pepper pounds..	15,000	3,000	Spain.
Paper do ..	250,000	35,000	France.
Do do ..	80,000	8,000	Germany.
Do do ..	300,000	37,000	United States.
Raisins do ..	25,000	2,000	Spain.
Almonds do ..	18,000	3,000	Do.
Olive oil do ..	80,000	8,000	Do.
Paper ware do ..	9,000	3,000	France.
Cloth ware do ..	5,000	450	Do.
Pictures do ..	2,000	1,000	Germany.
Dried fruit do ..	3,000	6,000	Spain.
Tallow pounds..	50,000	2,000	United States.
Grease do ..	95,000	2,500	Do.
Umbrellas dozen..	350	7,000	France.
Hats do ..	220	8,000	Do.
Shoes do ..	150	3,500	United States.
Glassware pounds..	40,000	9,000	Germany.
Turpentine gallons..	50,000	12,000	United States.
Cutlery pounds..	98,000	11,000	Do.
Beer bottles..	200,000	25,000	Do.
Do do ..	250,000	28,000	Germany.
Do do ..	300,000	31,000	England.
Miscellaneous do ..		9,500	
Total amount		2,215,450	

Navigation at the port of Progreso for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	United States.....	64	102,942 64	26	5,812 00	64	102,942 64	26	5,812 78
British	do	40	36,477 10			40	36,477 10		
Mexican	do	8	12,308 86			8	12,308 86		
Norway	do	3	1,168 02			3	1,168 02		
German	Germany	12	16,122 00	4	1,244 87	12	16,122 00	4	1,244 87
Spanish	Europe and New York.	15	37,372 00	69	3,748 44	15	37,372 00	69	3,748 44
Danish	Spain and Havana	2		2	433 09			2	433 00
French	France			1	293 38				

EDWARD H. THOMPSON,
Consul.

TEHUANTEPEC.

Report of Consular Agent Langner.

Since my last annual report nothing of improvement can be stated referring to commerce and general conditions of this isthmus, the resources of which seem to be entirely exhausted by the diseases of the last year, the financial crisis, and complete loss of the indigo crop.

IMPORTS.

The imports show a decrease of 15,595 packages, value \$41,865, in comparison with 1884, producing \$50,000 less import duties than the last year. The consumption of liquors beer, and wine have almost completely ceased, and that of articles of first necessity, as provisions, white and printed cotton goods, crockery, glassware, &c., are reduced as far as circumstances allow. There is but little hope of a favorable change for the coming period, and importers rather prefer not to extend new orders before the effects of the new custom tariff and system might have caused a rise in prices.

EXPORTS.

The exports have equally fallen off \$80,972 against 1884.

Hides and skins.—These continue to be a good and sure investment for exporters. About two-thirds of the whole annual exportation go to the United States.

Indigo.—The crop has again failed and the prices quoted in the capital are so low and discouraging that I fear planters will neglect this branch.

Brazilwood.—Owing to the scarcity of export articles, exporters have turned their attention more and more to this dyeing stuff. An increase of 434 tons upon the shipments of 1884 can be stated, all of which has been sent to Falmouth; but the fact that people only cut wood for raising the necessary money to support life, indicates that this increase is momentary and without stability.

Specie.—The country is almost bare of coin for circulation.

India-rubber might be a profitable remittance if properly extracted. It has come to my knowledge that there exist in the internal parts of this isthmus a large number of rubber trees which could yield a fair profit to contractors knowing how to manage the business. A trial has been made in shipping mahogany to San Francisco, but I doubt whether this experiment will even defray the expenses.

Sundries.—A considerable amount of beer and other imported goods have been shipped to other parts of this Republic in order to find market for merchandise unsalable here for want of consumers.

AGRICULTURE.

A slight improvement in sugar-cane planting has been noted in this district, in which a low class of brown sugar is elaborated for home consumption. The production is quite primitive; the cane, crushed by a wooden mill, delivers the juice over to several earthen kettles, wherein it receives the proper boiling and is poured into wooden forms. After cooling, the product is packed in banana leaves, and either stored or

sold. Small American sugar-mills (Diamond 4) have been lately imported on a limited scale and meet with a good demand.

Coffee plantations seem to have been reduced, and do not render any profits at all.

Navigation.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company sends its steamer, as customary, twice a month to Salina Cruz, carrying on almost the whole trade with exception of brazilwood, which is shipped only by sailing vessels.

Mining and manufacture are entirely given up.

The fishery is so insignificant that it cannot be considered as a source of income.

Forests produce brazilwood, mahogany, and other valuable woods of different kinds, but, being distant from the coast, the expensive inland freight is an impediment to export.

Trade with the United States is satisfactory. Of the whole importation almost 50 per cent. comes from the United States, and about 40 per cent. of the exports is directed to them. Articles exclusively imported from the United States are flour, Italian paste, petroleum, lumber, axes, and machetes (only Collins, &c.), wind-mills, pumps, carriages, agricultural implements, and machinery. In the foregoing goods the Americans have been unrivaled; in the cotton-goods line, however, they have not yet succeeded to compete with England, not perhaps that the English goods might be inferior, but the circumstance that people here are accustomed to certain marks, equal length of pieces, &c., renders it yet difficult to enter, even if prices might correspond in proportion.

Interstate customs raised by this State are a principal obstacle to the development of the import business of this place. Besides the high quotation of 25 per cent. of the import duties on general merchandise, 15 to 16 cents per bottle (claret size) of wine or liquor, the great complication of the necessary clearances, papers, and other difficulties act discouragingly upon many customers.

Prices of food and labor are about the same as in other Mexican countries.

Public health improved considerably in the present year. Now and then the municipality of this place happens to receive reports about cases of yellow fever, but these not being given by physicians, I am led to believe that this plague has ceased to alarm our district.

INTEROCEANIC RAILROAD.

Works are wholly stopped, there being at present no hope to see them continued till the Government is in a more favorable situation financially. In the mean time a few men are occupied in maintaining the parts already constructed, which some months ago has been put at the disposal of the public, running three times weekly a train between Salina Cruz, Tehuantepec, and San Geronimo.

POPULATION.

As per official statement made by the civil authorities, the population of Tehuantepec is 6,366, 43½ per cent. of which are male and 56½ per cent. are female. The adjoining village, San Blas, has about 3,000 inhabitants.

The original name of Tehuantepec was the Zapotecan *Guii-sihi*, the literal traduction of which is "fire-established" (a place where the

Indians used to make fire). After the invasions and wars of the Aztecs, these latter called it Tehuantepec, traduced "tecuaní," wild beast, and "tepetls," mountain, on account of the former abundance of Mexican tigers, a kind of leopard.

After the conquest the Spaniards named it Villa de Guadalcázar, but Mexico becoming independent, the name of Tehuantepec was adopted and preserved up to date.

ALB. LANGNER,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Tehuantepec, October 10, 1885.

Imports at Tehuantepec for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Months.	Quantity.	Value.*	Amount of duties.†	Whence imported.
	<i>Packages.</i>			
October	67	\$759	\$304	United States and Europe.
November	280	7, 630	8, 937	Do.
December	117	930	320	Do.
January	175	1, 886	423	Do.
February				
March	77	675	352	Do.
April				
May	55	351	234	Do.
June	184	2, 176	686	Do.
July	138	2, 094	914	Do.
August	34	228	169	Do.
Sugar from Tecuanapa	622	9, 330		
September	13	4, 071	444	Do.
Total	1, 762	30, 130	12, 783	

* Amount of invoice.

† Mexican coin.

Exports from Tehuantepec for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Article.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Cattle hides	7, 830	\$25, 760	United States.
Do	3, 937	11, 811	Germany.
Calf-skins	52	1, 528	United States.
Deer-skins	24	1, 341	Do.
Do	7	456	Germany.
Specie	9	12, 500	United States.
Do	21	15, 260	Mexican ports.
Do	1	2, 000	England.
Do	5	2, 660	Central America.
India-rubber	13	662	United States.
Ores	6	123	England.
Do	3	22	United States.
Mexican domestics	31	2, 480	Mexican ports.
Sundries	553	15, 369	Do.
Do	3	260	Central America.
Samples of timber	6	44	United States.
Mahogany	101	557	Do.
Brazil-wood	699	13, 980	England, for orders
Total	13, 301	106, 813	

Navigation at the port of Salina Cruz (Tehuantepec) for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Steamers.		Sailing ves-sels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	Between Panama and Acapulco.	21	38,092.88	.....	.....	21	38,092.88	.....	.....
German.....	Mexican ports, Eng-land, for orders.	.....	.....	2	640.19	.....	.....	2	640.19
Danish.....	Mexican ports, Eng-land, for orders.	.....	.....	1	234.00	.....	.....	1	234.00
Mexican.....	Mexican ports.....	.....	.....	1	75.00	.....	.....	1	75.00
Total.....	.....	21	38,092.88	4	949.19	21	38,092.88	4	949.19

Imports and exports between Tehuantepec (Salina Cruz) and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
<i>Imports.</i>		
	<i>Packages.</i>	
Flour and provisions.....	334	\$4,160 00
Wine, beer, and liquors.....	40	1,306 00
Petroleum.....	20	220 00
Lumber.....	73	710 00
Machinery.....	71	1,780 00
Hardware.....	314	4,151 00
Stationery and books.....	26	1,092 00
Drugs and paints.....	16	369 00
Glassware.....	17	383 00
Carriages, axes, and wheels.....	10	596 00
Sundries.....	34	834 00
Total.....	955	15,601 00
<i>Exports.</i>		
Dry cattle hides.....	pieces.. 7,868	25,760 54
Dry calf-skins.....	packages.. 52	1,528 37
Dry deer-skins.....	do.. 24	1,341 21
Mixed skins.....	do.. 1	77 75
India-rubber.....	do.. 13	662 31
Ores.....	do.. 1	351 00
Samples of timber.....	logs.. 6	44 44
Mahogany.....	do.. 101	557 43
Specie.....	packages.. 9	12,500 00
Total.....	8,075	42,823 05

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Annual report of Consul Baker.

The last consular year can scarcely be counted as a satisfactory one for the Argentine Republic. In the midst of what seemed almost a superabundance of prosperity, so far as internal progress and the development of the industries of the country were concerned, a woeful mismanagement of the national finances and a blind trust in the potency of bank-notes to tide over all demands upon the country's exchequer, are now having their legitimate effects. My last annual report closed with the gravest misgivings in regard to the public credit, and questioned the ability of the banks to stand the pressure which was being made upon them for gold or exchange to meet the obligations, the sure fruits of excessive overtrading, which were crowding in from abroad and demanding payment. Four months afterwards, in a special report, I had to announce that the Argentine Republic was in the throes of a commercial crisis, the public banks being no longer able to redeem their notes, the only currency in circulation, either with gold or foreign exchange; and on the 8th of January there was a general suspension of specie payments throughout the country. Financial and commercial matters seemed to have returned to a chaotic state; and there was a wide-extended fear that the nation was to undergo another monetary revulsion similar to that of 1873-'74. The panic, however, was allayed by decrees of the president exempting the banks for a period of two years from the legal obligation of redeeming their notes in gold, and during that time making them legal tender in the payment of all public and private debts, the issues of the two principal banks, the National and the Provincial, at that time amounting together to about \$50,000,000. These decrees had the immediate effect of affording general relief to the intense monetary pressure which existed in all departments of business, even though the constitutionality of the President's action, it not having the sanction of Congress, was severely criticised; and the premium on gold, compared with paper money, at once went up to 25, then 35, and then 40 per cent. All questions, however, in regard to the legality of the President's decrees, were settled upon the meeting of the National Congress, which not only confirmed all the Executive had done, but even gave the national bank authorization to put in circulation an additional twelve millions of notes, making thirty-six millions in all. In regard to subsisting contracts made previous to the suspension, the act of Congress further provided that "all debts contracted before the date of the President's decrees in national gold money can be discharged

in bank notes at their face value; and all contracts made in *any special money* can be discharged in bank notes at their market value on the day the debt falls due."

EFFECTS OF THE SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

It is on these terms that the internal commerce and all business affairs are now being conducted; but the fluctuating difference, which since the suspension of specie payments has existed between gold and paper, makes it exceedingly difficult for merchants in the foreign trade to direct their business so as to save themselves from loss. Thus far, however, I believe there have been no commercial failures of any importance. The truth is, whatever the shortcomings of the nation in its grand schemes of internal improvement, which it had better have left to private enterprise, and whatever errors there may have been and may be in permitting banks to issue notes beyond their power to redeem them; yet the country itself is richer, more prosperous, and stronger in resources than it ever was before; and, except in business circles, the suspension of specie payments has had but little effect upon the progress of development or the advancement of the industries. Indeed, now that the first effects of the crisis have come and gone, there is a general tone of self-reliant indifference among the people; and as a paper dollar still buys about as much of the products of the country as it did before, there is a general concurrence among the people in the situation. More than this, there has as yet been no "let up" in any of the public or private works which are being prosecuted; lands are even more sought after for purchase; the pastoral industry is extending and increasing in its proportions; agriculture is extending its labors to new fields, with the promise of a full average harvest; the influx of European immigration never before was so decided, and the general outlook shows no embarrassment from the embarrassed condition of the nation's finances. Corresponding with my own views, President Roca, in his recent message to the Argentine Congress, has so tersely described the present condition of the country that I give the translation of a few paragraphs:

The country continues in its prosperous march, and in the development of its moral, intellectual and material forces each day acquires new strength and new vigor. The Executive has spared no labor, no expense, in helping that development.

The financial crisis through which the country is at present passing momentarily disturbs our economical situation, but this trouble will soon pass off, without leaving even a trace behind, because the prosperity of the nation is incontestable; because its commerce and production at the core are sound; and, finally, because a kind Providence has blessed us with favorable seasons. Everything has favored the Plate in the last year, and very possibly it is from this very prosperity the present crisis has taken its rise. Inscrutable are human affairs, and it is hard to keep to a just limit in prosperity or adversity.

Such rapid progress as ours is not to be worked out without consequences. If we have exaggerated our resources and both the Government and the public have spent too much money, we must ever remember that the money has not gone in civil wars, revolutions &c.; the money has been spent in noble enterprises to advance the nation, and there is nothing lost. The country is merely at a halt in its march, we do not go backward. If we have spent much, it is all so much active capital invested for the nation; for our railways finished or being finished, for our telegraphs, ports, and bridges, for our thousands of leagues conquered from the savage, for our public buildings and works, which the city of the Viceroys and of the Governments that declared our independence required; for our rapid increase of agricultural products, for our splendid estancias, each year refining the breed of live stock; and our immigration and all the thousand industries which its increase brings!

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

What tends to ameliorate any present embarrassment in financial affairs is the general internal peace and respect for law and order

which more than ever characterize the people of the different provinces. The political excitement which usually attends a Presidential election, and which in former years has culminated in uprisings against the Government, thus far has assumed no unseemly phase; and there is a general belief that the result will be allowed to be declared without any armed protest. The exterior relations of the Argentine Republic, during the past year, have been all that could be desired. The only cloud which has for a moment shown itself in the diplomatic horizon has been the boundary question between Brazil and the northern limits of the Argentine territory of "Misiones;" but the two Governments, with a view to its definite settlement, have arranged for a joint commission for an examination of the rivers Pepiri-guazu and San Antonio, and the two rivers to the east of these known in Brazil as the Chapeco and Chapin, and which the Argentines call the Pepiri-guazu and San Antonio-guazu, and to explore the territory in dispute between these rivers, the whole controversy hinging on the fact that two different rivers have the same names. There was a small diplomatic difference between the Argentine Government and the Pope's accredited nuncio, owing to an alleged interference on the part of the latter in the public schools of the nation, and resulting in his getting his passport to leave the country; but the matter has since been duly arranged, though the Pope has not yet seen fit to fill the vacancy.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

I gave in my last annual report the provisions of the law for the re-organization of the national territories of the Argentine Republic. The nine territorial governments provided for have now all been arranged; the President has made the necessary appointments of territorial officers and taken all the steps requisite for the new governments. These officials are now being installed, and there will at once be an enumeration of the inhabitants and subdivisions of the different territories, with a view to their better settlement and the opening of new estancias. Indeed, already, especially in the Gran Chaco, where the Indians by the recent military expedition were thoroughly conquered, and in the frontiers of Patagonia, where nearly all the Indians have surrendered to the Government, a large number of cattle and sheep farms have been springing up, as if by magic; and during the coming year it is expected that thousands of head of cattle will be driven out from this province to the grazing "camps" which are known to exist under the shadow of the Andes.

The laws of the last session of the Argentine Congress authorized the sale of large tracts of land in what is known as the Lirnay and Nauquen triangle, on the headwaters of the Rio Negro in Patagonia. Thus far over 500 square leagues have been sold at public auction, at prices ranging from \$875 to \$11,250 per square league, the Government limit or valuation being \$500 per league. The fact that public lands, at such an immense distance from this city, should fetch such prices, not only establishes an increased value for lands in the nearer sections, but proves that the settlement of the outside territories is no longer a question of doubt. An act has also been passed which provides for granting small lots of land, free, "to citizens of the Republic and naturalized foreigners" who accept the obligation of settling on the lands in person; and the necessary lands are now being surveyed for the distribution.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION DURING THE LAST YEAR.

During the last year, in spite of the deranged financial condition of the country, there has been no cessation in the work of railway construction, and several new lines and extensions have been opened to traffic. The most important of these is the roads to Mendoza and San Juan, and the branch of the Cordova and Tucuman road to Santiago del Estero. The road from Buenos Ayres to Rosario is now also completed and will be opened to traffic in a few weeks, thus making an uninterrupted railway communication from this city to the farthest confines of the Republic. Meanwhile the work of construction upon the direct Buenos Ayres and trans-Andine road through Mercedes goes on without interruption and is now entering the province of Santa Fé.

The Republic now has a total distance of 4,128 kilometers of railway completed, with 1,978 in process of construction.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants which arrived from Europe during 1884 was 81,541, of which 31,983 were Italians, 6,832 were Spaniards, 4,731 were French, and the rest of various nationalities. Of the entire number 32,436 were farmers. Thus far during the present year the number of immigrants from Europe is 103,000—a gain of over 20,000 over 1883, and of over 40,000 over 1882.

COAL DEPOSITS.

I announced in my last annual report that a good quality of bituminous coal had been discovered by Colonel Olascoaga in the southern portion of the province of Mendoza. Since then I have conversed with an American miner, who has been employed in the interior provinces, and he assures me that he has discovered large tracts of coal lands in the province of San Juan, and that the quality of the coal is all that could be desired. No movement, however, has yet been made either by the Government or by private enterprise to confirm these coal deposits, so that these accounts which periodically come to us of the discovery of this most important factor in the development of the industries of the country must be held in abeyance for the present.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

I have recently in special reports said so much on the progress of agriculture in the Argentine Republic; and the rapid strides it is taking in this and the adjacent provinces of Santa Fé and Entre Rios, that it is hardly necessary at present to say more than that there are promises of a full average crop of both corn and wheat, and unless some unforeseen mishap occurs, such as a frost or a wind storm, there will probably be a large surplus of both cereals for exports. The linseed crop, owing to the presence of some fatal insect, will this year be little more than a half a crop.

The following comparative table shows the export of field products for the last two years:

Articles.	1883.	1884.
Wheat	60,754,677	108,499,228
Flour	4,844,385	3,734,389
Indian corn	18,634,351	113,710,088
Barley	177,909	362,558
Baled hay	11,640,500	11,846,071
Linseed	23,161,736	33,991,650
Peanuts	2,617,292	1,992,655
Potatoes	1,382,606	310,339

I have no returns for the last year from the sugar-producing provinces of Tucuman and Santiago, but the yield is stated to have been in excess of that of 1883, when it was 24,000,000 kilograms. The wines of Mendoza and San Juan, now that those provinces are connected by railroad with the Parana River, are more than ever finding a market all through this part of the Argentine Republic, and in Paraguay, their exceptional good quality readily procuring them a market wherever they are offered.

TIMBER PRODUCT.

While the Argentine Republic continues to receive such immense quantities of pine lumber from the United States, owing to the fact that its own pine forests in Misiones and on the eastern slopes of the Patagonian Andes are as yet inaccessible to market, there is growing up a considerable market in Europe for the hard and precious woods of the Gran Chaco. The first movement towards protecting and disposing of these woods for the benefit of the Government was made in 1875; and since then the amount of the annual shipments will be seen from the following table:

Year.	Export value of the wood.	Year.	Export value of the wood.
1875.....	\$29, 171	1880.....	36, 403
1876.....	10, 544	1881.....	272, 613
1877.....	57, 090	1882.....	222, 358
1878.....	14, 943	1883.....	257, 887
1879.....	58, 793	1884.....	394, 848

These figures only show the value of the woods sent abroad which were accounted for to the Government. Owing, however, to the immense stretches of isolated shores along the Chaco, there is every facility for securing cargoes without the knowledge of Government officials; and it is generally understood that numberless vessels, every year, receive loads of these valuable timber trees, and deliver them in European ports, without any report ever being made of them. Besides these shipments, there is a very large demand in this port, for the quebracho and other varieties of the Chaco woods for beams, joists, and other building purposes; while the finest furniture now offered in this market is made from other varieties. In a special report, I have already at length advised the Department in regard to the immense timber resources of the Argentine Republic and of the exceeding beauty of some of its precious woods.

MINES AND MINERAL EXPORTS.

In regard to the mines and mining operations in the interior provinces, while we are constantly informed of new discoveries of the precious metals, yet, as I have reiterated so often in former reports, there continues to be very little to show from them. The product is still very unimportant. Considering, however, the amount of mining machinery which is periodically sent forward by mining companies, it is to be presumed that the future may make amends for past failures. The name "La Plata" was bestowed on these regions by the early Spaniards, on the supposition that their mineral wealth was something fabulous. The name remains, but, during the three hundred years since the name was given, there has been next to no scientific development of the mining resources of the country. Indeed, but little is known practically of the mineral wealth of the Argentine Republic. It is still in great part guess-work. That there are valuable gold deposits scarcely admits of a doubt. There are abundant traces of their having been in some sort worked dur-

ing the period when the country was under the Spanish dominion. They are, however, principally in the Andean provinces, and the immense tracts of country to be traversed in order to reach them, the great scarcity of mining labor, and the difficulty of transporting heavy machinery over the mountains continue to render the working of Argentine mines, at least for the present, almost impracticable, and certainly anything but remunerative. This will be seen from the following table, which I have compiled, of the total metal exports of the Argentine Republic for the last ten years :

Year.	Copper in bars.	Tin.	Silver and silver ore.	Copper ore.	Silver metal.	Other minerals.
1875.....	\$233, 233	\$1, 586	\$27, 701	.....	.....	\$9, 002
1876.....	.....	.....	4, 869	\$5, 132	.....	.....
1877.....	4, 207	.....	3, 768	7, 068	\$7, 878	.....
1878.....	89, 134	6, 604	2, 405	4, 811	173, 487	33, 784
1879.....	140, 979	.....	6, 488	.....	.....	236
1880.....	57, 319	52, 475	148, 890	8, 632	2, 125, 968	8, 546
1881.....	152, 777	9, 539	10, 036	9, 369	196, 075	9, 785
1882.....	129, 951	87, 967	274, 383	22, 452	.....	10, 745
1883.....	103, 870	.....	299, 413	14, 662	78, 662	4, 058
1884.....	69, 372	.....	549, 400	12, 838	374, 995	16, 251

It will be seen that gold nowhere appears in any of these returns of exports.

REPORTED GOLD DISCOVERIES IN PATAGONIA.

Recently the newspapers of this city have been filled with most favorable reports of the discovery of gold in the southern extremity of Patagonia, in the vicinity of the Rio Gallegos. These rumors have become so accentuated that the National Government has been led to order the inspector of mines to proceed at once to the locality named and make thorough explorations. The report will be awaited with considerable interest. Meanwhile, the Government has interdicted all persons from visiting the locality for mining purposes. It appears that for several years parties from Chili have been exploring the country on the Rio Gallegos, but the matter was kept so secret that the fact has only now become known. Governor Moyano, the governor of the territory, is so impressed with the belief that gold does exist in large quantities at the place indicated, that he does not hesitate to say that the mines must draw a very large number of persons to Southern Patagonia in quest of the precious metal, and that thus the settlement and opening up of that country is assured. A California miner, who was shipwrecked on that coast some time ago, has brought me specimens of the ore, and it is his opinion that the mines would abundantly pay for working them.

THE WOOL PRODUCT.

The production of wool continues to be the great industry of the country. The clip has been steadily increasing for a number of years, and in value its export now stands for one-half of the total exports from the River Plate. The following table shows the amount of the shipments of wool and sheep-skins for the last ten years :

Year.	Sheep-skins.	Unwashed wool.	Year.	Sheep-skins.	Unwashed wool.
1875	\$5, 336, 190	\$20, 622, 249	1880	5, 455, 327	27, 467, 671
1876	4, 634, 758	20, 332, 387	1881	4, 639, 437	31, 446, 495
1877	4, 064, 754	18, 707, 218	1882	4, 231, 718	29, 978, 960
1878	4, 031, 149	15, 215, 358	1883	5, 035, 886	29, 600, 918
1879	4, 097, 864	22, 330, 388	1884	5, 484, 952	32, 005, 819

It will be seen that, last year, of the total exports, amounting to \$68,029,836, the sum of \$37,486,771 was for wool and sheep-skins.

The number of sheep in the Argentine Republic is now estimated at 100,000,000, though I think the figures somewhat too high. Every year additional sheep runs are being opened to the farthest frontiers of this province.

CATTLE AND THE SALADERO INDUSTRIES.

Next after the wool industry comes that of cattle. Until the recent wonderful development in the rearing of sheep, that of the slaughtering establishments of the River Plate occupied the first place. Of late years, however, owing to the decreased demand for jerked beef in Cuba, Brazil, and Spain, the *saladeros*, as these establishments are called, have not done their former amount of business. The industry for 1884-'85 shows a considerable increase in the number of cattle killed, and it may be that it is coming to the front again. The figures of the total killing in this Republic and in the Banda Oriental for the last eight year, shows as follows:

Year.	Argentine Republic.	Uruguay.	Year.	Argentine Republic.	Uruguay.
1878	464,500	489,500	1882	342,700	401,300
1879	416,500	378,400	1883	247,900	469,400
1880	416,000	476,000	1884	207,300	606,600
1881	244,000	413,500	1885	455,900	403,200

It will be seen from the above that the killing this season in the two countries is more than double that of the previous year and has been only equaled by that of 1878. What has caused this increase, at least so far as this country is concerned, is probably the fact that up to last year the product was required to pay an export duty of 7 per cent. on the value. The export of jerked beef is now free, and the killing next season will probably be still heavier, as the increase of cattle on the new estancias is stated to be very large. The following table gives a comparative statement of the exports of the cattle product for the last ten years:

EXPORTS OF THE CATTLE PRODUCT FOR TEN YEARS.

Year.	Dry hides.	Salted hides.	Jerked beef.	Bones and bone-ash.	Hide-cuttings.	Horns.	Tallow.
1875	\$7,277,137	\$4,857,666	\$1,412,300	\$624,893	\$114,517	\$41,859	\$4,834,239
1876	4,945,055	3,263,269	2,091,220	365,453	65,283	62,829	5,829,365
1877	4,290,988	3,174,455	2,802,741	555,952	70,558	79,384	4,168,892
1878	4,052,820	2,591,939	2,444,774	404,253	54,584	61,916	3,283,724
1879	5,040,653	3,380,786	2,908,561	523,381	53,199	133,419	2,090,717
1880	7,964,970	3,296,830	3,078,342	444,992	63,537	194,840	1,810,810
1881	6,462,795	2,676,391	2,631,606	589,246	40,237	154,242	1,475,896
1882	5,865,392	2,696,645	3,881,459	796,634	54,874	214,761	2,789,341
1883	5,255,927	2,890,443	2,814,411	508,474	60,392	139,273	2,372,040
1884	5,894,306	2,923,602	2,456,997	621,619	84,139	118,795	2,150,228

Adding these figures for 1884 together, it will be seen that the total value of the shipments of the cattle product for that year were \$14,259,686, or not quite one-fourth of the total exports for that year.

LIEBIG MEAT FACTORY.

Besides the *saladeros*, which turn out such quantities of cattle product, the Liebig Meat Factory, now known throughout the commercial world, may be referred to as one of the greatest and best of all the River Plate enterprises. It is here that the celebrated Liebig meat extract is produced. The factory is really located in Uruguay, at Fray Bentos; but a very large proportion of the cattle consumed come from the Argentine side of the river. The establishment has been in operation since 1862, but since then it has grown to very large dimensions, owing to the unprecedented success which it has achieved. The company really belongs to London, and has a capital paid up of \$2,500,000, divided into 25,000 shares of \$100 each. To-day their market price is \$175 each. I have no space to describe the vast constructions and complicated machinery of this great fabricator of condensed meat, or to note the various transformations which a bullock undergoes from the time he enters the fatal incline until he comes out canned and labeled, ready for soup. The workshops, depots, steam engines, boilers, condensers, &c., with the fourteen elevated chimneys, occupy many acres of ground, and with the houses of the employés present the appearance of a small city. Here nothing is allowed to go to waste. Over a thousand bullocks are daily utilized in the slaughtering season, which begins in December and terminates in May or June. The product last year was 160,000 tanned hides; 7,500 barrels of tallow; 580,000 pounds of purified grease in tins; 990,000 pounds of extract of meat in tins; 690,000 pounds of meat put up in tins; 157,000 tongues; 86,000 bags of pulverized guano, to say nothing of the horns, bones, dried blood, &c., all of which are prepared for market abroad. In this product there were consumed 3,500 tons of salt, and 7,500 tons of coal brought from England. From fifteen to thirty sea-going vessels are to be seen at any time, riding at anchor off the company's mole, awaiting their turn to be laden with the famous extract or other product. The expenditures of such an establishment of course are enormous, the export and import duties alone amounting to over £50,000 per annum. The number of persons employed last year was 2,500, all of whom live upon the company's premises. In the establishment there is also a club, while newspapers, billiard tables, &c., are furnished at the expense of the administration. The company have also endowed a school for the children of the workmen, at which about one hundred and forty children attend, and they also employ a doctor, who gives his services gratis to the sick. The representatives of the company in the River Plate are Messrs. J. F. Sassenberg and Wilhelm Bertram, of Buenos Ayres, and Mr. A. Hoffmann, of Montevideo. The present manager is Mr. Charles Crocker, who has a fine official residence on the premises, which have been handsomely ornamented and beautified. He dispenses a lavish hospitality to visitors, and takes pleasure in showing them the workings of the establishment.

FRESH-MEAT SHIPMENTS.

Another industry which is gradually coming to the front in the Argentine Republic is the shipment of fresh meat to Europe. There are now several establishments in this immediate vicinity where mutton carcasses are frozen and prepared for shipment. Several steamers have been especially fitted up for their transportation; and two or three cargoes a month are now landed in London. Thus far they have arrived in

satisfactory condition, and have been sold at a fair profit. No provision has yet been made for the freezing and transportation of fresh beef; but this, I presume, is only a question of time, and that in this line of exports the Argentine Republic, with its immense herds of cattle, will eventually be competing with the United States for the meat supply of Europe.

RIVER COMMERCE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The river commerce of the Argentine Republic shows an increased movement during the last year and a much greater tonnage. The following table gives the figures of the last two years:

Arrivals by river.					Departures by river.			
Class.	1883.		1884.		1883.		1884.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels.....	16,411	517,700	16,399	554,453	16,835	550,844	18,057	644,708
Steamers	6,031	1,545,658	6,884	1,827,222	6,041	1,515,148	6,929	1,834,066
	22,442	2,063,358	23,283	2,381,675	22,876	2,065,992	24,986	2,478,774

The significance of these figures especially consists in showing how steam communication is increasing on the great rivers of the Argentine Republic. A few years ago the greater portion of the river commerce was conducted by means of sailing vessels. Last year only 24 per cent. was in sailing vessels, the balance, 76 per cent., representing steam navigation. All the upper rivers, and the coast from Buenos Ayres to Bahia Blanca and Carmen de Patagones, now have well-organized lines of steamers for the passenger as well as freight service, and they make their trips several times a week by schedule time.

Of this fluvial navigation, 48 per cent. belonged to Buenos Ayres, 12 per cent. to Rosario, and 6 per cent. to Concordia. Of the steamers engaged in the river trade, 32 per cent. carried the English flag; 18 per cent. carried the Argentine flag; 16 per cent. carried the French flag; 8 per cent. the Italian; 7 per cent. the Uruguayan; 7 per cent. the German; the United States 2.5 per cent., the rest being distributed among other nationalities.

MOVEMENTS OF INTERNAL COMMERCE.

The movement of merchandise by the river steamers is rapidly increasing in importance, thus affording no uncertain proof of the settlement and development of the interior of the country. The following are the comparative figures for the last four years:

Year.	Produce of the country.	Imported merchandise.	Total.
1881	\$7,856,311	\$19,646,157	\$27,502,468
1882	8,108,553	21,852,594	29,961,147
1883	11,255,977	25,394,370	36,650,347
1884	14,615,401	29,689,475	44,304,876

The following table shows the principal products of the country, which in part made up the river commerce during 1884 :

Article.	Quantity.	Total.
Lime..... hectoliters..	555, 172	\$544, 598
Vegetable black..... do..	724, 045	724, 045
Timber for sleepers, &c..... number..	34, 454	103, 362
Macaroni..... kilograms..	111, 245	22, 249
Flour..... do..	37, 032, 974	2, 499, 800
Crackers and biscuit..... do..	70, 668	6, 337
Soap..... do..	373, 446	37, 355
Wood (fire).....		176, 864
Linseed..... kilograms..	737, 545	35, 084
Lumber.....		920, 389
Corn..... kilograms..	5, 415, 663	121, 880
Fencing posts..... number..	514, 570	154, 371
Potatoes..... kilograms..	15, 732, 256	641, 601
Silver metal..... do..	16, 071	562, 485
Nandubay pickets..... number..	262, 838	131, 415
Cheese..... kilograms..	284, 902	59, 829
Hides, tanned..... number..	3, 129	25, 032
Wheat..... kilograms..	38, 075, 759	1, 564, 104
Wine..... liters..	865, 200	140, 832
Yerba or Paraguayan tea..... kilograms..	343, 097	42, 897

I will not extend these figures further. They show that the interior is beginning to produce something else besides wool and hides.

NATIONAL PORT WORKS.

For the purpose of better providing for this river commerce, the Government is now engaged in making extensive port works at Rosario, Santa Fé, and other points on the Parana River, all which will directly tend to develop the trade of the interior.

THE RIACHUELO CANAL.

The most important port works, however, on which the Government is now engaged, are those at the Riachuelo, just south of the city of Buenos Ayres. In former reports I have fully explained the nature of these works and shown how serviceable they have already proved themselves to be by affording in that little river a safe anchorage and ready facilities for discharging and loading to all ocean-going craft drawing not more than 21 feet of water. I have not the figures before me, but the movement at the Riachuelo port for the last year shows a large increase over that of the previous year. Nearly all sailing vessels with cargoes for Buenos Ayres now come there for the purpose of discharging. The commissioners in charge of the work express the hope that during the next year the channel will be dredged out to the anchorage ground of the steamers from Europe, about 12 miles distant, and that then all vessels trading with the River Plate will be able to enter, thus saving an immense expense in the one item of light-erage alone, to say nothing of other expenses.

PROPOSED PORT IN FRONT OF BUENÓS AYRES.

But the Government is not satisfied with the Riachuelo alone as a port for Buenos Ayres. The last session of Congress made provision for building most extensive port works, at a cost of \$10,000,000, directly in front of the city of Buenos Ayres; and the President, under the terms of the law, has given the contract for the work to Señor Eduardo

Madero, who has already complied with the required guarantees for the prosecution of the enterprise.

The proofs are very apparent everywhere that, in spite of overtrading and the suspension of specie payments, the Argentine Republic is still "going ahead."

FOREIGN NAVIGATION OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The carrying trade of the Argentine Republic with foreign nations for the year 1884 will be learned from the following figures, which I have compiled from the returns of the national statistical office.

Movement of foreign tonnage.

Class of vessels.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels.....	5,231	733,659	2,732	589,269	7,963	1,322,928
Steamers.....	5,745	2,278,704	5,455	2,263,023	11,200	4,541,707
Total.....	10,976	3,012,363	8,187	2,852,292	19,163	5,864,635
Total in 1883.....	7,071	1,954,088	5,435	1,742,325	12,506	3,696,413
Increase.....	3,905	1,058,275	2,952	1,109,967	6,657	2,168,222

From these figures it will be seen that steam now represents 76 per cent. of the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic, while sailing vessels represent only 24 per cent. Ten years ago steam represented only about 60 per cent.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ACCORDING TO FLAG.

The arrivals and departures according to flag are given in the following table:

Flag.	Kind of vessel.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German.....	Sailing vessels.....	109	38,361	119	39,641
	Steamers.....	124	181,285	119	174,152
Total.....		233	219,646	228	213,793
Austrian.....	Sailing vessels.....	60	23,848	41	12,632
	Steamers.....	3	3,666	1	986
Total.....		63	27,514	42	13,618
Belgian.....	Sailing vessels.....	2	964	3	1,630
	Steamers.....	12	16,334	7	8,094
Total.....		14	17,298	10	9,724
Brazilian.....	Sailing vessels.....	113	5,499	83	4,142
	Steamers.....	391	82,699	386	73,343
Total.....		504	88,198	469	87,485
Danish.....	Sailing vessels.....	11	2,796	11	3,916
	Steamers.....	1	170		
Total.....		12	2,966	11	3,916
Spanish.....	Sailing vessels.....	72	16,681	55	13,384
	Steamers.....	12	15,219	10	12,240
Total.....		84	31,900	65	25,624
French.....	Sailing vessels.....	10	2,939	4	1,964
	Steamers.....	724	483,419	710	478,107
Total.....		734	486,358	714	480,071

Flag.	Kind of vessel.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Greek	Sailing vessels	3	868	1	32
Dutch	Sailing vessels	10	2,056	5	864
English	Sailing vessels	348	184,693	342	195,642
	Steamers	1,351	748,025	1,295	728,541
Total		1,699	932,718	1,637	924,183
Italian	Sailing vessels	371	134,521	283	131,089
	Steamers	39	73,417	76	136,999
Total		410	207,938	359	268,088
Argentine	Sailing vessels	2,200	105,301	853	40,457
	Steamers	2,122	494,736	1,950	460,732
Total		4,322	600,037	2,803	501,189
United States	Sailing vessels	147	76,850	124	67,154
	Steamers	7	1,870	2	1,585
Total		154	78,720	126	68,739
Norwegian	Sailing vessels	114	52,489	85	38,910
Paraguayan	Sailing vessels	201	5,276	172	2,787
	Steamers	95	13,183	91	12,660
Total		296	18,459	263	15,447
Portuguese	Sailing vessels	135	8,925	12	1,454
	Steamers	8	1,265	6	1,074
Total		143	10,190	18	2,528
Russian	Sailing vessels	3	1,515	3	1,472
Swedish	Sailing vessels	39	15,873	24	10,073
	Steamers			1	94
Total		39	15,873	25	10,167
Uruguayan	Sailing vessels	1,293	54,204	512	22,126
	Steamers	856	164,416	811	163,416
Total		2,149	218,620	1,323	185,542

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES TO EACH NATION.

The following compilation gives the arrivals from and departures to each nation trading with the Argentine Republic during the year 1884 :

To and from—	Kind of vessels.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Germany	Sailing vessels	44	14,793	11	4,248
	Steamers	123	183,253	143	206,125
Total		167	198,046	154	210,373
West Indies	Sailing vessels	9	2,213	208	102,838
	Steamers			1	973
Total		9	2,213	209	103,811
South Africa	Sailing vessels	8	3,964	7	2,412
Belgium	Sailing vessels	15	5,164	8	2,578
	Steamers	64	75,288	101	128,854
Total		79	80,452	109	131,432

To and from—	Kind of vessels.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Brazil.....	Sailing vessels	155	18,605	219	61,626
	Steamers	371	63,275	391	79,365
Total		526	81,880	610	140,991
Canada	Sailing vessels	48	28,906	16	8,800
	Steamers			3	1,707
Total		48	28,906	19	10,507
Chili.....	Sailing vessels			54	30,068
	Steamers			1	1,216
Total				55	31,284
Spain	Sailing vessels	104	40,922	32	14,807
	Steamers	27	31,835	14	17,305
Total		131	72,757	46	32,112
United States.....	Sailing vessels	282	148,081	159	96,420
	Steamers	11	10,551	13	16,411
Total		293	158,632	172	112,831
France.....	Sailing vessels	92	31,274	45	18,589
	Steamers	125	211,552	185	289,045
Total		217	242,826	230	307,634
Italy.....	Sailing vessels	18	6,163	18	10,095
	Steamers	75	117,167	43	71,620
Total		93	123,330	61	81,715
East Indies	Sailing vessels			34	20,235
Norway.....	Sailing vessels	3	1,081		
Holland.....	Sailing vessels	4	2,400		
	Steamers			1	1,903
Paraguay	Sailing vessels	563	13,032	387	8,962
	Steamers	1,148	250,424	1,004	216,201
Total		1,711	263,456	1,391	225,163
Peru.....	Sailing vessels			2	813
	Steamers			1	1,300
Total				3	2,113
Portugal.....	Sailing vessels	3	1,711		
	Steamers			1	1,422
Great Britain	Sailing vessels	3,556	206,902	1,319	103,540
	Steamers	3,502	946,122	3,353	924,826
Total		7,058	1,153,024	4,672	1,028,366
Other countries.....	Sailing vessels	4	2,551	11	6,165
	Steamers	1	986	2	2,117
Total		5	3,537	13	8,282

Of the foreign shipping 48 per cent. belonged to Buenos Ayres, against 56 per cent. in 1883; 12.2 per cent. belonged to Rosario, against 14 per cent. in 1883.

From the first of the foregoing tables it appears that 31.6 per cent. of the entire foreign shipping was under the English flag, 18.8 per cent. under the Argentine flag, 16.5 per cent. under the French flag, 8.1 under the Italian flag, 7.4 per cent. under the German flag, 6.9 per cent. under the Uruguayan flag, 3 per cent. under the Brazilian flag, 2.5 per cent. under the United States flag, and 5.2 per cent. under other flags. It should be explained, however, in reference to the above returns of

navigation, that a very large part of the foreign shipping accredited to England, France, Uruguay, Brazil, &c., consists of the round voyages made by lines of river steamers, under their respective flags, running daily between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and between Buenos Ayres and Salto, in Uruguay, and between Buenos Ayres and Asuncion, in Paraguay, and Matto Grosso, in Brazil; while the entire foreign shipping accredited to the Argentine Republic consists of the various lines of river steamers carrying the Argentine flag and trading between this port and the ports of Uruguay and Paraguay, the fact being that the Argentine Republic probably has not a single vessel engaged in ocean navigation. With these deductions the foreign carrying trade of the countries named would assume considerably less proportions.

From the second of the foregoing tables it further appears that 37.2 per cent. of the foreign shipping of the Argentine Republic was with Uruguay, 8.3 per cent. with Paraguay, and 3.8 per cent. with Brazil, or a total of 49.3 per cent. with countries bordering on the La Plata, Uruguay, and Parana Rivers. Of the balance, or ocean tonnage, Great Britain had 17 per cent.; France, 9.4 per cent.; Germany, 7 per cent.; United States, 4.6 per cent.; Belgium, 3.6 per cent.; Italy, 3.5 per cent.; Spain, 1.8 per cent.; and all other countries, 3.8 per cent.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

In regard to the American shipping, while we are still without any steam navigation, there has within the last three years been a very decided increase in the arrivals here of sailing vessels bearing the flag of the United States. At this consulate the number of entries in 1882 was only 46; in 1883 it was 59, and in 1884 it was 124. In 1883 the total number of arrivals of vessels bearing the United States flag at all ports in the Argentine Republic was 76; in 1884 the total number of such arrivals was 154, or more than double.

The total number of arrivals, however, from the United States during 1884 was 293, thus showing that at least 139 sailing ships bearing a foreign flag brought cargoes here from our own home ports. Whose fault is it that such a large proportion of the imports from the United States is shipped in foreign bottoms? It is the fault of our own American merchants and ship-brokers, who persist in chartering, in many cases, the most miserable old hulks of foreign nations in preference to our own first-class ships, for the reason that the former can be secured at lump sums somewhat cheaper. Of course, as the underwriters raise no objections, but good-naturedly pay all damages on account of cargoes delivered here in bad condition, there is no fair chance for staunch and taut American ships to compete on equal terms. Take, for instance, the Norwegian flag. During last year there were 114 arrivals here of Norwegian sailing vessels; of these just *three* came from Norway; nearly all the balance brought cargoes from the United States.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for the year 1884, as appears from the official statistics now just published, amounted to \$162,085,980, against \$140,643,804 in 1883, \$121,634,984 in 1882, \$113,644,109 in 1881, and \$103,916,667 in 1880.

The customs valuation of the imports for the year 1884 amounted to \$94,056,144, while that of the exports amounted to \$68,029,836, the excess of imports being \$26,026,308. For the sake of comparison and to show

the rapid increase which has within a few years taken place in the foreign commerce of the country, at the same time exhibiting the excess of the imports over the exports, I subjoin the following table, which gives the total value of the imports and exports of the Argentine Republic for the last twenty-four years :

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1861	\$22, 441, 120	\$14, 322, 589	1874	\$57, 826, 549	\$44, 541, 536
1862	23, 138, 712	19, 151, 339	1875	57, 624, 481	52, 009, 113
1863	27, 369, 695	21, 588, 448	1876	36, 070, 023	48, 090, 713
1864	23, 143, 240	22, 367, 312	1877	40, 443, 424	44, 769, 944
1865	30, 284, 305	22, 126, 440	1878	43, 759, 125	37, 523, 771
1866	37, 401, 495	26, 740, 772	1879	46, 363, 593	49, 357, 558
1867	38, 792, 199	33, 196, 115	1880	45, 535, 880	38, 380, 787
1868	42, 412, 540	29, 709, 711	1881	55, 705, 927	57, 938, 272
1869	41, 195, 703	32, 449, 188	1882	61, 246, 045	60, 388, 939
1870	49, 124, 613	30, 223, 084	1883	80, 435, 828	60, 207, 976
1871	45, 629, 166	26, 996, 801	1884	94, 056, 144	68, 029, 836
1872	61, 585, 781	47, 267, 965			
1873	73, 434, 038	47, 398, 291	Totals.....	1, 135, 019, 626	958, 776, 500

It will be observed the imports of 1884 exceed those of 1883 by \$13,620,316, and those of 1882 by \$33,810,099; while the exports of 1884 exceed those of 1883 by \$7,821,860, and those of 1882 by \$7,640,903.

The imports and exports of 1884, subject to and free from duty, compared with those of 1883 will be found below :

Commerce.	1883.	1884.
Imports subject to duty	\$67, 721, 783	\$80, 098, 754
Imports free of duty	12, 714, 045	13, 957, 390
Exports subject to duty	51, 592, 824	52, 234, 950
Exports free of duty	8, 615, 152	15, 794, 886
Total commerce.....	140, 643, 804	162, 085, 980

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The imports and exports at each custom-house will be seen from the following table :

Imports and exports at each custom-house.

Custom-house.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Ajó	\$21, 239	\$134, 458	\$155, 697
Alvear	24, 196	153	24, 349
Baradero	24, 889	221, 460	246, 349
Bahia Blanca	291, 876	379, 615	679, 491
Bella Vista	76, 286	646	76, 932
Buenos Ayres	74, 870, 535	45, 216, 868	120, 087, 403
Campana	1, 564, 360	1, 030, 111	2, 594, 471
Concepcion	229, 768	295, 392	525, 160
Colon	161, 024	798, 425	959, 449
Concordia	1, 003, 424	2, 306, 906	3, 310, 330
Corrientes	338, 434	25, 713	384, 147
Diamante	28, 717	164, 864	193, 401
Empedrado		82, 981	82, 981
Esquina	60, 175		60, 175
Formosa	10, 935		10, 935
Goya	174, 023	16, 396	190, 419
Gualequay	236, 507	721, 478	957, 985
Gualequaychu	309, 536	367, 064	676, 600
Helvecia	8, 728	33, 565	42, 293
Jujuy	179, 092	119, 387	298, 479
La Paz	72, 839	275, 207	348, 046

Imports and exports at each custom-house—Continued.

Custom-house.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Mar del Plata		\$102,403	\$102,403
Mendoza	\$28,948	884,262	913,210
Monte Caseros	39,654	28,785	68,439
Paraná	545,664	114,703	660,367
Paso de los Libres	53,065	37,553	90,618
Patagones	3,364		3,364
Rosario	12,152,493	8,398,647	20,551,140
Salta	207,782	93,357	301,139
Santa Fé	190,839	657,594	848,433
San Juan	143,400	1,010,457	1,153,857
San Lorenzo		881,740	881,740
San Nicolas	892,726	2,754,420	3,647,156
San Pedro	4,303	725,852	730,155
San Tom��	6,449	7,653	14,102
Victoria	72,346	2,029	74,375
Zarate	129	159,440	159,569
Total	94,027,754	68,049,584	162,105,159

It appears from this table that Buenos Ayres last year had 79.6 per cent. of the imports, 66.5 per cent. of the exports, and 74.1 per cent. of the entire foreign commerce; and that Rosario, the next most important port in the country, had 12.3 per cent. of the imports, 12.3 per cent. of the exports, and 12.7 per cent. of the entire commerce, those two ports absorbing nearly all the exterior trade.

MOVEMENTS OF ARGENTINE TRADE ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

The following table shows the countries among which the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for 1884 was distributed:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
South Africa		\$16,964	\$16,964
Germany	\$8,868,930	6,813,713	15,682,643
West Indies	801	798,530	799,331
Belgium	7,249,787	14,879,945	22,129,732
Bolivia	167,099	212,744	397,843
Brazil	2,332,956	1,462,345	3,795,301
Canada	567,651		567,651
Chili	12,233	2,081,923	2,094,156
Spain	4,701,790	1,517,678	6,219,468
United States	7,454,832	4,064,848	11,519,680
France	16,785,590	22,518,371	39,303,961
Italy	3,996,644	1,804,484	5,801,128
Holland	1,105,191	1,584	1,106,739
Paraguay	1,414,044	93,949	1,507,993
Portugal	35,191	49,873	85,064
Great Britain	30,727,694	7,211,437	37,939,131
Sweden	15,273		15,273
Uruguay	5,683,343	2,110,849	7,794,192
All other countries	2,937,095	2,390,635	5,327,730
Total	94,056,144	68,029,872	162,103,980

COMPARISONS BETWEEN 1883 AND 1884.

Comparing these figures with those of 1883, I find that the imports to the Argentine Republic have increased from the following countries:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
Germany	\$1, 840, 879	France	\$1, 366, 593
Belgium	3, 988, 710	Italy	516, 323
Bolivia	1, 102	Holland	555, 730
Brazil	150, 236	Paraguay	99, 152
Canada	477, 791	Portugal	7, 111
Spain	911, 030	Great Britain	31, 731
United States	2, 521, 778	Other countries	87, 748

Only in the two following countries have the importations diminished:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
West Indies	\$108, 374	Chili	\$230, 384

The exports from the Argentine Republic for 1884 compared with those of the previous year have increased from the following countries:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
South Africa	\$13, 176	France	\$1, 476, 876
Germany	2, 009, 886	Italy	638, 650
Belgium	2, 730, 999	Portugal	38, 549
Spain	196, 119	Great Britain	1, 255, 344
Chili	89, 811	Uruguay	176, 257
United States	554, 274		

During the same time the exports have decreased to the following countries:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
West Indies	\$345, 215	Holland	\$42, 008
Bolivia	59, 262	Paraguay	78, 674
Brazil	238, 091	Other countries	68, 741

The total trade, including imports and exports, has increased from the following countries:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
South Africa	\$3, 076	Italy	\$668, 083
Germany	3, 830, 765	Holland	513, 722
Belgium	6, 719, 709	Paraguay	120, 478
Bolivia	41, 480	Portugal	55, 660
Canada	537, 791	Great Britain	1, 287, 075
Spain	1, 107, 149	Sweden	3, 264
United States	3, 076, 052	Uruguay	1, 426, 163
France	2, 843, 469	Other countries	19, 007

And the following countries show a decrease in the total amount of their trade with the Argentine Republic for 1884:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
West Indies	\$153,589	Chili.....	\$240,573
Brazil	97,855		

RELATIVE POSITION OF EACH COUNTRY.

The relative position which each country occupies with reference to the trade of the Argentine Republic for the years 1883 and 1884 will be seen from the following table of per cents:

Country.	Per cent. in 1883.			Per cent. in 1884.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Germany	8.7	8.0	8.4	9.4	10.0	9.7
West Indies	0.1	1.9	0.9	.....	1.2	0.5
Belgium	4.1	20.2	11.0	7.7	21.8	13.7
Bolivia	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Brazil	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.3
Chili	0.3	3.3	1.6	.....	3.1	1.3
Spain	4.7	2.2	3.6	5.0	2.2	3.8
United States ..	6.1	5.8	6.0	7.9	5.9	7.1
France	19.2	35.0	25.9	17.8	33.1	24.2
Italy	4.3	2.7	3.6	4.3	2.7	3.6
Holland	0.7	.....	0.4	1.2	.....	0.7
Paraguay	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.9
Great Britain...	36.3	9.9	26.2	32.7	10.6	23.4
Uruguay.....	5.5	3.2	4.5	6.0	3.1	4.8
Other countries.	5.6	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the total amount of commerce with the Argentine Republic, it will be observed that France now occupies the first place; though in the amount of imports England continues to lead all the other nations. About one-third of the entire exports go to France, Belgium coming next after.

DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The following table, compiled from the official figures of the national statistical office, gives the amount and official value of each article of import and export of the Argentine Republic during the year 1884:

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
<i>Groceries and comestibles.</i>		
Olive oil	kilograms..	4,263,579
Olive oil, in bottles.....	dozens..	4,397
Olives.....	kilograms..	416,693
Starch.....	do	921,458
Rice.....	do	12,268,014
Corn-starch.....	.....	13,010
Sugar:		
White.....	kilograms..	4,347,900
Refined.....	do	28,595,445
Unrefined.....	do	1,966,772

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
<i>Groceries and comestibles—Continued.</i>		
Cocoa	kilograms.. 76, 587	\$20, 952
Coffee	do .. 2, 275, 350	691, 227
Preparations of meat	..	212, 882
Barley	kilograms.. 44, 880	9, 457
Coca	do .. 62, 519	43, 642
Chocolate	do .. 76, 183	75, 178
Confectionery and dulces	..	101, 047
Spices and condiments	..	480, 597
Farina	kilograms.. 4, 056, 086	227, 350
Macaroni	do .. 57, 060	14, 244
Dried and preserved fruits	..	352, 828
Flour	kilograms.. 116, 732	23, 912
Vegetables, dried and preserved	..	124, 403
Lard	kilograms.. 173, 666	54, 955
Honey	do .. 7, 663	1, 108
Dried fish	..	646, 969
Cheese	kilograms.. 1, 043, 170	609, 236
Tea	do .. 495, 759	495, 759
Wheat	do .. 100	4
Yerba:		
Paraguayan	6, 314, 887	876, 865
Brazilian	10, 326, 951	1, 354, 041
Total		15, 380, 557
<i>Liquors, &c.</i>		
Mineral waters, bottles	dozens.. 12, 913	12, 988
Beer	liters.. 91, 249	15, 394
Beer, bottles	dozens.. 349, 547	810, 323
Brandy, bottles	do .. 91, 067	359, 211
Gin	liters.. 3, 765, 760	525, 222
Gin, bottles	dozens.. 86	158
Other liquors	liters.. 5, 923, 584	546, 562
Other liquors, bottles	dozens.. 211, 901	922, 672
Liqueurs	..	101
Wine:		
French, bottles	dozens.. 8, 558	34, 292
Champagne, bottles	do .. 4, 942	41, 092
Sherry, bottles	do .. 2, 076	11, 296
Port, bottles	do .. 14, 683	87, 753
Other kinds, bottles	do .. 28, 642	112, 897
In casks	liters.. 80, 699, 077	7, 972, 486
Vinegar	do .. 221, 508	13, 968
Total		11, 466, 415
<i>Tobacco.</i>		
Cigars:		
Havana	kilograms.. 13, 867	87, 243
Other kinds	do .. 142, 765	166, 557
Tobacco in the leaf	do .. 2, 372, 308	479, 848
Tobacco, cut	do .. 904, 094	365, 292
Snuff	do .. 18, 728	15, 164
Total		1, 114, 104
<i>Woven goods.</i>		
Oil-cloths	meters.. 2, 115	165
Matting	do .. 124, 152	31, 700
Shag	meters.. 325, 115	267, 247
Pack-cloth	kilograms.. 6, 222, 809	1, 221, 863
Pack-thread	do .. 1, 483, 909	1, 203, 801
Felt	meters.. 89, 839	30, 833
Sail-cloth	do .. 337, 838	193, 248
Cassimeres	do .. 1, 066, 833	1, 379, 840
Impermeable cloth	do .. 93, 969	45, 065
Duck	kilograms.. 801, 123	429, 028
Cottons	do .. 4, 362, 883	3, 396, 961
Do	meters.. 10, 582, 562	1, 091, 499
Hemp goods	kilograms.. 4, 387	1, 578
Do	meters.. 4, 924	1, 003
Linen goods	kilograms.. 12, 090	5, 174
Linen goods	meters.. 692, 009	146, 460
Woolen goods	kilograms.. 80, 001	258, 847
Woolen goods	meters.. 1, 711, 706	713, 574
Mixed goods	kilograms.. 74, 803	559, 324
Mixed goods	meters.. 4, 930, 830	1, 292, 058

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
<i>Woven goods—Continued.</i>		
Silk goods..... kilograms..	16,905	\$299,476
Silk goods..... meters..	118,989	36,537
Other woven goods..... do..	7,838	5,888
Silk velvets..... do..	64,954	80,046
Cotton goods made up, not otherwise specified.....		776,003
Hempen goods made up, not otherwise specified.....		4,968
Linen goods made up, not otherwise specified.....		41,595
Woolen goods made up, not otherwise specified.....		339,806
Mixed goods made up, not otherwise specified.....		606,253
Silk goods made up, not otherwise specified.....		360,622
Other goods made up, not otherwise specified.....		1,895
Chintz..... kilograms..	1,884,864	1,970,686
Total		16,793,043
<i>Clothing, &c.</i>		
Women's dresses..... dozens..	4,663	27,790
Shirts..... do..	26,035	214,475
Undershirts..... do..	74,312	265,051
Drawers..... do..	6,844	39,190
Cuffs and collars..... do..	16,284	27,370
Stockings..... do..	599,029	644,154
Pocket handkerchiefs..... do..	447,607	332,811
Tewels..... do..	29,560	68,560
Men's clothing (suits).....		612,710
Umbrellas and parasols.....		81,325
Hats and caps.....		501,400
Total		2,814,836
<i>Drugs and chemicals.</i>		
Sulphuric acid..... kilograms..	585,749	33,891
White lead..... do..	6,820	1,524
Alcohol..... liters..	3,540,326	511,092
Spirits of turpentine..... do..	286,980	46,472
Tar..... kilograms..	180,762	12,615
Varnish..... liters..	102,848	62,901
Blacking.....		13,298
Fire crackers.....		77,779
Oils.....		60,642
Acids.....		21,605
Essences.....		27,842
Crude materials.....		238,448
Special salts.....		153,922
Other chemical products.....		285,692
Patent medicines.....		531,683
Perfumery.....		254,812
Paints.....		322,557
Powders..... kilograms..	51,497	33,263
Animal black..... do..	1,082,863	57,195
Soda..... do..	79,735	4,735
Printing ink..... do..	27,086	6,191
Total		2,758,159
<i>Lumber and woodenware.</i>		
Pine lumber..... thousand..	8,212,334	3,513,531
Walnut lumber..... do..	119,078	45,487
Other lumber.....		244,733
Trunks.....		3,126
Carts and carriages..... number..	211	55,048
Staves and casks.....		7,823
Musical instruments.....		67,150
Furniture in general.....		410,348
Pianos..... number..	1,370	259,216
Canes.....		15,457
Other articles.....		242,037
Total		4,863,956
<i>Paper, &c.</i>		
Writing paper..... kilograms..	674,089	133,871
Printing paper..... do..	1,975,603	500,821
Draughting paper..... do..	52,148	17,369

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
<i>Paper, &c.—Continued.</i>		
Wall-paper..... kilograms..	186,734	\$61,902
Wrapping-paper..... do.	1,064,935	281,967
Cover-paper..... do.	305	122
Cigarette-paper..... do.	221,486	139,611
Blotting-paper..... do.	7,814	3,080
Sandpaper..... do.	4,200	10,563
Albums.....		9,946
Playing cards..... gross..	6,116	62,872
Pasteboard..... kilograms..	250,674	27,057
Papier maché.....		136,351
Other manufactures of paper.....		89,159
Blank books.....		72,198
Printed books.....		300,765
Commercial books.....		1,431
Music.....		7,539
Other printed matter.....		2,720
Polygraphic matter.....		16,872
Total.....		1,876,216
<i>Leather, &c.</i>		
Boots and shoes.....		495,048
Trunks and valises.....		10,523
Saddles.....		23,804
Leather and kid gloves.....		42,221
Harness.....		48,324
Other manufactures of leather.....		131,923
Skins of various kinds.....		31,986
Leather of various kinds.....		549,910
Total.....		1,333,739
<i>Iron and its manufactures.</i>		
Wire for fencing..... kilograms..	22,323,080	1,584,512
Fire-arms.....		213,758
Cutlery.....		269,572
Iron in bars..... kilograms..	34,761,185	2,153,725
Needles..... thousands..	28,152	18,141
Wire..... kilograms..	2,161,706	209,372
Kitchen utensils.....		512,984
Nails..... kilograms..	1,636,526	165,547
Chains.....		58,182
Iron safes..... number..	2,415	65,708
Iron pipes..... do.		153,820
Iron hoops..... kilograms..	2,696,204	137,053
Iron ornaments.....		1,042,621
Tools.....		412,346
Iron furniture.....		39,100
Iron joists and columns.....		218,725
Plows..... number..	8,478	76,719
Reaping-machines..... do.	538	77,977
Thrashing-machines..... do.	76	75,841
Other machines.....		174,017
Shovels, spades, and hoes.....		92,755
Pumps.....		14,435
Sewing-machines..... number..	14,809	275,352
Lithographic and printing presses..... do.	894	45,815
Engines and motors.....		905,079
Other manufactures of iron.....		193,642
Total.....		9,186,802
<i>Metals and other manufactures.</i>		
Jewelry.....		671,019
Quicksilver.....		147
Copper and brass..... kilograms..	60,040	28,365
Copper and brass, manufactured.....		72,125
Tin composition..... kilograms..	64,878	24,545
Tin, manufactured.....		7,234
Musical instruments.....		10,111
Tin in sheets..... kilograms..	975,483	96,294
Tin, manufactured.....		24,040
Metallic belting.....		234,736
Lead..... kilograms..	573,391	53,667
Watches..... number..	22,469	189,911
Clocks..... do.	17,037	35,062

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
<i>Metals and other manufactures—Continued.</i>		
Weights and scales.....do.....	3,350	\$33,558
Printing types.....kilograms..	65,824	35,435
Zinc.....do.....	983,430	107,909
Zinc, manufactured.....		2,461
Total.....		1,626,608
<i>Glass and ceramic products.</i>		
Tiles.....thousands..	143,478	43,680
Glassware.....		318,840
Lamps.....		239,162
Mirrors.....		82,362
Crockery ware.....		272,179
Porcelain ware.....		141,861
Tile roofing.....thousands..	4,860	174,945
Earthen jars.....		32,499
Plate-glass.....thousand..	272,904	139,746
Total.....		1,445,274
<i>Mineral and vegetable products.</i>		
Linseed oil.....kilograms..	386,431	71,487
Indigo.....do.....	2,377	5,995
Sulphur.....do.....	16,456	2,808
Lime.....do.....	941,302	6,378
Corks.....do.....	156,279	54,392
Hops.....do.....	14,070	14,304
Rock salt.....do.....	50,075,707	307,733
Marble.....		131,379
Mill-stones.....		7,700
Precious stones, unset.....		124,077
Lithographic stones.....kilograms..	5,855	551
Grindstones.....		8,702
Slate for roofing.....thousands..	52,166	20,877
Building stone.....		64,151
Hydraulic cement.....kilograms..	12,979,366	293,320
Plaster of Paris.....do.....	130,706	2,368
Total.....		1,116,213
<i>Combustibles, &c.</i>		
Candles.....kilograms..	1,108,520	323,318
Stone coal.....do.....	117,919,927	1,179,191
Coke.....do.....	721,646	12,258
Wax matches.....do.....	196,498	168,234
Phosphorus.....do.....	52,751	18,856
Kerosene.....do.....	10,340,590	1,002,226
Total.....		2,704,083
<i>Various manufactures.</i>		
Fancy articles.....		1,277,653
Buttons.....gross..	342,081	115,310
Brushes of all kinds.....		57,163
Gilt lace.....		6,920
Ribbons.....		238,053
Laces and edgings.....		179,543
Manufactures of gutta-percha.....		1,029
Hemp thread.....kilograms..	85,747	27,067
Sewing-thread.....		350,158
Other thread.....		171,520
Cordage.....		407,178
Toys.....		156,073
Works of art.....		34,697
Straw goods.....		24,082
Trimmings.....		382,135
Wickings.....kilograms..	77,794	48,823
Rope.....		94,215
Hempen soles for alpargatas.....dozens..	243,063	250,491
Pens and penholders.....		6,744
Ink.....		18,484
Pencils.....		16,913
Other writing and office materials.....		146,678
Various unenumerated articles.....		1,183,251
Total.....		5,194,180
Total importations subject to duty.....		79,674,185

IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Live animals :		
Asses.....number..	48	\$3, 656
Horses.....do.....	885	69, 151
Hogs.....do.....	198	1, 793
Sheep.....do.....	24, 698	145, 721
Mules.....do.....	80	840
Horned cattle.....do.....	3, 544	150, 812
Stone coal.....kilograms..	20, 574, 617	205, 746
Skins.....	7, 026	4, 822
Specifics for sheep-scab.....		136, 614
Fresh fruit.....		32, 313
Scientific instruments.....		1, 782
Materials for water-works.....		22, 901
Materials for railways.....		9, 062, 238
Materials for gas-works.....		10, 818
Materials for mining.....		9, 489
Materials for port works, Buenos Ayres.....		15, 408
Materials for port works, Rosario.....		27, 432
Materials for sewerage.....		900, 759
Materials for telegraphs.....		28, 020
Materials for telephones.....		21, 013
Materials for tramways.....		151, 677
Machinery for sugar-mills.....		373, 754
Steam engines and motors.....		42, 560
Church ornaments, &c.....		24, 921
Gold for coinage.....kilograms..	2, 718, 785	1, 869, 984
Fresh fish.....		320
Stone for streets, &c.....		394, 116
Silver in bars.....kilograms..	140	5, 285
Silver coined.....		118, 157
Live plants.....		8, 675
Various unenumerated articles.....		126, 813
Total.....		13, 967, 590

EXPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Animal oils.....kilograms..	551, 957	\$82, 576
Stag-horns.....do.....	851, 911	118, 795
Sheep-horns.....do.....	134, 189	684
Hair.....do.....	1, 732, 875	867, 487
Bones and bone-ash.....do.....	28, 255, 486	621, 619
Goat-skins.....do.....	612, 387	379, 680
Kid-skins.....do.....	318, 683	637, 366
Carpincho-skins.....do.....	35, 143	17, 572
Sheep-skins.....do.....	24, 938, 623	5, 484, 952
Nutria-skins.....do.....	407, 549	244, 405
Various-skins.....		118, 115
Ox and cow hides :		
Dry.....number..	1, 706, 905	5, 894, 306
Salted.....do.....	642, 804	2, 923, 602
Horse hides :		
Dry.....number..	72, 325	134, 762
Salted.....do.....	209, 126	413, 963
Hide-cuttings.....kilograms..	1, 201, 987	84, 139
Wool, unwashed.....do.....	114, 344, 648	32, 005, 819
Ostrich-feathers.....do.....	30, 764	53, 838
Grease and tallow.....do.....	14, 331, 758	2, 149, 832
Other articles unenumerated.....		1, 438
Total.....		52, 234, 950

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY.

Live animals :		
Asses.....number..	8, 916	\$17, 832
Horses.....do.....	3, 237	34, 280
Hogs.....do.....	24	489
Sheep.....do.....	50, 003	70, 272
Mules.....do.....	6, 400	100, 930
Horned cattle.....do.....	78, 455	1, 810, 833
Bran.....kilograms..	3, 226, 762	58, 948
Peas.....do.....	400, 464	12, 315
Canary seed.....do.....	78, 956	4, 737

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Vegetable black.....do.....	71,669	\$71,669
Jerked beef.....do.....	18,869,993	2,456,997
Frozen sheep carcasses.....number.....	33,159	33,159
Barley.....kilograms.....	362,558	7,251
Copper, in bars.....do.....	173,230	6,372
Wooden sleepers.....number.....	12,741	38,223
Wooden posts.....do.....	44,103	5,733
Extract of meat.....kilograms.....	27,892	55,784
Fruit.....		13,977
Guano.....kilograms.....	524,301	14,363
Wheat.....do.....	3,734,389	261,406
Old iron.....do.....	191,000	3,820
Preserved tongues.....do.....	140,290	28,059
Linseed.....do.....	33,991,690	1,699,582
Woods and timber.....		214,167
Indian corn.....kilograms.....	113,710,088	2,274,201
Peanuts.....do.....	1,992,655	79,705
Nandubay pickets.....number.....	202,606	60,781
Silver metal and ore.....kilograms.....	279,950	549,400
Copper ore.....do.....	71,439	12,838
Lead ore.....do.....	167,403	16,251
Honey.....do.....	107,740	12,929
Animal black.....do.....	217,118	8,685
Potatoes.....do.....	310,339	12,414
Baled hay.....do.....	11,846,071	142,153
Goat-skins.....do.....	2,401	144
Empty barrels.....number.....	472	472
Nandubay posts.....do.....	165,257	81,877
Silver, in bars.....do.....	10,135,830	374,995
Lead ingots.....do.....	17,180	1,374
Dried blood.....do.....	666,771	20,003
Alfalfa seed.....do.....	208,232	8,329
Turnip seed.....do.....	135,409	5,416
Wheat.....do.....	108,499,228	4,329,970
Other articles of native production.....		476,413
Other articles previously imported.....		232,338
Total.....		15,721,886

UNPRODUCTIVE AND REPRODUCTIVE IMPORTS.

For the purposes of comparison, it may be of interest to subjoin the following tables, in which all imported articles of unproductive consumption for the last three years are separated from those which are used in reproductive industries:

UNPRODUCTIVE IMPORTS.

Class.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Unfabricated articles.....	\$11,090,432	\$16,964,788	\$6,454,159
Fabricated articles.....	36,671,553	44,208,467	26,218,602
Total.....	47,761,985	61,173,255	32,672,761

INDUSTRIAL IMPORTS.

Raw materials.....	\$6,616,350	\$10,010,953	\$57,346,053
Machinery.....	5,738,385	6,959,945	2,640,135
Fuel, &c.....	1,129,325	1,391,575	1,397,195
Total.....	13,484,060	18,362,473	61,383,383

From these figures it will be seen that however much the imports have been allowed to exceed the exports, there is a very perceptible diminution during the last three years in the value of imports for un-

productive consumption, whilst those of raw materials, machinery, &c., employed in the development of the industries, which showed a gratifying increase in 1883, now amount to two-thirds of the entire importations. To be more exact, the tables show that articles of unproductive consumption, which in 1882 amounted to 77.8 per cent. of the total imports, amounted in 1884 to only 34.8 per cent.; while those used in the planting and extending of manufactures, which in 1882 amounted to only 22.2 per cent. of the total imports, amounted in 1884 to 65.2 per cent. No better proof than this could be offered that the Argentine Republic is making very rapid progress in the productive industries. So late as 1878 the importations of raw material and machinery only amounted to 10 per cent. of the total importations.

THE TENDENCY TO OVERTRADING.

The misfortune, however, of the Argentine Republic is that while so much is being achieved in the development of the industries, manufactures, and railway system of the country, the tendency to overtrading, which I have so often had occasion to refer to, still obtrudes itself to the embarrassment of the financial condition. Compared with the total imports, the per cent. of articles of unproductive consumption shows no small decrease, but in the actual amounts of such imports the figures do not give much encouragement. The following table more exactly separates and classifies the various articles imported into the Argentine Republic during the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, and shows the amounts of the different classes of goods which seek a market here:

Importations.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Food of all kinds	\$3, 911, 150	\$4, 615, 611	\$5, 571, 406
Liquors, wines, and beer	6, 905, 886	9, 316, 813	11, 439, 358
Cigars and tobacco	978, 500	1, 233, 201	1, 114, 104
Sugar, coffee, tea, yerba maté, &c.	6, 555, 357	7, 341, 944	9, 743, 413
Cotton, woolen, and silk goods	14, 000, 148	16, 482, 638	16, 836, 772
Boots, shoes, hats, caps, and clothing	3, 047, 678	3, 087, 224	3, 228, 559
Furniture, china and stone ware, glass, saddlery, &c.	5, 330, 832	5, 185, 006	7, 901, 407
Fuel and illuminating oils	2, 136, 780	1, 143, 065	2, 909, 839
Articles for industrial purposes, construction, &c.	18, 378, 713	32, 030, 216	35, 311, 283
Total	61, 245, 044	80, 435, 718	94, 056, 141

Now, comparing the figures above of the years 1882 and 1884 with the total amounts of the imports of those years, and it will be seen that the imports of food amounted to 6.4 per cent. of the imports of 1882 and 5.9 per cent. of those of 1884; that the liquors amounted to 11.2 per cent. in 1882 and 12.1 per cent. in 1884; that cigars and tobacco amounted to 1.5 per cent. in 1882 and 1.2 per cent. in 1884; that sugar, coffee, tea, &c., amounted to 12.6 per cent. in 1882 and to 10.3 per cent. in 1884; that the woolen, cotton, and silk goods amounted to 22.8 per cent. in 1882 and to 17.9 per cent. in 1884; that boots, shoes, hats, caps, and ready-made clothing amounted to 4.9 per cent. in 1882 and to 3.4 per cent. in 1884; that furniture, glass and china ware, saddlery, stationery, &c., amounted to 8.7 per cent. in 1882 and to 8.5 per cent. in 1884; that articles for fuel and light amounted to 3.5 per cent. in 1882 and to 3.1 per cent. in 1884; and that articles used for industrial purposes, for establishing manufactures, constructions, &c., amounted to 30.4 per cent. in 1882, and to 37.6 per cent. in 1884. While the relative positions of these various articles of import have not greatly changed during the last three

years, yet, if we look at the custom-house figures for 1882 and 1884, we will find that there has been an actual increase of \$1,560,256 in the imports of food; of \$4,533,472 in alcoholic liquors and wines; of \$3,188,056 in sugar, coffee, and tea; of \$2,836,627 in cotton, woolen, and silk goods; of \$180,881 in hats, caps, shoe-leather, &c.; of \$2,570,575 in furniture, glass and china ware, saddlery, &c.; total increase, \$14,869,867 in these articles of consumption, while the total increase in prime materials, for industrial purposes and manufactures, was \$16,932,570. While the latter figures represent the actual material progress of this country, the former can only be put down to excessive and continuous overtrading.

INCREASED MOVEMENT IN EXPORTS.

In regard to the exports of the country, as has been seen, while last year they showed a small decrease, the year 1884 shows quite an increased movement in leading articles. The following is an analysis of the exports, arranged into five distinct groups, for the years 1882, 1883, and 1884:

Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Pastoral products	\$50,780,577	\$52,265,309	\$54,514,522
Agricultural products	4,383,057	4,712,702	9,209,746
Mineral products	587,544	602,400	1,024,230
Forest products	233,961	265,722	472,250
Industrial products	3,972,998	3,049,516	2,572,458
Total	59,958,137	60,895,649	67,793,206
Re-exports	430,801	312,127	236,630
Total exports	60,388,938	61,207,776	68,029,836

It will be seen from this table that the pastoral products in 1884 stood for 80.3 per cent. of the exports of 1884, against 85.3 per cent. in 1883, and 84.1 per cent. in 1882, and that agricultural products stood for 13.5 per cent. in 1884, against 7.8 per cent. in 1883 and 7.6 per cent. in 1882. The relative positions of other articles of export show but little change.

I may add that in 1884 wool stood for 47 per cent. of the total exports; hides for 13 per cent.; sheep skins for 8.1 per cent. The progress which the agricultural development of the country exhibits is entitled to attention.

COMMERCE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC WITH EACH COUNTRY.

I have thus taken a general view of the imports and exports of the Argentine Republic for the year 1884. Deeming, however, that it would add to the value and interest of this report, and at the same time assist our merchants to a more satisfactory knowledge of the field which they are striving to cultivate, I now proceed to a closer inspection of the classes of merchandise and manufactures which go to make up the trade of the more important countries having commercial relations with the River Plate. I take them in the order in which they are placed on the books of the statistical office.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Until within the last few years Germany stood low down in the list of countries trading with the Argentine Republic. Recently, however, she has been making a very perceptible movement for a larger share of the

trade, and with very decided success. This will be seen from the fact that in 1875 the total imports from Germany amounted to only \$2,251,887, and in 1884 it had increased to \$8,868,930, and from the further fact that in 1875 the total exports to Germany only amounted to \$1,268,304, and that in 1884 they had increased to \$6,813,713, the total trade in the ten years increasing from \$3,520,195 to \$15,682,643. She had but 3 per cent. of the trade of 1875, and 10 per cent. of the trade of 1884.

The bulk of the imports from Germany for 1884 consisted of, comestibles and groceries, \$1,462,570; liquors and beer, \$871,192; woven goods, mostly woollens and cottons, \$2,881,929; ready-made clothing and other wearing apparel, \$336,949; drugs and medicines, \$522,121; furniture, pianos, musical and scientific instruments, &c., \$324,769; printing and other varieties of paper, \$286,442; iron and iron manufactures, \$737,202; glassware, porcelains, lamps, stoneware, &c., \$306,506; buttons, ribbons, thread, toys, fancy articles, &c., \$600,843.

The principal exports were: wool, \$4,878,901; sheep-skins, \$248,904; ox hides, \$227,843; horse hides, \$348,673; grease, \$64,046; maize or corn, \$319,891; wheat, \$251,990; minerals and ores, \$264,757.

What strengthens greatly the commercial position of Germany in the River Plate, is the fact that within the last few years a number of very strong mercantile establishments have grown up in this city in the hands of gentlemen educated in the language of the country, who not only thoroughly understood the trade, but who take a national pride in pushing German goods to the exclusion, when it is possible, of those of other countries. The prospects are that the trade with Germany will exhibit still greater development.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH BELGIUM.

Formerly Belgium was the great receptacle of the wools of the River Plate, the auction sales at Antwerp distributing the product to the different countries of the continent. Within the last few years, however, France has been offering a very decided competition, and now the port of Dunkerque quite divides the wool clip with Antwerp. In 1875 the value of the exports to Belgium was \$16,013,551; in 1884 it had receded, in spite of the increase of the wool product of this country, to \$14,879,945. The exports of 1884 consisted of, wool, \$9,248,118; sheep-skins, \$722,354; salted hides, \$1,080,209; hair, \$303,049; grease and tallow, \$233,540; jerked beef, \$177,240; precious woods, \$277,740; corn, \$435,604; wheat, \$1,667,239. The wool purchases are mostly made by experts, who are sent out here from Antwerp during the season, and who buy in most cases from first hands.

If the exports, however, to Belgium have somewhat slackened, the imports from that country show an increase which quite corresponds to that of Germany. In 1875 the total import trade from Belgium amounted only to \$1,882,847; in 1884 it had increased to \$7,249,787. It consisted, in great part, of refined sugars, \$776,667; of gin and wines, \$292,722; of woven goods, \$679,333; of ready-made clothing and under wear, hats and caps, \$209,180; of printing paper, \$216,750; of boots, shoes, and leather, \$269,268; of hardware, tools, and implements, \$1,165,538; jewelry, watches, &c., \$217,680; stearine candles, \$163,476; fancy articles and confections, \$740,879; glassware and crockery, &c., \$296,768; railway materials, \$1,601,486; sugar-mill machinery, \$235,354.

The total trade, which in 1875 was \$17,013,951, was in 1884 \$22,129,734, thus placing Belgium as third in the category.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH BOLIVIA.

The direct trade between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia has shown very little change during the last ten years. As the entire commerce is by land, the journey over the mountains by mule-back has had a tendency to limit and repress the trade. The imports from Bolivia amounted to \$131,266 in 1875 and to \$167,009 in 1884; the exports to Bolivia in 1875 were \$379,542, and to \$212,744 in 1884; total commerce in 1875, \$510,808; in 1884, \$379,843.

The imports in 1884 consisted of coca, \$48,585; silver coined and in bars, \$118,514. The exports consisted of live cattle, mostly asses, mules, cows, and sheep, \$136,305; of goods, wares, and merchandise, \$76,208.

During the war, however, between Bolivia and Chili, the former country being deprived of maritime ports had to depend for necessary supplies and for an outlet for its products on the transit route through the Argentine Republic, and since then that trade has not only continued but increased, until now it reaches no inconsiderable proportions. In 1884 this transit trade amounted to \$7,583,793, of which \$6,371,903 was merchandise coming from Bolivia, and \$1,211,890 was merchandise going to that country. The merchandise from Bolivia through the Argentine Republic, consisted of metallic bismuth, \$265,906; borax, \$16,829; tin, \$43,106; silver ore, \$764,003; silver, \$5,272,922; argentiferous lead, \$6,386; quinine, \$1,487; gold dust, \$1,222. The merchandise to Bolivia through the Argentine Republic consisted principally of groceries, \$21,473; liquors, \$21,678; woven goods, \$605,148; ready-made clothing, \$149,803; drugs, oils, and medicines, \$32,466; hardware, \$102,285; jewelry, watches, &c., \$65,018; fancy articles, buttons, thread, ribbons, &c., \$130,605. Of course, all these articles are foreign importations, but there is no way of determining from what countries they came. I may add that in 1881 this transit trade amounted to \$4,956,057; in 1882 to \$11,312,192; in 1883, to \$8,193,791. I would suggest that this trade may be worth studying by our merchants.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

There is but little worthy of note in the trade between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. It exhibits to-day about the same features that it did ten years ago. In 1875 it amounted to \$3,898,786; in 1884 it amounted to \$3,795,301, of which \$2,332,956 were imports and \$1,462,345 were exports. The imports in 1884 consisted principally of coffee, \$504,874; sugar, \$387,403; precious stones, \$63,296; farina, \$112,546; tobacco, \$134,335; Brazilian yerba or tea, \$786,340. The exports to Brazil were in part, jerked beef, \$803,544; flour, \$192,163; corn, \$70,845; baled hay, \$125,011; wheat, \$66,010; live cattle, \$33,536; bran, \$52,919; posts and sleepers, \$25,400.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH CHILI.

In former years there was considerable commercial intercourse between Chili and the Argentine Republic, the latter country in its earlier history being in no small degree dependent upon the former for a large proportion of its breadstuffs. As, however, the Argentine Republic now produces much more wheat than it is able to consume, the flour of Chili has to seek other countries for a market, thus reducing the aggregate trade to the River Plate. In 1875 the imports from Chili to the Argen-

tine Republic amounted to \$1,744,923; in 1884 they amounted to only \$12,233. In 1875 the exports from here to Chili reached to \$3,649,016; in 1884 they were only \$2,081,923, consisting, principally, of grease and tallow, \$182,237, and cattle on the hoof, \$1,771,424, driven across the Andes for the markets of Santiago and Valparaiso.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH SPAIN.

In the days of the Spanish viceroys, by royal decree, everything shipped to or from the River Plate had to be in Spanish bottoms, the imports in all cases coming from and the exports going to Spanish ports. Since the separation, however, from the mother country, the commercial relations of the two nations instead of increasing, as have those of the United States and England, have very considerably weakened. There is still some interchange of products; but during the last ten years there has been but little increase in the aggregate amount of the trade. In 1875 the total trade amounted to \$5,270,537; in 1884 it was \$6,219,468, of which \$4,701,790 were imports, and \$1,517,678 were exports. The chief imports from Spain, in 1884, were olive oil, \$280,823; Spanish wines, \$3,097,472; coarse salt, \$220,293; salt fish, \$107,416; cigars and tobacco, \$115,353. The exports consisted principally of ox and horse hides and sheep-skins, \$992,325; grease and tallow, \$224,575; jerked beef, \$245,736; wheat and corn, \$31,715.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The social and commercial relations of the Argentine Republic with France have come to be more intimate than with any other nation, not even excepting England. For many years the latter country occupied the first place in the category; but France now stands at the front, her trade with the Argentine Republic representing 24.2 per cent. of the whole amount. The fact is susceptible of explanation. As the French are now acknowledged to furnish the fashions to the Argentine people, of course, in great part they also furnish whatever enters into the fashion account. France greatly profits by the circumstance that a large proportion of the dry-goods merchants of Buenos Ayres are French; that the *modistas* are French; that the shoe shops are French; that the hat shops are French; that the furnishing shops are French; since orders in all these lines of goods are sent directly to Paris. Added to this, the Argentines drink French wines and brandies, and eat French preparations of food, preserves, and confectionery; while the ten thousand different articles of fancy, vertu, and arts, which the French know so well how to make attractive, have no difficulty in finding a sale here, and adding to the big bill of imports. But the French trade within the last few years has taken a wider range, and now French experts make annual visits to the River Plate to buy up the wool clip, the quantities of that staple which go forward to Dunkerque every year increasing in amount. Last year the total amount of wool shipped from the Argentine Republic was 114,344,648 kilograms, of which 55,501,556 kilograms, or about one-half, went to France, the balance, 58,843,092 kilograms, going to other destinations. The official figures show the wonderful growth of the trade between the Argentine Republic and France. In 1875 the total trade amounted to \$22,268,196; in 1884 it had increased to \$39,303,961, of which \$16,785,590 were imports and \$22,518,371 were exports, the exports alone now more than equaling the total trade ten years ago.

The imports from France for 1884 make an interesting exhibit, con-

sisting, in part, of comestibles and preparations of food, \$3,674,899; of wines and brandies, \$4,863,243; cigars and tobacco, \$212,721; woven goods, \$2,114,188; clothing and underwear, \$654,595; medicines and medical preparations, \$585,094; furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, &c., \$444,375; paper of all kinds, books, &c., and stationery, \$359,799; boots and shoes and leather, \$418,143; iron ware and utensils, \$976,375; jewelry, watches, clocks, &c., \$431,015; glassware, china-ware, porcelain, tiles, &c., \$545,434; various vegetable products, \$100,905; fancy articles, objects of art, ribbons, feathers, artificial flowers, &c., \$1,095,566; railway materials, \$226,582: steam engines, sugar mills, \$76,632.

The exports for 1885 were, principally, wool, \$15,540,411; sheepskins, \$3,643,591; ox hides, \$824,571; grease and tallow, \$191,090; goat-skins, \$290,356; hair, \$121,175; linseed, \$500,690; corn, \$706,131; peanuts, \$64,156; wheat, \$240,329; minerals and ores, \$58,854.

The condition of the trade between France and the Argentine Republic could hardly be more satisfactory, so far as the reciprocal interchange of products is concerned, and what tends to strengthen the commercial ties between the two countries are the extremely intimate social relations which exist between the French and Argentine people.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH ITALY.

On account of the steady emigration from Italy, which for the last twenty years has been seeking new homes in the Argentine Republic, and the very large number of Italians who now occupy all the available avenues of business in this country, it would naturally be supposed that the commercial relations between the two nations would exhibit a corresponding increase. But such is not the case. The Italians as a general thing who come to the River Plate are not in commercial pursuits. They are mechanics, artisans, navigators, farmers, handicraftsmen, and day laborers, whose occupations are principally confined to the internal development of the country. There are a few large Italian commercial houses here, and an Italian bank, which does a large exchange business; but the foreign commerce with Italy for the last ten years shows but little change or increase. In 1875 it amounted to \$4,673,238, and in 1884 it was \$5,801,128, of which \$3,996,644 were imports and \$1,804,484 were exports. The principal imports from Italy in 1884 were, olive oil, \$537,005; rice, \$349,961; condiments and spices, \$112,550; cheese, \$182,906; wines and liquors, \$243,298; woven goods, \$545,354; paper of all kinds, \$292,053; jewelry, 112,175; marble, \$107,834; wax matches, \$115,128, and a large number of fancy and other articles which make up the balance of the imports. The exports were, wool, \$537,809; sheepskins, \$186,753; dry ox hides, \$692,405; hair, \$36,308; grease and tallow, \$92,905; wheat, \$91,209, &c.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH HOLLAND.

There is nothing of interest in the trade of the Argentine Republic with Holland. It exhibits no change within the last ten years. It amounted to \$1,035,820 in 1875, and to \$1,106,739 in 1885; of which \$1,103,191 were imports, consisting of refined sugar, \$610,759; cheese, \$43,726; gin, &c., \$347,046; tobacco, \$77,253; stearine candles, \$20,000, &c.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH PARAGUAY.

The trade relations of the Argentine Republic with Paraguay are exceedingly intimate, though from the limited commercial wants and resources of the latter country the amount of the trade is quite small.

As Paraguay has no outlet to the sea except by the Parana River, Buenos Ayres is the principal entrepot from which all imports for Paraguay are transshipped and to which all Paraguayan products are primarily dispatched. A portion of these also go to Montevideo. The trade shows but little change during the last ten years. In 1875 it amounted to \$1,561,216, in 1884 \$1,507,993, of which \$1,414,044 were imports and \$93,949 exports. Besides this direct trade, however, between the two countries, there is considerable transit trade through the port of Buenos Ayres. The direct imports from Paraguay in 1884 consisted principally of Paraguayan tea or *maté*, \$748,616; tobacco, \$106,752; Paraguayan rum or *caña*, \$9,687; leather, \$179,133; oranges, \$19,925; railway ties, \$200,991; precious woods, \$54,621. The exports consist almost entirely of flour, \$56,553; and other provisions, \$5,520.

The transit trade amounted in 1884 to \$709,727, nearly the entire amount being for merchandise from foreign ports which passed from here up the river to Asuncion, consisting in great part of groceries, sugar, starch, &c., \$33,904; brandies, wines, and other liquors, \$47,831; woven goods, \$429,131; ready-made clothing, \$56,634; drugs and medicines, \$22,365; ironware, \$24,803; candles and kerosene, \$8,768; boots and shoes, \$16,731; and various fancy articles, \$43,039.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.

The trade of the Argentine Republic with Portugal has not and has never had the least significance. It consisted in 1884 in great part of the imports of port wines, &c., \$35,191, and the export of grease and tallow and a little corn, \$49,873.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH URUGUAY.

The commerce between the Argentine Republic and Uruguay could not be more intimate. Facing each other on opposite sides of the river, there are two lines of daily steamers, which ply between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, while another line proceeds up the Uruguay now as far as Salto, touching at all intermediate ports on either side. A considerable number of the foreign commercial houses of this city likewise have branch houses in Montevideo, and it is quite customary for them to transship articles from one port to the other to meet the demands of the market. Indeed, nearly the entire commerce between the two countries consists of these transshipments or of foreign cargoes which come to one or the other "to order." For these reasons it is hardly the proper thing to credit the \$5,214,821 imports of 1884 to Uruguay, but rather to England, France, and other countries; nor to give to that country the \$784,675 exports, since they were simply sent there to find transportation to Europe. A few articles of native produce brought down the Uruguay River from Salto and Paysandú may find a market in Buenos Ayres, but the bulk goes on to Montevideo.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

If in the total amount of trade with the Argentine Republic, France now holds the first place, yet in the imports Great Britain stands far ahead of all other countries, her share almost doubling that even of France. The supremacy in this respect which England occupies in the commerce of the Argentine Republic is not a matter of sudden or ephem-

eral growth, but has been the result of persistent effort, careful preparation, and thorough organization. These are seen in the regular lines of steamships by which she makes intercommunication easy, quick, and safe; in the numerous branches of home houses which she has established in this country, and in the banking facilities she has secured by the opening of banking houses in the River Plate. The English import trade has been steadily growing since 1855, when the total amount did not reach \$2,000,000. Twenty years after, in 1875, the imports had increased to \$15,871,654, and in 1884 they had increased to \$30,727,694. The exports to England, however, exhibit no such figures. In 1865 they were \$2,500,000; in 1875 they were \$7,873,017, and in 1884 they were \$7,211,437.

The most important items in the importations from England are those of the textile fabrics, as the following figures from the returns of 1884 will show :

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton goods	\$2, 922, 295	Pack thread	\$902, 866
Woolen goods	1, 394, 529	Lona, or canvas cloth	253, 720
Silk goods	78, 074	Duck	181, 169
Manufactured articles of cotton	378, 389	Chintz goods	914, 645
Manufactured articles of silk	86, 849	Ready-made clothing and underwear	910, 597
Manufactured articles of wool and mixed	333, 799	Other unenumerated stuffs and fabrics	313, 263
Shag cloth	177, 102		
Pack cloth	577, 237	Total textile fabrics, &c.	9, 424, 534

The other importations consisted principally of comestibles and groceries, \$1,221,081; liquors, mostly English ales, \$219,738; tobacco and cigars, \$44,143; drugs, medicines, and medical preparations, \$640,943; furniture, \$111,341; paper of all kinds, \$371,313; leather, boots and shoes, \$274,726; iron ware, agricultural implements, steam engines, tools, &c., \$4,768,327; jewelry, watches, clocks, &c., \$533,057; glass and crockery ware, lamps, tiles, &c., \$414,769; hydraulic cement, roofing tiles, &c., \$272,239; stone-coal, &c., \$1,119,892; various manufactures, fancy articles, thread, ribbons, cordage, &c., \$1,690,464; live cattle for breeding (horses, bulls, and rams), \$286,107; railway materials, \$6,048,744; drainage pipes and materials, \$895,581; gold for coinage, \$1,869,984.

The exports were bones and bone ash, \$448,564; wool, \$546,844; sheepskins, \$418,180; ox and cow hides, \$600,332; grease and tallow, \$729,485; wheat, \$1,974,293; linseed, \$827,583; maize or corn, \$606,088; silver and silver ore, \$495,424, &c.

The commercial relations between the Argentine Republic and Great Britain, and especially the importing business, are greatly assisted by the fact that all the foreign financial affairs of the former are transacted in London, where the great proportion of the Argentine foreign debt is held; and in many cases where loans have been effected for the prosecution of public works, instead of directly remitting the money to Buenos Ayres, it is at once spent for materials, and these are forwarded instead. This will be seen in the amount of materials for railways, city sewerage, telegraphs, tramways, &c.; though, for that matter, the great proportion of the railway and tramway lines of the Argentine Republic are owned in England, and of course obtain their materials and supplies from that source, so far as they are able.

ARGENTINE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In spite of the difficulties under which it has to labor, it is gratifying to note that the trade of the United States with the Argentine Republic shows no inconsiderable increase, compared with the previous year, while the increase during the last ten years is even more marked.

The following are the figures since 1876:

Year.	Imports from the United States.	Exports from the United States.	Total.
1876	\$1,943,466	\$2,473,015	\$4,416,481
1877	2,324,301	2,496,007	4,820,389
1878	2,866,047	2,632,098	5,498,146
1879	3,921,379	3,917,676	7,839,055
1880	3,224,743	5,126,429	8,351,183
1881	4,268,110	4,055,714	8,323,824
1882	5,094,764	2,956,582	8,051,346
1883	4,935,054	3,510,574	8,443,628
1884	7,454,832	4,064,848	11,519,680

Showing that the trade is nearly three times greater than it was nine years ago, and, what is more encouraging, the imports of 1884 not only double the exports of that year, but are nearly four times greater than they were in 1876.

MISAPPREHENSION IN REGARD TO OUR FORMER TRADE.

I may be permitted to state that there seems to be considerable misapprehension and incorrect knowledge in regard to our commercial relations with the Argentine Republic in former years. I have observed that the newspapers of the United States, when speaking of our commerce with South America, are in the habit of referring to a time "when the United States enjoyed a large and profitable trade with the Argentine Republic," which was "lost during our civil war," and which "we should now strive to regain." Even the United States Commissioners who recently visited this country, if they are correctly reported,* speak of our "lost trade," and are suggesting ways and means of "recovering our commercial position with the Argentine Republic," at the same time deprecating the fact that "an American ship is seldom seen in these waters."

These assumptions are altogether incorrect. Our trade with the Argentine Republic is not very large when compared with the total commerce of the country, but certainly it is much larger than it ever was before.

* I take the following from a New York newspaper: "In the report of the South American Commission, prepared for Congress, on the visit to the Argentine Republic, they say: '*Thirty years ago our country enjoyed a large and prosperous commerce with the Plate Valley, but since the advent of steam communication and the effect of our civil war on our ocean marine, the flag of our nation is rarely seen in these waters, and the petty nations of the Old World are better known through their national ensign here than our own. In 1854, thirty years ago, our total imports into the Argentine Republic amounted to only \$761,725, and our total trade to \$2,905,696. In 1884 our imports were \$7,454,832, and our total trade \$11,519,680. In 1884 the number of arrivals in the Argentine Republic of vessels carrying "the flag of our nation" was 145. In 1854 the number of such arrivals was 28!*'"

The following are the figures since 1834 to 1860, the year before the commencement of our war:

Year.	Imports from the United States.	Exports from the United States.	Total.
1834	\$1,430,118	\$971,837	\$2,401,955
1844	503,066	1,750,698	2,253,704
1854	761,725	2,144,971	2,905,696
1860	1,003,500	4,070,033	5,073,533

Our imports into this country during all these years consisted almost exclusively of lumber, lard, tobacco, and a few other unimportant articles; while about 25 per cent. of the exports from the Argentine Republic were wool, the balance being hides, hair, &c. During the war the wool exports still further increased, but in 1864 our tariff on foreign wools was enacted, which put a stop to all shipments of wool from the River Plate, except carpet wools. In the intervening years to 1875 our trade remained in a languishing condition. Since then, however, it has exhibited more animation, showing a gradual increase in the imports from the United States up to the present time, which may be considered as a matter of encouragement to say the least.

DETAILED IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

As a matter of especial interest to our exporters and manufacturers, I transcribe from the official returns the following table of imports and exports for the last year. From its figures the whole story of our trade with the Argentine Republic for 1884 may be learned.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Starch.....kilograms..	343,112	\$49,448
Rice.....do.....	118,791	11,372
Corn-starch.....		226
Refined sugar.....kilograms..	7,799	1,482
Canned meats.....		5,274
Spices.....		6,005
Lard.....kilograms..	124,746	40,326
Salt fish.....		11,388
Cheese.....kilograms..	195	115
Tea.....do.....	263	263
Beer (bottled).....dozens..	6,917	22,105
High wines.....liters..	376,960	24,927
Liquors (bottles).....dozens..	191	679
Cigars.....kilograms..	109	903
Leaf tobacco.....do.....	496,695	89,668
Cut tobacco.....do.....	248,826	117,849
Canvas.....do.....	18,620	15,833
Casimeres.....meters..	15,440	16,122
Oil cloth.....do.....	1,375	716
Duck.....kilograms..	130,640	75,304
Cotton fabrics.....do.....	119,803	102,144
Do.....meters..	21,216	4,524
Linen fabrics.....kilograms..	9,200	3,680
Do.....meters..	9,216	2,173
Woolen fabrics.....kilograms..	6,895	21,500
Do.....meters..	22,097	3,135
Mixed fabrics.....kilograms..	709	3,196
Do.....meters..	22,038	5,204
Silk fabrics.....do.....	5,630	1,964
Other fabrics.....do.....	3,216	2,873
Cotton manufactured articles.....		7,512
Linen manufactured articles.....		5,124

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Wool manufactured articles		\$12, 594
Mixed manufactured articles		12, 108
Chintz goods	kilograms 68, 105	71, 510
Shirts	dozens 302	1, 850
Drawers	do 37	275
Collars and cuffs	do 112	575
Handkerchiefs	do 129	465
Sulphuric acid	kilograms 12, 918	875
Alcohol	liters 629, 544	97, 271
Turpentine	do 211, 680	34, 430
Rosin	kilograms 35, 748	2, 182
Varnish	liters 31, 207	16, 467
Blacking		4, 497
Fire-crackers		33, 575
Oils		13, 739
Acids		175
Essences		1, 273
Canned vegetables		8, 520
Salts		5, 562
Chemicals		34, 078
Patent medicines		70, 707
Perfumery		7, 183
Paints		7, 463
Powder	kilograms 8, 494	5, 164
Tar	do 710, 764	38, 561
Printing ink	do 2, 134	309
Pine lumber	thousands 6, 711, 755	2, 785, 421
Walnut lumber	do 16, 789	3, 268
Other lumber		81, 457
Trunks		2, 312
Carts and carriages	number 99	21, 428
Furniture		92, 517
Pianos	number 65	12, 685
Canes		72
Other unenumerated wooden articles		66, 887
Writing paper	kilograms 1, 326	275
Printing paper	do 2, 875	721
Wrapping paper	do 2, 466	291
Cigarette paper	do 1, 042	835
Blotting paper	do 1, 022	310
Sand paper	do 2, 999	7, 840
Playing cards	gross 20	206
Paper articles		1, 261
Blank books		962
Books, printed		12, 045
Boots and shoes		14, 576
Saddlery		451
Leather gloves		2, 109
Harness		1, 938
Leather		31, 101
Wire for fencing	kilograms 88, 998	8, 594
Fire-arms		3, 063
Cutlery		8, 412
Wire	kilograms 121, 388	9, 983
Iron	do 613, 212	62, 724
Kitchen utensils		53, 531
Nails	kilograms 243, 731	19, 689
Iron safes	number 45	1, 642
Barrel hoops	kilograms 47, 341	2, 114
Iron pipes		14, 408
Iron ornaments, &c.		69, 600
Artisans' tools		37, 601
Iron furniture		371
Iron joists		12, 141
Plows	number 6, 996	46, 119
Reapers	do 359	52, 528
Thrashers	do 12	4, 800
Other agricultural machinery		33, 229
Spades, shovels, and hoes		53, 583
Pumps		7, 090
Sewing-machines	number 4, 470	79, 280
Printing-presses	do 17	3, 501
Steam engines and other machinery		176, 433
Other iron manufactures		6, 933
Jewelry		7, 560
Copper and bronze articles		1, 635
Zinc utensils		62
Mathematical and surgical instruments		1, 406
Tinware		1, 644
Metallic belting		15, 338
Watches and clocks	number 7, 105	15, 446

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Scales.....number..	736	\$11, 584
Printing-types.....kilograms..	1, 680	868
Zinc, unmanufactured.....do..	38, 913	4, 280
Glassware.....		16, 266
Lamps and gas fixtures.....		66, 159
Crockery ware.....		1, 978
Linseed oil.....kilograms..	2, 173	473
Indigo.....do..	46	120
Grindstones.....		5, 223
Slate roofing.....thousands..	22, 568	9, 728
Stone.....do..		2, 108
Hydraulic cement.....kilograms..	121, 268	2, 789
Gypsum.....do..	24, 827	521
Stone-coal.....do..	8, 645, 786	86, 457
Coke.....do..	468, 169	7, 951
Kerosene.....do..	8, 830, 224	866, 741
Fancy articles and "Yankee notions".....		14, 643
Buttons.....gross..	26, 582	9, 171
Brushes and combs.....		10, 499
Ribbons.....		26, 111
Laces and edgings.....		36, 094
Thread for sewing.....		8, 378
Yarn.....		39, 067
Cordage.....		16, 409
Toys.....		291
Works of art.....		750
Trimmings.....		73, 116
Wicking.....kilograms..	14, 545	7, 585
Rope.....		6, 901
Stationery, ink, pens, &c.....		12, 002
Various unenumerated articles.....		90, 544
Live animals.....number..	11	200
Sheep dip.....		35, 355
Railway materials.....		834, 168
Materials for Rosario port.....		27, 432
Tramway materials.....		2, 505
Church ornaments.....		3, 400

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Hair.....kilograms..	365, 426	\$182, 713
Bones and bone ash.....do..	3, 807, 886	83, 774
Goat-skins.....do..	259, 908	161, 143
Kid-skins.....do..	18, 667	37, 334
Carpincho-skins.....number..	29, 498	14, 750
Sheep-skins.....kilograms..	786, 165	272, 957
Nutria-skins.....do..	291, 985	175, 167
Other skins.....		8, 995
Ox and cow hides, dry.....number..	636, 654	2, 169, 052
Ox and cow hides, salted.....do..	42, 951	293, 192
Horse-hides.....do..	371	556
Hide cuttings.....kilograms..	325, 288	22, 771
Wool.....do..	2, 152, 682	602, 737
Ostrich feathers.....do..	14, 980	26, 213
Grease and tallow.....do..	33, 781	5, 067
Jerked beef.....do..	51, 977	6, 757
Linseed.....do..	1, 921, 009	96, 051
Other unenumerated articles.....		5, 579

The matter of \$7,500,000 of imports from the United States out of a total of \$94,056,144, and of \$4,000,000 of exports to the United States out of a total of \$68,029,836, may seem rather insignificant; but when we put the totals alongside our figures of former years, the advance we are making, in the face of the great competition, is perceptible and encouraging.

WHAT THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC SENDS TO US.

In regard to the export trade to the United States, but little need be said. Of necessity it continues to be made up of a few articles, and those exclusively raw materials. It fluctuates, year by year, according

to the demand which our manufacturing establishments may have for such supplies outside of our own country; and owing to the production of these articles, which the United States is now able to throw upon the home market, it is not probable, unless there should be a repeal of our duties on wool, that our exports from the Argentine Republic will ever reach to very large figures. In regard to wool, it is very evident that it can be produced much cheaper here than in the United States, but our tariff has, since 1864, quite precluded all shipments except the coarse carpet wools of Cordoba. The increase in exports to the United States is explained by the fact, that while there is a considerable falling off in the wool shipments, there has been a large increase in the shipments of hides and sheep-skins, and in the export of linseed, which is now finding a market in the United States.

I give the following comparative table:

Articles.	1883.	1884.
Ox and cow hides, dry	\$1,405,199	\$2,169,052
Ox and cow hides, salted	83,600	293,192
Wool	955,862	602,737
Sheep-skins	1,156	272,957
Linseed	30,515	96,051
All other articles	1,024,242	630,859
Total	3,500,574	4,064,848

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

I know of no better way of explaining our import trade with the Argentine Republic than by comparing the figures of the principal articles of last year with those of previous years, as in the following table:

Articles.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Turpentine	\$29,012	\$65,350	\$34,430
Alcohol and other liquors	68,348	55,800	97,271
Starch	83,303	53,959	49,448
Agricultural implements, &c.	528,046	157,248	136,530
Lamps and gas fixtures	46,200	47,966	66,159
Lumber of all kinds	2,019,216	1,741,238	2,870,146
Machinery	153,444	296,817	176,433
Furniture	176,847	77,258	92,517
Cotton goods	125,009	147,578	178,178
Hardware	141,623	171,501	240,694
Lard	26,619	23,597	40,326
Kerosene	363,139	564,148	866,741
Railway machinery	273,376	274,385	834,168
Drugs	33,280	64,178	62,355
Tobacco	120,339	144,574	208,420
Hempen, woolen, and other fabrics.	129,958	128,588	189,038
Total	4,317,759	4,014,185	6,142,854

In the articles enumerated there appears to be a gain of over \$2,000,000, but the increase was principally in lumber, kerosene, hardware, and railway machinery, with a decided falling off in the list of some prime articles which we have for years had the control of in the market.

It is hardly necessary to refer, as I have heretofore done, to the lines of goods in which we are doing nothing or next to nothing. The tables of imports tell, without the necessity of special repetition, of the large amounts of manufactured articles which find a market here from Europe, and in which we have no share whatever. But with the utter want of fa-

cilities for doing business under which we continue to labor, the wonder is, not that we do so little, but that we are able to compete with the countries of Europe at all. Our importations continue to come out here almost exclusively by sailing vessels, no steamers, except "tramps" in one or two cases, arriving here from the United States. Of sailing vessels, however, the arrivals were last year entirely unprecedented, the returns showing that no less than 282 brought cargoes here from North American ports, of which 145 carried the United States flag. Of course sailing vessels answer for heavy or bulky cargoes, but we cannot expect them to compete with the regular lines of steamers which almost daily connect the various ports of Europe with the River Plate, and our trade must continue in the unsatisfactory state in which it was born and bred, until, with steamships and banks and American business houses, we stand on equal terms with other nations.

HOW WE HAVE MISSED OUR ADVANTAGES.

The fault is in ourselves that for all these years we have failed to take advantage of the opportunities which have been offered to us for securing a commanding share of the commerce of the River Plate. Our treaties with the Argentine Republic of the date of July 10 and July 27, 1853, were specially intended to promote and encourage the commercial relations subsisting between the two countries. The latter stipulates that perpetual amity shall exist between the two countries and their respective citizens; that there shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce; that the citizens, ships, &c., of each shall be protected in the ports of the other to which other foreigners, or the ships or cargoes of any other foreign nation or state, are or may be permitted to come; that the respective ships of war and post or passenger packets of the two countries shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come to all harbors, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, to anchor and remain there, and refit, subject always to the laws and usages of the two countries, respectively; that any favor, exemption, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce or navigation, which either of the two nations has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the citizens or subjects of any other Government, nation, or state, shall extend in like cases and circumstances to the citizens of the other; that no higher or discriminating duties shall be imposed in the territory of either of the contracting parties on any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the other than are or shall be payable on the like article of any other foreign country; that export duties on all articles exported from the territories of either party to those of the other shall be the same as when the exportation is made to any other foreign country, and in all other respects placing the United States on the same footing as "the most favored nation." If we have not made the most of our opportunities in the Argentine Republic; if we have left the ground almost unoccupied, to be monopolized by the commercial nations of Europe; and if now we find ourselves almost cut out of what was a most promising field for our proverbial enterprise, we must attribute it all to an apathy for which it is difficult to find explanation. We may, by the use of the proper ways and means, be able to regain in some sort the opportunities which we have lost, but when once established it is not an easy matter to change the currents of trade. It will require something more than commercial reports to do it.

ARGENTINE TARIFF FOR 1886.

The tariff of the Argentine Republic on imports and exports for the year 1886, passed at the recent session of the Congress, is exactly the tariff of last year, without any modification whatever, and will be found at large in my last annual report.*

The efforts made last year to repeal the export duties, which are proving such a burden upon the leading industries of the country, have not been renewed, and probably will not be for some time to come, the necessities of the Government requiring the collection of every dollar in the way of duties that is possible. There is no doubt were the Argentine export duties on unwashed wool repealed that it would greatly increase the amount of the shipments of that article to the United States; as it is, with an export duty here of 5 per cent. on the declared value, in addition to our own home tariff on foreign wools, it is impossible to ship to our ports at paying rates any but the Cordoba carpet-wool. We are not affected by the Argentine export duty on hides, &c., as we charge no duty on their importation.

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

In regard to the commercial outlook and the prospects of trade, there are opposite views expressed among merchants here, and, under these circumstances, I may not venture to give a decided opinion. As we have seen, the trouble under which the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic is laboring, and has been laboring for several years, is an excessive tendency to overtrading, the imports not only greatly exceeding the exports, and thus producing an annual balance against the country, but they are in large excess of the actual wants of a legitimate business. The public deposits are still overflowing with merchandise, many lines of which have been sent out here on speculation from the European surplus and are not able to find a market. If future importations could be reduced to correspond to the reasonable demands of trade, and the exports should show a decided tendency to increase, the future of business would not be so uncertain. It would appear that at present the tendency is in these directions.

I have before me the returns of the custom-house of Buenos Ayres, from January to November of the present year, and compared with the same period of 1884 they appear as follows:

Buenos Ayres custom-house.	1884.	1885.
Imports	\$69, 040, 465	\$67, 267, 343
Exports	42, 111, 142	53, 333, 938
Total for 11 months.....	111, 151, 607	120, 601, 281

Thus showing a reduction of about two millions in the imports and an increase of more than eleven millions in the exports of this port, which stands for about 80 per cent. of the entire foreign commerce of the country.

These figures may be considered as favorable, and must assist to ease up the strain which has so long embarrassed the foreign trade. It is true these returns show that the imports are still about fifteen millions

* Published in No. 47 of Consular Reports, page 374.

in excess of the exports, a balance of trade against the country which must be met by a further drain of gold to Europe; but as paper money is now by express sanction of the Government, a legal tender for all private debts, and, with 25 per cent. added, also receivable for custom-house duties, the interior trade of the country may be considered unusually active. Were the importing houses able to mark their goods at gold rates and graduate their prices in paper money according to the fluctuations of gold, there could be little difference in the end so far as importers' profits are concerned; but with the premium on gold nearly reaching to 50 cents on the dollar, this manner of making up would bring prices to such extravagant figures as to quite frighten customers who do business on a paper basis. The result is that importers only add to their prices a part of the difference between gold and paper, thus equalizing the loss between themselves and their purchasers. For staple articles and prime necessities, the full gold price is exacted, but in other imports without this accommodation sales would be greatly restricted.

REVENUES AND FINANCES OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The revenues of the Argentine Republic for the year 1884 amounted from all sources to \$37,236,820, against \$30,703,348 for the previous year, being an increase of \$6,533,472.

The following table shows the sources from which it was derived :

From duties on imports	\$23, 639, 237 68
From duties on exports	3, 278, 321 29
Warehousing	551, 854 17
Stamped paper	1, 609, 234 69
Licenses	629, 878 64
Direct taxation in the city of Buenos Ayres.....	1, 050, 749 63
Post-office	580, 155 89
Telegraphs	167, 427 85
Light-houses.....	95, 605 88
Sanitary visits.....	37, 596 93
Natural-timber tax.....	18, 355 32
Water-works tax	292, 525 06
Judicial deposits.....	75, 960 00
Receipts from the Central Argentine Railway	102, 612 00
Receipts from the Northern Central Railway.....	1, 505, 480 22
Receipts from the Andean Railway	650, 205 36
Receipts from the First Entre Rios Railway.....	8, 268 67
Returns of railway guarantees	1, 462, 802 47
Receipts from Government interest in National Bank.....	967, 201 94
Receipts from Riachuelo port and mole.....	187, 251 21
Sundries	326, 095 46
Total.....	37, 236, 820 36

Being nearly four millions more than the estimate.

The appropriations made by the Congress for the year 1882 were \$28,145,066; for 1883 they were \$31,224,748; for 1884 they were \$34,053,484, as follows:

Department of the Interior.....	\$6, 950, 714
Department of foreign relations.....	371, 700
Department of finance	13, 738, 936
Department of justice, education, and religion.....	4, 291, 671
Department of war	6, 150, 925
Department of navy	2, 549, 538
	34, 053, 484

The expenditures, however, as we are told, were only \$32,154,715, so that the revenues of 1884 left a balance in favor of the Government of

\$5,173,285. The showing of such a large apparent surplus would have been more grateful to the national treasury had it been a tangible ones but it was discovered that there were large amounts of expenditure; on account of public works and public buildings which it was necessary to meet, but for which there was no provision. So, as the President graphically says in his message to Congress, "this surplus was employed to meet the expenditures voted but not provided for."

The budget voted for the ordinary expenses of the Government for 1885 amounted to \$42,900,063—an increase of \$8,845,579 over the expenditures of the previous year—while the revenues for 1885 were estimated only at \$39,468,007, thus leaving an assured deficit of \$1,026,176 to be provided for. But these calculations of the Government have been sadly at fault; for, with the advent of the financial crisis of last January and the suspension of specie payments, the Government at once found itself in a most embarrassing position, since the revenues, which before had been collected in gold, under the President's decree making paper a legal tender, were for several months liquidated in depreciated paper. Finally, however, seeing the ruinous effects of this policy, another decree was issued, still permitting custom-house duties to be paid in paper, but with an addition of 15 per cent. on the amount to make up the difference in part between paper and gold. But, as all through the subsequent months of the year, the premium on gold has ranged between 40 and 50 per cent., the shrinkage on the estimated revenues of the Government for the year 1885 must be very considerable. To tide these financial troubles over, as well as provide further funds for the prosecution of its internal improvement schemes, the Government has had to resort again to the borrowing process.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

What the exact figures of the public debt of the Argentine Republic are, seems to be some uncertainty outside of official circles. That there has been a large increase since the close of the year 1883 is well known, but there has been no published report from the minister of finance since then which throws any exact light on the subject. Señor Agote, however, of the statistical department, has made a report on the economic situation, and, taking his figures for 1884, the following appears to be the arithmetical progression since 1881:

Amount.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Foreign debt	\$57, 787, 632	\$58, 587, 152	\$80, 627, 581	\$92, 163, 688
Home debt	24, 229, 659	43, 439, 475	25, 849, 730	30, 439, 410
Total	82, 017, 291	102, 026, 627	106, 477, 311	122, 603, 098

NEW LOAN OF FORTY-TWO MILLIONS.

The increase of the foreign debt during 1884 was the sum of \$4,000,000 placed on a twelve-million loan for drainage and other improvements of the city of Buenos Ayres; the sum of \$3,200,000 for the port works of the Riachuelo, and the balance was the proceeds of the first series of a loan of \$30,000,000 for railways and other internal improvements; in regard to which latter loan, before it was fully completed, such difficulties and misunderstandings arose with the syndicate that it was temporarily withdrawn. Early in the present year, however, the financial embarrassments of the Government, on account of public works, became

so urgent that Mr. Pellegrini, since appointed secretary of war, was sent to Europe on the special mission of removing the obstacles to the realization of the balance of the loan. This he succeeded in accomplishing in the following manner, as explained by himself in a speech asking the ratification by Congress of the terms he had secured:

At its last session the Argentine Congress made provision for three loans, as follows: One for the prosecution of the Riachuelo port works, one for the Buenos Ayres drainage works, and one for railways, and the executive proceeded to raise money in the market for the continuation of such works as had been authorized and commenced. Owing, however, to the financial condition of the Buenos Ayres banks, the executive found that it was not practicable in this manner to obtain further advances of money; and then it was that I was sent on my financial mission to Europe. On my arrival I found myself in a most perplexing situation. The French syndicate which had taken over \$4,000,000 on account of the loans for the Riachuelo and city improvement works, found that it could not place the money in the market; and Messrs. Morgan & Co., who had taken over \$10,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 loan, had only succeeded in placing about \$1,500,000. It appeared that feelings of animosity existed between these two syndicates, and this circumstance was a serious obstacle to the progress of my negotiations; and yet, in consequence of its existing contracts with these parties, the Government could not dispose of its bonds elsewhere, and it was impossible to raise money by the use of its credit. In the midst of these embarrassing circumstances I undertook to reconcile the two syndicates, and this through the interposition of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., I succeeded in doing, it being necessary for the sake of restoring harmony to unify the three loans. In this manner, however, a powerful syndicate was organized, perhaps a more powerful one was never before formed in Europe. It was under these circumstances that the contract I succeeded in securing was signed.

The exact conditions and terms affixed to the loan by the syndicate have not been fully stated; but one most important proviso was that "the revenues from the customs should be primarily pledged to securing the service of the interest on the loan." This proposition, directly mortgaging the custom-houses of the nation to the syndicate, indicating, as the Buenos Ayres newspapers contended, that the Argentine Republic could not be safely trusted without such a guarantee, was very offensive to the pride, not only of the people, but of the Government; and without the formality of a serious discussion the terms were indignantly rejected by the Argentine Congress without even waiting for Dr. Pellegrini to return and give an account of his mission. Such, however, are the idiosyncracies of Argentine politics that the moment Dr. Pellegrini did return the Government changed its views on the subject, and the terms of the loan, custom-house guarantee and all, was urgently pressed upon the Congress for its acceptance. A very bitter discussion ensued, General Mansilla and other deputies insisting that the clause specially mortgaging the custom-house receipts was fraught with danger to the autonomy of the nation, and alluded to "the disastrous results of such guarantees with reference to Egypt, which unfortunate country has fallen completely in the hands of the financial center of the European powers." But the contract, which just before had been rejected, was carried through Congress by a very large majority.

This unified loan is on its face for \$42,000,000, but the amounts already paid on account are to be deducted. The bonds are "to bear 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. accumulative amortization by drawings at par." What amount the Government is to realize from the loan has not been permitted to transpire; but it has been stated that it will be only 80 cents to the dollar. I trust this is a mistake, since it would indicate that the Argentine Republic is seriously straining its credit abroad; and all for the sake of carrying out a system of internal improvements directly by the Government, which it would be much better, much cheaper, and much safer every way to leave to private enterprise; and especially as private enterprise, with its money in its hands, has

been anxious and waiting to have the Government permit it to invest its capital in the country!

The emission of this new loan will swell the public indebtedness of the Argentine Republic to \$148,000,000—equal to \$50 to each man, woman, and child in the country, and requiring about 35 per cent. of the revenue to meet its service. It is true that a large proportion of the public debt has been employed in works of public utility or for enterprises which will, when completed, produce some corresponding return—a much better showing for the Government than if it had been required to cover deficits; but, nevertheless, it is a burden which I am afraid will yet prove a matter of embarrassment. I give the President, however, the benefit of the statement he makes in his late message, that “the debt of the nation is not too great for the resources and means of the Republic.”

CONCLUSION.

There is no doubt that the proceeds of these loans will at least temporarily relieve the financial situation, and they may even have the effect of bringing the Argentine paper dollar near to its par value; but, as I have heretofore said, there must be a limit to national borrowing and commercial overtrading.* It would be inexcusable if the present most brilliant prospects of the Argentine Republic, with its immense pastoral wealth, with its many and rapidly extending industries, with the promising development of its agricultural resources, with its uncomputed mineral and timber riches, with its great commercial advantages, with its solid public credit, and with the marvellous advances it is achieving in all that makes a nation great and prosperous, should be even temporarily clouded by a laudable but ill-considered desire to “do too much and go too fast.” This seems to be the only present danger; but even so the grand destiny which is awaiting it would only be postponed. Its ultimate future as a great Republic is sure to come.

E. L. BAKER,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Consul.

Buenos Ayres, December 5, 1885.

Report by Consul Baker on the trade of Buenos Ayres for 1885.

The trade returns of the port of Buenos Ayres for the year 1885 have just been officially published. As they make a considerably better showing for the country than those for the preceding year, embraced in my

* The following is the view of the Buenos Ayres Herald on the situation:

“Some say the financial disturbance is an incident of the electoral campaign, and that as soon as that is passed business will return to its normal condition, and gold will come forth from its hidden places and its premium will fall. This is fallacious in the extreme, and cannot be true so far as gold is concerned, for the simple reason that the premium on gold has not been caused by political fears, but by the course of the Government in financial matters by authorizing a redundant emission of inconvertible notes after an avowed inability to redeem those which were before outstanding, and by piling up a debt whose service takes an abnormal proportion of the public revenue, and by placing loans so fast and so great that the credit of the country has been broken down and loans only realized at an exorbitant rate. These are the causes of the situation so far as gold is concerned, and the Presidential question has but the most remote influence on it, and after this is passed it will be still true that we are crushed to the earth with debts made at a ruinous rate, whose service must be made in gold, and it will be still true that we shall have a great amount of irredeemable paper afloat which we call money, and, so long as these causes exist and are not overborne by the development of the resources of the country, so long we shall see the business of the country handicapped, and the price of gold uncomfortably high.”

annual report, recently sent to the Department, it may be well to supplement that report by transmitting them now, rather than waiting until the end of the present year. The "better showing" I refer to is the diminution of imports and the increase of exports, thus indicating that the balance of trade is gradually correcting itself. The situation of the commerce of this port will be seen at a glance from the following figures:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1884	\$72,364,916	\$47,065,929	\$124,430,845
1885	73,427,540	58,149,789	131,577,329

thus showing a falling off in imports amounting to nearly four millions, and an increase in exports of over eleven millions of dollars, or a total improvement of fifteen millions on the figures of the preceding year. When it is borne in mind that the custom-house of Buenos Ayres stands for 81 per cent. of the total imports and 68 per cent. of the total exports of the country, it may be assumed that the overtrading which has so greatly tended to produce a financial crisis here is not so marked as it was, while the considerable increase in the exports shows that the production of the country is tending to a more prosperous condition; in other words, that the people are consuming less and earning more. Calculating on the basis of the percentage named above, the following is the approximate figures of the trade of the whole country for 1885, compared with the official returns of 1884:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1884	\$94,056,144	\$68,029,836	\$162,085,980
1885 (estimated)	90,652,000	85,515,000	176,515,000

It is believed that the official returns from the whole country will show the imports below and the exports above these figures.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BUENOS AYRES.

The following is the official table of the imports and exports of the port of Buenos Ayres for the year 1885:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
South Africa		\$6,000	\$6,000
Germany	\$6,390,108	6,873,311	12,263,419
West Indies	68,446	617,117	687,563
Belgium	5,714,958	12,170,557	17,885,515
Brazil	2,260,381	1,284,242	3,544,622
Canada	1,025,308		1,025,308
Chili	34,823	243,009	277,832
Spain	3,096,704	1,315,127	4,411,831
United States	5,313,388	1,567,427	6,880,815
France	12,908,827	23,387,878	36,296,705
Italy	3,907,480	2,107,371	6,014,851
Holland	670,131	10,098	680,229
Paraguay	718,620	24,927	743,547
Portugal	81,683	143,890	225,573
Great Britain	27,578,061	6,179,072	34,757,133
Norway and Sweden	32,764	37,207	69,971
Switzerland	100,081		100,081
Uruguay	3,369,042	1,839,309	5,208,351
Other countries	156,735	343,247	499,982
Total	73,427,540	58,149,789	131,579,328

ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, WITH THEIR OFFICIAL VALUES.

The following figures show the official values of the imports into and exports from the port of Buenos Ayres for the year 1885, compared with the year 1884:

IMPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Articles.	1884.	1885.
Articles of food	\$10, 889, 146	\$9, 007, 927
Liquors	8, 580, 916	6, 544, 983
Tobacco and cigars	885, 747	1, 070, 323
Textile fabrics	16, 263, 846	16, 786, 989
Ready-made clothing and confections	2, 404, 424	2, 475, 180
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	2, 347, 669	1, 864, 504
Lumber, &c.	4, 180, 346	4, 925, 338
Paper, &c.	1, 604, 859	1, 924, 615
Leather, &c.	1, 209, 453	1, 471, 179
Iron and hardware	6, 983, 112	6, 748, 348
Jewelry and metal manufactures	1, 592, 534	1, 566, 641
Glass and earthen ware, &c.	1, 965, 420	2, 259, 232
Coal and combustibles	2, 154, 850	430, 093
Sundries	3, 334, 826	2, 115, 689
Total	64, 397, 148	59, 191, 041

IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY.

Live animals	\$304, 636	\$86, 735
Fencing wire	1, 061, 849	1, 079, 810
Coal	1, 085, 155	1, 957, 496
Sheep dip	134, 907	228, 461
Fresh fruit	25, 268	46, 901
Materials for railways	6, 532, 246	3, 216, 700
Materials for gas-works	10, 818	70, 647
Materials for mining	1, 956	1, 236
Materials for Riachuelo port	15, 408	260
Materials for city drainage	905, 469	327, 332
Materials for tramways	138, 174	75, 423
Materials for telegraphs		140
Materials for public works at La Plata		795, 143
Machinery, &c.	34, 632	23, 462
Machinery, water-works	22, 901	1, 834
Gold coin	4, 324, 564	5, 932, 282
Silver coin	49, 358	118, 797
Church ornaments	19, 961	8, 485
Building stones	346, 341	225, 422
Various articles	65, 129	32, 933
Total	15, 078, 772	14, 229, 499

The following tables give the exports from the port of Buenos Ayres during the year 1885:

EXPORTS SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Animal oil	185, 832 kilograms..	\$24, 339
Horns	667, 571 do.	93, 424
Bones and bone-ash	14, 696, 023 do.	323, 315
Hair	1, 151, 239 do.	575, 617
Goat-skins	18, 914 do.	11, 728
Kid-skins	1, 294 do.	2, 588
Carpincho-skins	413 do.	207
Other skins		52, 635
Ox and cow hides:		
Salted	406, 234 number..	2, 268, 705
Dry	973, 894 do.	3, 480, 737
Horse-hides:		
Salted	239, 935 do.	492, 199
Dry	34, 951 do.	53, 913
Sheep-skins	26, 511, 104 kilograms..	5, 283, 517
Nutria-skins	242, 277 do.	145, 324
Hide-cuttings	881, 729 do.	62, 711
Unwashed wool	107, 828, 687 do.	29, 776, 409
Ostrich feathers	28, 487 do.	49, 954
Grease and tallow	14, 387, 511	2, 162, 370
Total		44, 859, 692

EXPORTS FREE OF DUTY.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Live Stock :		
Horses	number.. 987	\$9, 877
Sheep	do... 30, 719	43, 006
Mules	do... 317	5, 080
Cattle	do... 1, 233	14, 791
Bran	kilograms.. 3, 707, 741	55, 616
Canary seed.	do... 471, 090	28, 265
Barley	do... 1, 283, 320	25, 666
Preserved meat and jerked beef	do... 15, 197, 677	1, 933, 140
Fresh fruit		10, 824
Guano	kilograms.. 353, 770	10, 610
Flour	do... 2, 646, 954	185, 264
Linseed	do... 26, 421, 571	1, 321, 076
Indian corn	kilograms.. 160, 047, 674	2, 333, 180
Pea-nuts	do... 997, 871	39, 914
Coined gold		5, 703, 324
Coined silver		865, 560
Baled hay	kilograms.. 920, 204	11, 041
Pepsin	do... 56, 150	56, 150
Dried blood	do... 430, 819	12, 924
Turnip-seed	do... 398, 980	15, 959
Wheat	do... 7, 847, 924	313, 916
Various articles of native production		264, 848
Articles re-exported		30, 065
Total		13, 290, 096

OUTLOOK OF TRADE.

Although the figures given in the above tables are more favorable for the country than those of 1884, yet the year which has just closed has not been a successful one in a business point of view. The steady advance in the premium on gold, the continued influx of foreign merchandise on a glutted market, and the general unsettling of values owing to the fluctuations of a depreciated currency, have caused continued anxiety, and in some cases heavy losses, to the merchants of this port. It is a gratifying fact, however, that thus far there have been no failures of any consequence. Indeed, it is wonderful how well the commercial interests of Buenos Ayres have withstood the pressure which has been put upon them by the existing financial crisis.

The launching of the late national loan in England and France, done at 80 cents to the dollar, without including expenses and commissions, has placed the Government in a position to tide over its most pressing obligations. It has also had the effect to ease up the exchange market, and merchants now have no difficulty in making remittances at fair rates. The temporary influx of gold from the loan has, however, had no perceptible effect in appreciating the value of the paper dollar. On the contrary, the premium on gold is to-day in advance of what it was at the date when the loan was effected; and all the efforts of those working in the interests of the Government seem to be powerless to prevent it. Indeed the good results of the loan have been more than offset by the issue of twelve millions of additional depreciated currency by the National Bank.

There is nothing which can be considered as reassuring in the outlook of the import trade of the country. Importers are more or less working in the dark. Nobody who sells and nobody who buys knows from day to day whether the future price of gold is going to show a margin for or against his business transactions. And so trade for the year upon which we have just entered is being done with greater precautions and more care against contingencies. There is, however, a more hopeful view gener-

ally entertained in regard to the situation, and with increased exports and decreased imports the merchants of Buenos Ayres are inclined to think that the worst effects of the financial crisis have already been met.

E. L. BAKER,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, January 18, 1886.

Consul.

Report by Consul Baker on important gold discoveries in Patagonia.

In my annual report, recently transmitted to the Department of State, I referred to the rumors which had been received here of the discovery of gold in the southern extremity of Patagonia, in the vicinity of the River Gallegos, and I mentioned that the Argentine Government had dispatched a scientific expedition to the locality named, for the purpose of verifying the reports. This expedition sailed from here in the national vessel Villarino on the 22d of November last, and consisted of Señor Albertini, mining engineer, Colonel Solier, Lieutenant-Colonel Spurr, of the Villarino, and others. It returned to Buenos Ayres on the 15th instant, and has just made its report to the Government. From this it appears that the expedition, after leaving at Port Desire a quantity of provisions, and the necessary materials for the construction of houses for the newly-appointed governor and subprefect of Santa Cruz, arrived at the mouth of the River Gallegos on the 11th of December last, and found that Governor Moyano had already arrived there with the men and supplies necessary for the land expedition to Cape Virgin. Leaving the River Gallegos on the 22d of December, the party reached the cape on the 27th. There they found a party of Chilians engaged in gold-washing, but upon being ordered away by the governor they immediately left the place.

On the same day a schooner arrived from Valparaiso with another party of Chilians, who brought with them the necessary machinery for starting and establishing gold-washing on a large scale. They also were ordered to leave within twenty-four hours, to which they consented, stating that they had come on the supposition that the Argentine Government would not object to the establishment of the proposed works. Beyond the cape another vessel was at anchor, which had been chartered by some Englishmen at Montevideo, and which had brought provisions and merchandise of various kinds for sale to the miners and sailors, for which purpose a hut had already been erected on the shore. This vessel, with its supplies, was also ordered to leave the coast.

The expedition remained at Cape Virgin for eight days, making investigations and explorations, and thence returned to the River Gallegos, where the captain of the Villarino had meanwhile established the subprefecture of the territory, besides verifying the soundings in the river and buoying the entrance to the port. On the 8th of January the expedition sailed from Santa Cruz, on its return to Carmen de Patagones.

The report which they have made to the Government is not as satisfactory as might have been expected, though it appears that in some places they consider that the precious metal is very plentiful. The following is the pith of the statement made to the President by Colonel Spurr:

PATAGONES, January 12.

In compliance with your excellency's wishes I send you the few details I have about the gold at Cape Virgin, where I personally collected some specimens. For about two months past one hundred Chilians from Sandy Point have been washing

for the precious metal there, with very primitive apparatus, yet they collected from 150 to 200 grams per head.

According to the mining engineer's opinion, the auriferous layer extends along the coast from Cape Virgin to north of the Barrancas del Condor, a distance of 40 miles, and it is possible that it may extend to Rio Gallegos. The engineer thinks that these gold deposits are of a superior class, and that there is abundance of both gold and platinum.

It is further stated that a Chilean miner of Sandy Point succeeded in a month in collecting 5 pounds of the gold, but it is the only instance given of any large quantity being found.

Several years ago Mr. Lista, under orders from the Argentine Government, made explorations through this portion of Patagonia. From his book, entitled "My Explorations in Patagonia," I find the following paragraph translated in the Buenos Standard:

The yellow metal is found all over Patagonia in different latitudes, but it is most abundant in the Brunswick Peninsula.

In 1876 a fishing schooner commanded by an Argentine, D. Gregorio Ibañez, ran on shore near Cape Virgin, and the crew gained the coast. One of them, while digging for water, found gold and gave it to an English miner, who sent it to Mr. Henry Sewell, in London.

In the Tres Chorillos hills, in the latitude of Mount Observation, I gathered during my last trip some gold grains in a white, ferruginous, calcareous formation.

Farther north, near the Belgrano River, I found at the same time a fragment of auriferous quartz, which, doubtless, came from the Cordillera, where Captain Musters discovered traces of the precious metal.

As a rule the gold layers in Patagonia are the result of the decomposition of the rocks that contain the metal and the washing down of the metal deposited in the sand and gravel of the alluvial formation. The mines of Brazil, Siberia, California, and Australia are the same.

I also find, in the Standard of the 21st, some extracts from a private letter written from the River Gallegos, and dated December 29 last. As they give some account of the manner in which the first washings for gold at that point commenced, I likewise append them.

The shipwreck of the French steamer *Arctique* attracted quite a crowd of individuals eager to save the valuable cargo of the vessel. The catastrophe occurred to the north of Cape Virgin, towards the end of 1885, and these people came from Punta Arenas.

Things were thus when the report of the governor of Tierra del Fuego appeared, giving details of his exploration trip through the country. Special reference was made by the governor to particles of gold found by him near the cape already mentioned. The news of the discovery of gold soon came to the ears of the Magellan merchants, who have moreover great experience in gold diggings and washing. They resolved to try their luck; in the days when the state of the sea prevented them from saving the sunken cargo, they directed their attention, with the aid of their peons, also experienced in this business, to the search for the precious metal. Their efforts, at first fruitless, were finally crowned with success. In the meantime the peons had followed up the business *con amore*, and thus there was no difficulty in contracting them for the new gold washings. The first remittances were made with the most profound secrecy, and this circumstance roused the curiosity and avarice of whole families, who migrated to the cape, convinced that immense layers of gold awaited their labor. There were, it is said, merchants of good standing who closed their doors and took their employés and even their cook to the gold washings.

It is difficult to appreciate the extent, or the wealth of the washings, but I know from good source the net earnings of each individual employed must be \$200 per month.

A beautiful valley near Cape Virgin has had the name of Lucachi conferred upon it, in honor of an old Indian chief, converted to Christianity, who accompanied the Government expedition as a guide, and who fell dead in his tracks in the midst of their explorations. It is situated at the foot of the ridge or "barranca" called Condor, where were found the gold-washing establishments of the Chileans.

It is stated by the commission that the country in the neighborhood of the River Gallegos not only abounds in rich grasses, fertile soil, and

good water, but that the port of Gallegos is good, and requires but little assistance to make it the first in this part of South America. Besides the town is advantageously situated, and offers more inducements for settlement than any part of Patagonia.

Of course the reports of these gold discoveries have created great excitement in this city, and there are many demands for concessions on the part of those who wish to start mining operations there. It is not probable, however, that any of them will be granted, as the Argentine mining law does not admit of such monopolies being given. It is more probable that the Government will charge a royalty or a license on all claims worked. A vessel is reported to be now fitting out to take miners on such terms to the locality of the new discoveries. I do not think, however, that there will be much of a rush from foreign parts in that direction until more definite and more satisfactory news is obtained in regard to the yield and the richness of the "diggings." Indeed, I would not advise persons to venture there until these points are distinctly settled. Any further developments will be duly transmitted.

E. L. BAKER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Buenos Ayres, January 22, 1886.

BRAZIL.

Report of Consul-General Armstrong on the commerce and industries of Brazil in 1885.

The year 1885 seems not to have been a prosperous one for the commerce of Rio de Janeiro. Capital was uneasy and timorous, and instead of entering into new and extended trade operations, was tied up in deposits or sought investment in safe Government securities. There was, therefore, no increase in the volume of business, no expansion, no development. The year has aptly been described as a great halt in the business activity of this important market. The foundation cause of this state of affairs lay in the failure to meet energetically and promptly the great questions affecting commercial interests of the country. There was urgent necessity for rational and decisive treatment of the slavery question, a reform in the laws relating to immigration, and an improvement in the financial policy of the Government. The first of these subjects occupied the time of the national legislature to the exclusion of all other questions, while the result reached does not seem to have been acceptable to the business community.

The Journal of Commerce, which is one of the leading dailies of this city, and is attached to no political party, in its issue of the 9th of January last, prints a commercial review of the past year, of a portion of which the following is a translation:

From our attempts to procrastinate all questions offering any difficulty arises our present unfortunate position. The year 1885 did not create it, but left it exactly as it was found, nothing being done or attempted for its improvement; 1885 was an inert year, a period of liquidation and not of enterprise. Three kinds of influences were at work in this year: the sterile agitation of the problem of the transformation of labor; the remembrance and consequences of the imprudent operations of the coffee syndicates, and the lack of a belief in any amelioration of the financial situation. Each, as we see, a deferred question! Discussions and projects relative to the above questions consumed the time of Parliament, from which it resulted that other public

interests could not be attended to, and that the apprehensions and reserve of the agricultural element were increased, much to the detriment of commerce. Uncertain and alarmed as to the future, the majority of the planters used all diligence to realize on their crops, to reduce their supplies, and on their part also to defer everything that could be held over. It is obvious that such a course of action did not help trade, nor increase its facilities or profits. The remembrance of the vast speculative operations which were made in coffee during 1884 was not yet effaced in the consuming markets; and this remembrance influenced opinions every time that stocks in our market showed an increase, arising from supplies a little larger than the average. Hence, there was continued agitation in business, fluctuations and weaknesses in prices. On the other hand, the liquidation of the heavy losses of the speculators was of urgent importance, nor was it made any too soon. Although sacrifices were made and capital was displaced, commerce, in none of its branches seemed to profit thereby; but on the contrary it saw its profits reduced by the decrease in the number and volume of new operations. Finally, the condition of the public treasury became worse; revenues fell off, whereas charges increased, principally those which have to be met abroad. As no regular budget was voted, not even an attempt could be made to equipoise the receipts and expenditures, and the needs of the treasury, always increasing, forced it into competition with trade at the counters of the banks. Under such circumstances trade could not expand.

Since Rio de Janeiro is at once the center and the reflex of the business interests of Brazil, what has been said of the commercial situation here applies with equal correctness to that of the entire Empire.

EXCHANGE.

As one of the natural elements of this unfortunate condition of affairs, the tendency of exchange during the year was steadily downward. Figures furnished by the banks of this city show that the average rate of exchange upon London at 90 days was $18\frac{5}{16}d.$ to the milreis, as compared with an average rate of $20\frac{7}{16}d.$ for the preceding year; thus showing an average decrease during the year of $2\frac{1}{8}d.$ The average in 1883 was $21\frac{7}{16}d.$, in 1882 it was $21\frac{1}{16}d.$, and in 1881, $22d.$ In only one year since 1852 has exchange been more depreciated than during the one just past, *i. e.*, in 1868, it having averaged that year only $17d.$ At the date of this writing, however, exchange on London at 90 days is $19d.$ to $19\frac{1}{4}d.$, and it is confidently hoped that exchange has seen its lowest point, and that it will continue steadily to appreciate until a normal condition of currency values here is reached.

IMMIGRATION.

The bulk of the immigrants arriving in this country are Italians, of whom those coming from the northern part of Italy are considered a more valuable class than those furnished by the southern section. During the latter part of 1885, there was a strongly marked influx of German colonists in Southern Brazil, especially in the provinces of Parana, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul. The Germans are by far the most promising class of immigrants to Brazil. They are frugal, honest, industrious folk, and under proper management their colonization can be made to promote very effectually the prosperity and development of the Empire. The capabilities of this infusion of German push and thrift are all the greater from the fact that these people seek the country instead of the cities or towns, engaging in agriculture and those seemingly small industries which really form a most essential part of a nation's riches and greatness. The Teutonic influence is also gaining a foothold in the province of São Paulo, which, from its varied and extensive agricultural possibilities, is destined to become one of the most flourishing sections of this country. It is only a question of the not distant future when Brazil will be called on to confront the problem of the extinction

of slavery, and the consequent changed relations of capital and labor. This is a matter which demands the best energies of the best statesmanship of the Empire. Many Brazilian publicists see in immigration the most promising, if not the only secure, solution of this vexed question. The doctrine has weighty reasons to support it, and it is a source of genuine regret to the friends of the nation that the policy involved in the idea has not been followed out with as much efficiency and broad liberality of view as are indispensable to its accomplishment. To-day this subject, so intimately connected as it is with those of slavery and the material development of the country, is in importance second to none, and it gains in moment with each succeeding year. Upon its rational and timely treatment hinges in no small measure the future of this, a country of wonderful possibilities. In the meanwhile the present Brazilian ministry, which has been in power since September last, has exerted itself to promote immigration, and has shown itself more alive than its predecessors of many years to the gravity of the interests involved in this question.

One of the daily journals of Rio de Janeiro, in giving some figures as to immigration, prefaces them with the following remarks:

However meager they may be, especially in view of our necessities, the statistics relative to immigration ought to inspire in us a lively interest. Such statistics are useful for other purposes than merely to inform us of the number of strangers called to share our life. They serve to show that immigration can furnish us a copious fountain of productive forces, if at length we should, putting an end to our hesitation in the matter, and founding and maintaining an energetic system, give the due importance to this problem, which is certainly among the greatest, if not *the* greatest, which can affect the development of our nationality. * * * It seems evident that, with proper effort, the work of immigration will not find impassable barriers in its way. What is essential for us to do is to proportion such effort to the urgent necessity which leads us to seek in the introduction of useful energies the remedy for evils present, and principally for evils future.

According to the showing made by this journal, the number of immigrants who landed at this port during the past year was 22,727. In this estimate foreigners entering as passengers of the third class are regarded as immigrants. As to nationality, the immigrants were classified as follows:

Nationalities.	Number.	Nationalities.	Number.
Italians	10,908	Turks	43
Portuguese	7,611	North Americans	25
Germans	2,119	Argentines	24
Spaniards	815	Russians	24
Austrians	466	Swedes	16
Poles	251	Belgians	16
Frenchmen	233	Uruguayans	4
Englishmen	90	Divers nationalities	39
Swiss	43		

Of these immigrants, 8,456 located in Rio de Janeiro or had destination unknown, while 14,271 went to the provinces, principally to those of São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, Santa Catharina, and Rio de Janeiro. These figures relate only to immigrants landing at this port. There were 3,579 who passed through this place in transit to Santos, besides whom there were carried to the latter city direct 31,02, giving a total of 6,681 arrivals there, of whom about 3,700 located in the province of São Paulo, the remainder proceeding to the southern provinces. The Italians predominated among the arrivals at Santos.

It thus appears that the total number of immigrants arriving at these

two ports during the year 1885 was 29,408. The figures as to the direct entry of immigrants at the other ports of the Empire have not as yet been published.

It goes without saying that Brazil needs a much more abundant immigration than these statistics indicate, and it is confidently expected that the greater interest taken by the present ministry in this subject will largely increase the tide of immigration to the Empire.

THE NEW EMANCIPATION LAW.

One of the most important events of the year 1885 was the passage of a new emancipation measure, commonly known as the Saraiva law, from the name of the premier who submitted the bill to the General Assembly. It was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies in May, 1885, passed that body in August following, passed the Senate on September 24, and received the Imperial sanction four days later.

The law is founded on gradual emancipation by means of indemnification to the owners of the slaves. The following is a summary of its leading provisions:

The first article provides for a new registry of slaves, based on the registry made under the Rio Branco law of 1871. The values as given in the new registration must be in accordance with a table of maximum prices fixed as follows: Slaves under 30 years, 900 milreis; from 30 to 40 years, 800 milreis; 40 to 50 years, 600 milreis; 50 to 55 years, 400 milreis; and 55 to 60 years, 200 milreis.

Female slaves are valued at 25 per cent. under these prices. At present rate of exchange these values range from \$342 for the first or youngest class to \$76 for the oldest. One year is to be allowed for the registration. All persons liberating slaves by voluntary gift shall be exempt from the payment of taxes due the national treasury on such slaves.

Article II provides that the emancipation fund shall consist (1) of all existing taxes and revenues for this purpose; (2) of a new additional tax of 5 per cent. on all general imposts (except those levied on exports), which will be collected free of collection expense; (3) of 5 per cent. bonds of the public debt, with one-half of 1 per cent. annual sinking-fund, whose interest will be a charge on the new 5 per cent. surtax. This surplus tax will be applied in three ways: First, for liberating the oldest slaves; second, for the liberation of slaves (at half or less than half their value) of mining or agricultural establishments whose proprietors desire to convert them into enterprises maintained by free labor; third, for subsidies in aid of colonization. To assist in the transformation of establishments mentioned above and in the development of agricultural colonization the Government is authorized to issue the bonds heretofore specified.

Article III provides that all registered slaves may be emancipated by means of indemnification, through the fund or any other legal form. The registered values will be diminished by an increasing percentage per annum until reduced to zero at the end of thirteen years after the values go into effect. No slave who is incapacitated for labor can be emancipated, every such slave having to remain with his master. Paragraph 3 of this article provides that slaves on agricultural estates, if their owners propose to employ free labor, will be liberated on the following conditions: (a) liberation of every slave and obligation not to admit others; (b) indemnity from the state for half the value of the slaves in the 5 per cent. bonds mentioned above, preference being given to such masters as reduce this indemnity most; (c) the services of the

slaves thus liberated in usufruct for a period of five years. The freedmen thus bound to service will be fed and clothed by their ex-masters and will be entitled to daily wages, to be fixed by the said ex-masters and the judges of the orphans' courts. All liberations by means of the slave's savings (*peculio*) must be made in accordance with the valuations fixed by this law. Slaves of sixty years of age are free, they being obliged, however, to serve their masters three years as an indemnification for their liberation. This service will be remitted on payment of one-half the maximum valuation of slaves between fifty-five and sixty years. All freedmen over sixty years who have served their time on the estates aided by the Government will remain with their ex-masters, who will be obliged to feed and clothe them, but will be entitled to such service as they can render; if they prefer to live elsewhere, the judge of the orphans' court can give the requisite permission. Obligatory domicile for five years from date of liberation in the municipality where liberated, except the capitals, will be required of all freedmen. Those who leave such domicile will be regarded as vagabonds, and will be arrested and set at work in agricultural colonies or in public works. The judge of the orphans' court can authorize a change of domicile, if the freedman is trustworthy and specifies the place at which he wishes to reside. Any freedman found without occupation will be compelled to find employment or to contract his services within a period marked by the police; that period having expired without his doing this, he will be sent to the judge of the orphans' court, by whom he will be compelled to enter into such a contract, under penalty of fifteen days' imprisonment at hard labor, and of being sent to an agricultural colony under military discipline for a repetition of the offense. No runaway slave can be liberated by the emancipation fund.

Article IV makes it incumbent upon the Government to frame regulations for the execution of the law and for fixing the rights and obligations of all parties concerned in its operation.

Article V revokes all laws and regulations in conflict with this.

As to the worth and probable working of this law, opinions differ widely. On one hand, it is said that it studiously protects the slaveholder at the expense of the slave; that it raises the valuation of a slave for purposes of liberation to a higher figure than has prevailed for years past; that its financial dispositions will needlessly increase the already weighty burden of taxation and of the State's indebtedness; that slavery by any other name smells as rank to heaven, and that the so-called freedman is, under this law, held to an involuntary servitude which differs from slavery only in name; that the whole tendency of the law is reactionary and must and will retard the march of emancipation.

On the other side, it is contended that, while not omitting to listen to the claims of the slaves, the measure pays a due regard to the vested agricultural interest, which is confessedly the nerve and sinew of the country's material welfare; that it surrounds the liberated slave with restrictions calculated, so far as human wisdom can judge, to make him a productive worker, and not an idle pensioner on nature's bounty in a land where nature is so prodigal of her favors; that by this means, by encouraging the colonization of thrifty foreigners and by preventing what would be a virtual expropriation of the planter's property, it is sought to make the transformation from servile to free labor gradual instead of summary, evolution in place of revolution; that the taxation and the expenditure necessary to this end will be more than compen-

sated for in the results achieved; and that a few years will witness the safe and complete cure of a social disease whose true diagnosis indicates not heroic, but delicate and careful treatment.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF BRAZIL.

Statistics as to the exports from all Brazilian ports do not exist for a later date than the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884; while a detailed description of imports for any period cannot be procured. The two following exhibits will show, in the best attainable manner, the movement of Brazilian foreign commerce. Both are taken from the report of the minister of the treasury, submitted to the General Assembly at its session of last year. The first exhibit shows the kinds, average prices, quantities and values of exports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

Statement of the export from Brazil of principal domestic products during the fiscal year 1883-'84.

Articles.	Average price.	Quantity.	Values.
	<i>Cents.</i>		
Coffee.....kilograms..	17.3	224,585,301	\$39,081,328 00
Sugar.....do.....	4.9	235,317,240	11,628,570 00
Hides.....do.....	16.1	21,485,124	3,467,348 00
Tobacco.....do.....	13.9	23,485,512	3,276,094 00
Cotton.....do.....	15.3	20,491,122	3,130,592 00
India-rubber.....do.....	32.3	8,111,764	2,620,100 00
Maté.....do.....	6.8	17,358,324	1,187,310 00
Brazil nuts.....do.....	8.2	5,764,850	469,452 00
Diamonds.....grams..	4,595.1	16,425	468,920 00
Cacao.....kilograms..	17.8	1,875,205	357,276 00
Hair and horse-hair.....do.....	29.7	405,525	120,422 00
Aguardiente.....liters..	4.6	2,565,106	116,964 00
Mandioca flour.....kilograms..	3.3	1,985,640	62,776 00
Wool.....do.....	19	321,600	61,104 00
Various products.....various..			10,876,958 50
Total.....		563,768,738	76,925,214 50

From the following comparative statement it will be seen that while there has been a steady increase in the value of imports during the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1884, the total exportation exceeded the total importation by more than \$17,000,000.

Statement of comparison of exportation and importation at all the ports of Brazil for the fiscal years 1881-'82, 1882-'83, 1883-'84.

Fiscal year.	Exportation.	Importation.	Excess of exportation.
1881-'82.....	\$79,743,550 24	\$69,255,642 58	\$10,487,907 66
1882-'83.....	74,289,468 00	70,627,522 38	3,661,945 62
1883-'84.....	76,925,214 50	73,804,542 78	3,120,671 72
Total.....	230,958,232 74	213,687,707 74	17,270,525 00

TRADE AND NAVIGATION AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

The following table, taken from the publications of the custom-house at this place, shows that the total imports at Rio were \$33,638,018.56 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. This indicates a decrease of

some \$6,000,000 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The total duty on these imports was \$11,822,664.01.

Imports at Rio de Janeiro for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Official values.	Countries where from.
Live animals, hides, flour, hay, fruits, and jerked beef.....	\$1, 035, 076 85	Argentine Republic.
Flour, furniture, manufactures of steel, iron, and paper.....	92, 392 09	Austria.
Crockery, manufactures of iron, steel, wool, cotton, linen, and silk.....	1, 543, 851 54	Belgium.
Salt.....	142, 613 81	Cape Verde Islands.
Tobacco.....	12, 895 61	Cuba.
Chemical products, drugs, jewelry, wines, oils, leather, earthenware, manufactures of linen, silk, cotton, and wool.....	4, 755, 568 54	France.
Chemicals, drugs, beer, goods of cotton, wool, linen, and silk.....	3, 423, 466 04	Germany.
Coal, provisions, machinery, hardware, cotton, wool, linen, and silk goods, iron and steel.....	13, 780, 780 28	Great Britain.
Rice and tea.....	370, 765 06	Indo-China.
Oils, wines, and macaroni.....	262, 068 12	Italy.
Wines, fruits, vegetables, salt, and leather.....	2, 106, 962 10	Portugal.
Flour, kerosene, lard, lumber, machinery, hardware, watches, &c.....	2, 937, 883 59	United States.
Live animals, bran, hay, flour, and jerked beef.....	2, 760, 147 48	Uruguay.
Miscellaneous.....	413, 547 45	Other countries.
Total.....	33, 638, 018 56	

From the subjoined statement it will be seen that the exports from Rio for the fiscal year 1884-'85 amounted to \$41,475,109.30. On this sum duties were collected to the amount of \$2,832,405.40. The exports exceeded those of the fiscal year 1883-'84 by a little more than \$5,000,000.

Exports from Rio de Janeiro for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Official values.	Countries where to.
Aguardente, sugar, coffee, sweetmeats, fruits, tobacco, building-stone.....	\$765, 633 96	Argentine Republic.
Coffee.....	2, 050, 673 84	Austria.
Coffee, principally.....	1, 090, 486 38	Belgium.
Idem.....	763, 085 40	Cape of Good Hope.
Hides, cow-horns, tapioca, coffee, jacaranda, diamonds.....	2, 525, 306 02	France.
Coffee, tapioca.....	3, 939, 748 19	Germany.
Cotton, sugar, tapioca, coffee, ipecacuanha, diamonds, hides.....	2, 456, 339 63	Great Britain.
Jacaranda, coffee, hides.....	515, 739 75	Italy.
Aguardente, sugar, coffee, sweetmeats, tobacco, jacaranda.....	176, 270 14	Portugal.
Sugar, sweetmeats, coffee, fruits, tobacco.....	584, 565 94	Uruguay.
Miscellaneous.....	26, 607, 260 05	Other countries, including the United States.
Total.....	41, 475, 109 30	

NOTE.—The exports to the United States are given in another table, taken from the invoice-book of this consulate. They are valued in that table at a larger figure than appears above, owing to the fact that the custom-house valuations (which are those above given) do not embrace in export duties commission charges, shipping expenses, &c., which are always included in the consular valuations as furnished by the invoice-book.

Herewith I give a comparative exhibit of the values of exports from Rio to foreign countries and imports from the same countries to Rio for the fiscal year 1884-'85. It is seen that there was an excess of exports over imports of nearly \$8,000,000. This is quite a different showing from that of the fiscal year just preceding, when the imports were nearly five millions more than the exports.

Statement of comparison of values of exports and imports at Rio de Janeiro during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Countries where to and from.	Exports.	Imports.	Increase.	Decrease.
Germany	\$3,939,748 19	\$3,423,466 04	\$516,282 15	.....
Austria	2,050,673 84	92,392 09	1,958,281 75	.....
Belgium	1,090,486 38	1,543,851 54	.....	\$453,365 16
Cape of Good Hope	763,085 40	453 06	762,632 34	.....
Chili	33,103 60	23,633 72	9,469 88	.....
China	76 00	.....	76 00	.....
Argentine Republic	765,633 96	1,035,076 85	.....	269,442 89
Cuba .....	.....	12,895 61	.....	12,895 61
Coast of Africa	92 57	.....	92 57	.....
Denmark	2,245 80	.....	2,245 80	.....
Uruguay	584,565 94	2,760,147 48	.....	2,175,581 54
United States	25,819,534 33	2,937,883 59	22,881,650 74	.....
France	2,525,306 02	4,755,568 54	.....	2,230,262 52
Great Britain	2,456,339 63	13,780,780 28	.....	11,324,440 65
Spain	4,116 31	43,603 59	.....	39,487 28
Holland	1,845 00	33,014 24	.....	31,169 24
Cape Verde Islands .....	.....	142,613 81	.....	142,613 81
Indo-China .....	.....	370,765 06	.....	370,765 06
Italy	515,739 75	262,068 12	253,671 63	.....
Mediterranean	508,336 38	.....	508,336 38	.....
New Britain .....	.....	213,075 22	.....	213,075 22
New Zealand .....	.....	21,768 71	.....	21,768 71
Paraguay	501 75	.....	501 75	.....
Peru	26 60	.....	26 60	.....
Portugal	176,270 14	2,106,962 10	.....	1,930,691 96
Russia	236,595 85	12,243 85	224,352 00	.....
Sweden	465 70	65,755 06	.....	65,289 36
Turkey	320 16	.....	320 16	.....
Total	41,475,109 30	33,638,018 56	27,117,939 75	19,280,849 01
Increase in the exports .....	.....	.....	7,837,090 74	.....

The exports from Rio to the United States, as furnished by the records of this office, are given below. There is an increase of \$2,000,000 over the exports of the fiscal year 1883-'84, there having been a corresponding increase in coffee shipments. It should be stated that articles re-exported to the United States are not given in this table.

Statement of exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885, as taken from the records of the consulate-general.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
Coffee	2,703,897 bags..	\$28,342,720 62
Rosewood	928 logs..	11,868 45
Scrap-iron	1,500 tons..	9,157 83
Ipecacuanha	81 seroons..	5,247 55
Diamonds	1 package..	2,665 49
Sugar	334 bags..	1,043 79
Tapioca	45 barrels..	431 68
Varnish	5 do	320 83
Plants	5 cases..	318 46
Printed matter	2 boxes..	275 08
Glue	6 bales..	242 28
Rubber	6 bags..	236 36
Fish bladders	3 {bags ..	111 65
Sundries	2 {bales..	.....
.....	6 packages..	152 15
Total .....	.....	28,374,792 22

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO RIO DE JANEIRO FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1885.

Turpentine.—A smaller quantity of this article was received here in 1885 than in 1884. Prices were higher than in 1884, closing in December last at from 19 to 20½ cents per kilogram—say from 8½ to 9¾ cents

per pound. There were entered 4,125 cases, all coming from the United States.

Pitch.—The supply, though limited, showed an increase of 324 barrels over that of the preceding year. Of the total importation, the United States and England furnished the bulk. The prices ranged throughout the year from \$6.84 to \$9.31 per barrel.

Rosin.—The entries—all of which were furnished by the United States—were 7,728 barrels, being 635 less than in 1884. Prices ruled from \$3.04 to \$4.37 per barrel, according to quality.

Lard.—The United States furnished 64,185 kegs and 427 cases, against 49,543 kegs and 494 cases in the preceding year. Prices varied from 380 to 500 reis per kilogram—about 14 to 18½ cents per pound—in lots of from 25 to 50 kegs.

Flour.—The importation from all sources was 412,007 barrels, as compared with 416,743 barrels in the year 1884. The following shows the distribution by countries of the supply in the last two years:

Countries.	1885.	1884.
Chili barrels..	6,758	3,749
New Zealand..... do.....	6,880	500
Trieste..... do.....	18,421	21,569
River Plate..... do.....	75,805	14,080
United States..... do.....	304,143	376,845
Total.....	412,007	416,743

From which it is seen that in the shipments from Chili there was an increase of 3,009 barrels; in those from New Zealand an increase of 6,330 barrels; in those from the Plate region an increase of 61,725 barrels; while in those from the United States there was a decrease of 72,702 barrels. This showing is anything but satisfactory. It directs attention with the strongest emphasis, to the inroads which other countries—the Argentine Republic in particular—are making in the flour trade of the United States with Brazil.

The range of prices in the two years is shown as follows:

Countries.	1885.	1884.
United States:		
Richmond.....	\$5 75 to \$8 17	\$6 40 to \$8 60
Baltimore.....	6 08 to 8 17	6 10 to 8 40
Western interior.....	4 94 to 7 60	6 40 to 8 10
Trieste.....	5 79 to 8 17	6 60 to 8 80
River Plate.....	4 94 to 6 84	5 60 to 7 60
Chili.....	5 13 to 6 27	5 20 to 6 20
New Zealand.....	5 51 to 6 27	

Kerosene.—There was a sensible increase in the importation, the entries being 322,755 cases, of ten gallons each, against 227,316 cases in 1884. The supply came from the United States exclusively. Prices ranged from \$2.36 to \$2.96 per case. As pointed out by the leading commercial journal of this country, the cost of a case of kerosene in the States is, at the prevailing rate of exchange, about \$1.24, while the duties levied here amount to \$1.06 per case; that is, to nearly 86 per cent. of the first cost. Nevertheless, the custom-house pretends that the rate of duty on kerosene is only 30 per cent. The paper adds with great pertinency that this excessive duty ought to be reduced and an end made of such

injustice, which weighs so heavily on the laboring classes, the chief consumers of this article.

Butter.—The year 1885 shows a decrease of 387 packages in the importation of American brands. In the receipts from France and Italy there was a marked increase. Our exports of this article should be much larger than they now are. The demand for it is strong, at an average price of 38 cents per pound.

Pine.—The imports from Northern Europe were larger than in 1884, while those from the United States for the two years show but little difference. The total receipts from Europe were 23,201 dozen pieces, averaging about \$14 per dozen; total entries from the United States were, in round numbers, 12,000,000 feet. Of these entries there were 8,600,000 feet of pitch-pine deals, which came wholly from the South Atlantic and Gulf ports. The average price of these deals, including custom-house and transportation charges, was about \$50 per thousand feet.

Machinery and watches.—There is a considerable importation of watches and manufactures of iron and steel from the United States, but detailed information on the subject is not available.

FOREIGN NAVIGATION AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

From the table given below it will be seen that during the year 1885 the total number of American vessels arriving at this port was 104, with a tonnage of 70,692.43, of which number 14 were steamers and 90 were sailing vessels. The number of American vessels leaving the port was 99, having a tonnage of 67,089.41, there being 15 steamers and 84 sailing vessels.

Navigation of the United States at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the calendar years 1884 and 1885, as shown by the records of the consulate-general.

Years.	Entered.					Cleared.				
	Steamers.		Sailing ves-		Total ton-	Steamers.		Sailing ves-		Total ton-
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1884.										
First quarter	6	9,425.04	21	8,259.04	17,684.08	6	9,480.13	21	8,999.98	18,480.11
Second quarter	3	4,996.28	22	10,356.99	15,353.27	3	5,725.11	17	7,038.78	12,763.89
Third quarter	3	5,724.70	18	9,268.94	14,993.64	4	6,898.70	23	10,775.57	17,674.27
Fourth quarter	5	5,937.43	32	17,859.64	23,797.07	4	4,017.65	28	16,417.75	20,435.40
Total	17	26,083.45	93	45,744.61	71,828.06	17	26,121.59	89	43,232.08	69,353.67
1885.										
First quarter	3	4,941.58	21	10,131.48	15,073.06	4	6,861.36	20	9,503.56	16,364.92
Second quarter	4	6,061.92	23	11,119.13	17,181.05	3	4,941.58	24	10,613.96	15,555.54
Third quarter	3	4,941.58	23	14,621.14	19,562.72	4	6,060.92	20	11,409.21	17,470.13
Fourth quarter	4	6,861.36	23	12,014.24	18,875.60	4	6,844.04	20	10,854.78	17,698.82
Total	14	22,806.44	90	47,885.99	70,692.43	15	24,707.90	84	42,381.51	67,089.41

The tables given below are compiled from the "Statistical Report of the Commerce and Navigation of Rio de Janeiro," published last month by the Rio custom-house, and covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The following table shows that during that period there arrived in this port 1,225 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,285,527 and a crew-list of

35,736 men; while the number of vessels clearing was 1,131, tonnage 1,267,711, number of men 33,599. Of the vessels arriving 608 were sailing craft with 327,171 tons and 7,463 men, and 617 were steamers of 958,356 tons with 28,273 men. Of vessels clearing 530 were sailing vessels with 322,168 tons and 5,717 men, and 601 were steamers with 945,543 tons, 27,882 seamen.

Long course or ocean navigation at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the year ending June 30, 1885.

ENTERED.

From or to—	Sailing vessels.			Steamers.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Antilles	1	1,057	19	.....	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	48	20,660	480	184	308,856	10,562
Austria	1	269	9	10	10,897	383
Azores	5	1,422	49	1	1,500	47
Belgium	5	1,376	45	5	4,546	110
Cape of Good Hope	6	1,082	60	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde Islands	39	15,011	423	.....	.....	.....
Chili	2	604	20	28	59,978	2,015
France	12	6,279	161	46	81,891	3,507
Germany	15	4,140	133	45	66,140	2,086
Great Britain	243	178,863	3,696	160	231,439	2,467
Indo China	9	5,845	139	1	1,350	28
Italy	5	1,516	51	25	39,851	1,726
New Britain	12	3,385	110	.....	.....	.....
Oceanica	1	689	12	22	62,188	1,877
Peru	1	1,214	24	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	41	16,146	364	.....	.....	.....
Russia	3	901	28	.....	.....	.....
Spain	10	4,108	111	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	17	4,551	151	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	5	2,015	64	68	50,453	2,339
United States	127	56,038	1,314	22	39,267	1,126
Total	608	327,171	7,463	617	958,356	28,273

CLEARED.

Antilles	134	68,035	1,217	1	514	21
Argentine Republic	12	3,718	101	88	158,204	5,027
Austria .....	.....	.....	.....	17	18,158	423
Azores	2	774	20	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1	2,078	25	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	23	6,590	165	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde Islands	24	9,495	222	1	277	7
Central America .....	.....	.....	.....	3	464	36
Chili	16	17,613	266	27	57,635	1,426
Colombia	3	2,259	29	.....	.....	.....
Coast of Africa	1	628	13	1	1,233	22
France	1	285	6	72	149,994	5,052
Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	71	109,505	3,005
Great Britain	33	28,703	459	134	235,255	5,185
India	7	10,562	165	.....	.....	.....
Indo-China	3	2,377	49	.....	.....	.....
Italy	2	1,079	20	23	41,294	1,650
Morocco	1	709	16	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	1	442	9	.....	.....	.....
New Britain	14	4,997	112	.....	.....	.....
Oceanica	19	18,747	338	.....	.....	.....
Peru	1	545	11	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	11	3,229	86	.....	.....	.....
Russia	1	271	7	.....	.....	.....
Spain	6	1,182	46	.....	.....	.....
United States	210	135,875	2,299	105	143,160	3,152
Uruguay	4	1,975	36	58	29,850	2,876
Total	530	322,168	5,717	601	945,543	27,882

The following table shows the nationality of vessels in the foreign trade arriving at and departing from this port. It will be seen that in respect to number of steamers entering and clearing, Great Britain stands first, France second, Germany third, Brazil fourth, Italy fifth, Belgium sixth, and the United States seventh.

Statement showing the nationality of vessels arriving at and departing from Rio de Janeiro during the year ending June 30, 1885.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Sailing vessels.			Steamers.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.	No.	Tonnage.	Crew.
Argentine Republic	2	976	26	1	812	24
Austria	2	600	19	5	6,387	206
Belgium				27	46,284	933
Brazil	16	5,165	164	54	26,438	1,646
Chili				1	141	12
Colombia				2	310	35
Denmark	9	2,155	80	1	981	24
France	3	1,783	43	98	192,687	8,054
Germany	51	15,938	474	92	136,851	4,223
Great Britain	224	174,678	3,411	274	445,496	9,078
Italy	11	4,550	130	45	73,420	3,181
Norway	111	39,886	1,239	1	277	7
Portugal	53	22,407	522			
Russia	3	1,895	44	1	691	19
Spain	9	2,621	110			
Sweden	29	10,554	301			
United States	85	43,996	900	15	27,401	831
Total	608	327,204	7,463	617	958,176	28,273

CLEARED.

Argentine Republic	3	1,467	38			
Austria	1	331	8	5	6,325	152
Belgium				27	35,153	799
Brazil	6	1,928	55	55	27,300	2,805
Chili				1	141	11
Colombia				3	464	36
Denmark	9	2,185	55	2	2,190	38
France	2	1,428	30	91	193,176	7,292
Germany	41	13,822	302	86	130,815	3,552
Great Britain	216	180,867	2,955	271	453,840	10,139
Italy	10	4,512	91	45	68,644	2,515
Norway	88	42,882	783	1	277	7
Portugal	37	15,507	357			
Russia	4	2,596	57			
Spain	5	1,633	52			
Sweden	27	10,138	216			
United States	81	42,872	718	14	27,218	536
Total	530	322,168	5,717	601	945,543	27,882

The "statistical report" referred to above gives the following figures as to vessels, of whatever nationality, entering this port from the United States and departing for that country: Vessels entering were 149, of which 22 were steamers and 127 sailing craft; vessels clearing for the United States were 315, of which 105 were steamers and 210 sailing vessels. Of the 149 vessels entering, only 100 were American, 85 sailing vessels and 15 steamers; and of the 315 clearing, American vessels reached the paltry number of 95, being sailing vessels 81, steamers 14.

THE AMERICAN SETTLEMENT IN THE PROVINCE OF SÃO PAULO.

In the official reports of my predecessors, nothing more than passing mention has been made of the American settlement in this Empire, and very little is known in the United States on the subject beyond the fact of the existence of such a settlement. . . Some detailed account, then, of its history, present condition, &c., based on personal observations in the community, will no doubt be of interest.

The community owes its formation to the late war between the States, the bulk—virtually all—of its membership being made up of people who emigrated from the southern part of the United States in 1865-'67. Very few, if any, of the settlers accepted aid from the Brazilian Government in the way of free passage, donations of land, or otherwise. Most of them disembarked at Rio de Janeiro, whence they went by sea to Santos (about a day's journey from Rio), whence they proceeded overland to their present location. Here they had the good fortune to find that they could procure land on easy terms, whether by purchase or rent. It is needless to say, however, that the vast majority of the immigrants were almost entirely impoverished by the results of the war, and that for lack of means they had to endure severe hardships in the work of raising their roof-trees in the land of their adoption.

The first settler was Hon. William H. Norris, who had been prominent, socially and politically, in Alabama for a number of years anterior to the war, and who now, at the advanced age of eighty-six, is in splendid possession of his mental and physical faculties.

Some few immigrants appeared as late as 1868-'69, but the tide was at its height in the three years preceding and including 1867. Nearly all the Southern States contributed settlers, Alabama and Texas being more largely represented than any others.

Quite a number have returned from time to time, but, owing to the natural increase (which seems to proceed more rapidly here than in our country), the population is about as large now as it has ever been since 1865, when it was at its maximum. The present population is given in round numbers at five hundred, occupying an area included within an estimated radius of 15 miles, and situated in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, in the province of São Paulo, and some 90 miles west of the city of the same name, which is the capital of the province. The settlement is on the line of railroad extending into the interior from the capital, which city in turn has direct communication by the São Paulo Railway with Santos, the provincial seaport, and with Rio de Janeiro, the great seat of national interests, by the Dom Pedro I and the Northern Railways. These various lines have been built in the last few years, and, all the circumstances considered, are well equipped and efficiently managed. It will thus be seen that the American community has excellent connection with the outside world; a fact which can and no doubt will be made to contribute largely to its progress and prosperity.

Situated as it is on a table-land, far above the level of the sea, this section has a climate which is quite pleasant and healthful, especially to one coming from a South Atlantic or Gulf State of our Union. Snow is never seen; ice, rarely; frost occurs occasionally between the months of May and September, which period constitutes what, in a relative sense, is called the winter. But it by no means follows that the summer is very hot; on the contrary, during this season, the days between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. will show an average temperature of about 85° Fahrenheit, while the nights are nearly always refreshingly cool, and sleeping can be comfortably done.

Owing to the meteorological conditions which prevail in Brazil, this locality (*i. e.*, Santa Barbara) is in the "rain-belt," and has a rainy season lasting generally three months out of the twelve. This does not, however, entirely impede agricultural work during the time named. A great advantage claimed for this locality is that its climate permits the safe preservation of fresh hog meat at any time of the year. It can readily be seen how important is this fact to an agricultural community, where hog-raising is an essential item of domestic economy. I have rarely seen finer hogs than are to be found in this community; they have a hog in form, color, and appearance closely resembling the black Berkshire hog of our country; indeed, the likeness was so striking that I was made to inquire if it was not the same breed, but was told that it was not, this breed having been brought to this country by the Portuguese years ago when Brazil was a part of Portugal's possessions.

The provision crops are corn, rice, sweet potatoes (which grow here to great perfection, and are never gathered and housed, as with us, but taken from the earth as needed), and feijão (black beans). This latter product, stewed with meat and before eaten sprinkled heavily with a flour made from mandioca root, is called the national dish of Brazil. Corn yields from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and sells at an average price of 60 cents per bushel. It is made with a very small outlay of labor, fair crops being often produced after one plowing, but better results can of course be obtained after good cultivation. It may be planted with some degree of certainty of a good yield for six or seven months out of the twelve, beginning with August and continuing often till February. Feijão is planted and harvested twice a year, viz, in September or October and in February. With proper care and cultivation fruits can be had abundantly, such as oranges, pears, bananas, grapes, figs, goiaba, and, to some extent, peaches, though this fruit does not attain anything like a high degree of perfection here. Fine vegetables may be produced in abundance at nearly all seasons of the year.

COTTON.

Of marketable or surplus products the principal are cotton and sugarcane. The former can be successfully planted in September, October, or November; when planted later than the latter month it does not do well, owing chiefly to the inability to properly cultivate it during the wet months of January and February. The average yield is from 175 to 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre. A portion of this crop is consigned to commission merchants in Santos, whence it is exported to Liverpool; the great bulk of it, however, is sold to the factories here, of which there are eight that purchase in whole or in part from this community. They pay an average price of $7\frac{1}{2}$ milreis per arroba, equivalent in our currency to $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 cents per pound. These factories are owned mainly by Brazilians. One, called the Carioba Factory, was founded by Americans, but was afterwards sold to an English company. It is situated at the junction of the Quilombo and Piricicaba Rivers, two miles from the station of Santa Barbara. It employs from sixty to seventy hands, and turns out from 1,000 to 1,200 yards of cloth per day. Only the coarser goods are as yet made. The efficient manager of this enterprise is Mr. W. P. Rallston, jr., of Pennsylvania.

A notable fact connected with cotton in this section is that a given stalk sometimes bears fruit for two seasons. This happens when the stalk escapes killing by frost, and is cut off near the ground, when

sprouts spring from the root, making a second crop. This, however, is very rarely a profitable method of cultivation, the crop thus raised being generally too small to repay the labor of working and cultivating.

SUGAR.

Sugar-cane can be planted almost any month in the year, when there is sufficient moisture in the earth to cause it to sprout and come up. It is said to do best when planted in February, March, or April, as in that case the cane is small when the frost comes in July or August, and if bitten grows out again, and thus ripens before the frost of the next season; whereas old cane, when nipped by frost, must be cut before a rain to prevent souring and loss. Frequently four or five annual crops can be produced from one planting, owing to the fact that when the cane is cut down, new sprouts spring from the roots; the cane thus produced is said to be almost as good as that of the first crop. Virtually, none of the cane is made into sirup; sugar is manufactured to some extent from it, but by far the larger portion is used in the distillation of rum, which is known here under the various names of *cachaca*, *pinga*, and *aguardente*, and large quantities of which are consumed here and exported. Some of the planters run stills, which are supplied from the cane crops of their neighbors as well as their own. A model establishment of this kind is located about five miles from the village of Santa Barbara, and is owned by Mr. Charles M. Hall, formerly of Columbus, Ga. Its capacity (with full force) is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ pipes (some 700 gallons) per day of twenty-four hours. This rum, or *pinga*, as it is now commonly called here, is barreled and sent to the village of Santa Barbara and the city of Campinas, where it meets with a ready sale at an average price of \$40 per pipe, equivalent to about 25 cents per gallon. This distillery is one of the largest and most complete in the Empire.

In view of the great demand which has sprung up for cane, consequent upon the establishment of *pinga* and sugar factories in Brazil, there is a tendency among the farmers of this community to engage in cane culture more largely than in that of cotton, the former being at present the more profitable crop of the two.

Another marketable or money crop is that of watermelons. They can be grown quickly, and have the advantage of bringing in money at a season of the year when it is often badly needed and can be profitably used in defraying the expense of gathering the cotton crop. In the season of 1884 considerable shipments of melons were made by persons of this community to the cities of Campinas, São Paulo, &c., and some of the growers cleared as much as \$1,000 each on their crops. Last year the seasons were so very unfavorable that the yield was next to nothing. Such failures are, however, said to be of rare occurrence. Considering the small amount of time and labor (compared with other field crops) necessary to make this crop, the facilities now enjoyed for its prompt shipment to city markets, and the great public favor which these melons (the seed of which was brought from the United States) have attained over all others grown in Brazil, this industry should and no doubt will be brought to a large development, and made to contribute no little to the prosperity of the community.

The immigrants have never made any systematic and persistent attempt at the cultivation of coffee, but have preferred that of cotton and cane. The opinion has been asserted that if these people, immediately upon their arrival here, had engaged in coffee-growing, they would have found it more lucrative than the production of cotton and cane have

proved to be; but this point is difficult of decision, as there are undoubtedly two sides to the question. It can be unhesitatingly said, however, that there has been since the struggles and difficulties of the first years a fair measure of prosperity in the community. There would seem to be neither poverty nor riches, neither wealth nor want, among these people. While many of the luxuries are wanting, there is no scarcity of the necessities and comforts of life. In the words of one of the most intelligent of them, "Generally they are doing well, are out of debt, own their homes, and have something laid aside for a rainy day. Those who have practiced economy and industry, and have depended on their own exertions, have invariably met with success, while those who have failed (and they are very few) can only blame themselves."

The social and religious privileges of the community are very good. They have a large and flourishing lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the membership of which is entirely American all ceremonies being conducted in English. They have also a temperance organization, in which interest is taken especially by the younger people; and in this connection I will say that, so far as I was able to learn (I saw none), there was very little drinking to excess among them. There are several evangelical churches in the community, and the people thus have opportunity to worship, publicly and jointly, in the faith of their fathers. They of course have Sunday schools.

Educational interests have not been and are not now in a satisfactory condition. Schools and school-houses have been too few to meet the needs of a community whose population is scattered over so wide an area; and in many cases parents, even when living within convenient distance of a school, have considered themselves unable to provide for their children more than the merest rudiments of an education. Amid the pressing cares and anxieties to provide the means of subsistence in a new and strange land, the education of the young has been greatly and woefully neglected, and I am forced to say that improvement in this respect is the sorest need of this people. This condition of affairs can, of course, only be remedied by the employment of skilled teaching talent, the building of more school-houses, and by personal sacrifice, if necessary, on the part of the parent, to enable the child to enjoy these increased facilities during a longer period than heretofore, a period more commensurate with the transcendent importance of the matter and with the variety and scope of at least a useful education as distinguished from what is called a liberal one. As a means to this end, the securing of trained teachers from the United States was earnestly and strongly recommended. The parents in general realize the vast and weighty responsibilities resting upon them in this matter, and fully indorse the views above given, and have, I am glad to say, arranged to send at once to the United States for two teachers (as above described); these, together with the school already established, will, at least for the present, supply their needs in this direction.

It is interesting to note and but fair for me to state that these self-expatriated people have scrupulously kept their independence and religiously preserved under these distant stars their pride as American citizens. There have been but few cases of intermarriage with the natives, and only one settler has become a naturalized subject of the Brazilian Empire. As one of them aptly expressed it, "'Tis impossible for an American to be anything but an American."

As shown by the list forwarded in the report from this consulate-general for the last quarter of the year 1885, they are glad to claim

that they are still American citizens. It can be truthfully said that while their devotion to the old land in no wise languishes, the fire of sectional animosity burns among them year by year with a scantier flame, and its total extinction is only a question of a very short time.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rio de Janeiro, March 1, 1886.

SANTOS.

Report of Consul Briggs.

I transmit herewith a tabulated statement showing the exports of the port of Santos for the years 1884 and 1885.

The exports of Santos may be practically summed up in the word "coffee," and the coffee berry is the life and existence of the town as well as of its inhabitants, all of whom are engaged in the business, either as brokers, shippers, handlers, or else as mere purveyors to the bodily needs of those so engaged.

A glance at the accompanying statement shows that during the year 1884 the export of coffee from this port amounted to a total of 1,921,106 bags, valued at 46,106,544 reis, equivalent, at the present rate of exchange, to \$16,598,355.84.

Of this the United States consumed 410,256 bags, amounting, at the same exchange, to \$3,544,611.84, and leaving 1,510,850 bags, valued at \$13,043,744, to be taken by other nations.

During the year 1885 the total export amounted to 2,018,039 bags, valued at 45,405,877½ reis, equivalent to \$16,346,115.90.

Of this the United States consumed 387,645 bags, valued at \$3,139,924.50, leaving to other countries 1,630,394 bags, valued at \$13,206,191.40.

From the foregoing figures it would appear that whereas the output of coffee from Santos during the year 1885 exceeded that of 1884 by some 96,933 bags, the value of the crop was \$252,239.94 less; but it must be borne in mind that those figures represent the declared values in paper milreis; that the paper milreis have steadily depreciated in value during the past year; and that, allowing for the different rates of exchange prevailing in the two years, the crop of 1885 was not only larger, but intrinsically more valuable than that of 1884.*

It may not be uninteresting to remark here that full many a wealthy resident of Fifth avenue or Highland Terrace, as he complacently reads his Herald or Post and sips his fragrant Mocha, does so in blissful ignorance of the fact that the chances are as nine to one that the bulk of his beverage is the product of the hills and dales of the province of São Paulo, Brazil; but there is grown in this province a small berry, so closely resembling in appearance, aroma, and taste that of Mocha, as to defy detection, save at the hands of an expert. It goes to the United States, too, in large quantities, as do all of the finer grades of the so-called Rio coffees; and once there, the despised Santos bean sustains and worthily sustains all of the best characteristics of genuine Mocha.

* For the above figures, computed in milreis, I am indebted to Mr. Henry Brood, the vice-consul.

IMPORTS.

The inclosed tabulated statement of the imports of this port for the fiscal year 1884-'85 was obtained from the *alfandega* (custom-house) only by dint of persistent and frequent requests, and in the face of reiterated assurances from large established merchants here that it would be impossible to get the figures.

The figures contained in the inclosed statement are official, and represent the values as declared at the custom-house.

By this statement it would appear that the total value of imports during the fiscal year 1884-'85 was 10,415,856,263 reis, equivalent, at the present rate, of exchange to \$3,749,708.25.

Of this the United State supplied goods to the extent of 1,443,125,256 reis; equal to \$529,525.10; Germany to the extent of 2,095,479,608 reis; equal to \$754,372.66; Great Britain to the extent of 4,127,256,012 reis; equal to \$1,485,812.16; France, to the extent of 1,430,608,549 reis; equal to \$515,019.08.

The United States thus rank third on the list, the value of our exports to Santos being \$956,287.06 less than those of Great Britain, \$224,847.56 less than those of Germany, and \$14,506.02 more than those of France.

When we take into consideration the facts that the Brazilians will buy to the extent of their cash and of their credit; that they have practically no manufacturing industries of their own; that they are obliged to import almost every conceivable variety of manufactured goods as well as food products; that they profess great anxiety to increase their trade with the United States; and that the English, French, and Germans find a profit in buying American products in New York and reshipping them to Brazil to masquerade as European goods, it would seem to be worth while for our manufacturers and merchants to at least make an effort to secure a fair and legitimate proportion of Brazilian trade.

EXTENDING AMERICAN TRADE.

There is a large and growing field within the territorial bounds of this consulate for the consumption of American machinery, agricultural implements, clothing, and food products; and the example of the English and Germans, who establish branch houses here, employ natives as clerks, and send out youths to grow up in the country and become familiar with its customs and needs, and who take especial pains to cater to the peculiar tastes of the people of Brazil, is commended to our manufacturers and exporters.

It is suggested that manufacturers and merchants would find it profitable to combine and establish agencies here, pay their agents liberally, being careful to select men thoroughly acquainted with the country and its people, fill such orders as they may receive exactly to the letter and with material of the best quality, and be content at the outset to sell at rates lower than the prevailing market values and on time.

All would largely depend upon the character and capabilities of the agents selected, who should never be new men sent down from the States, as they would not know where to place their goods with safety.

Your Brazilian, although he sells you his coffee in the forenoon and comes to you in the afternoon with smiling countenance and extended palm for his money, always expects to buy on credit.

His ability to pay depends upon the movements of the coffee crop, but he is strictly honest, as a rule.

Our European competitors have grasped the situation and are careful to cater to the peculiar ideas and tastes of this most peculiar people, and they select the best material for export to Brazil; they meet the natives half way, as it were.

On the other hand, I have found it to be a source of universal complaint here that the American commercial travelers who visit this province are, as a rule, brusque and unaccommodating, and that the goods, as delivered, seldom are equal in quality to the samples. Specific instances of this fact have come within my own observation, and in conclusion it is submitted that it is due in a great measure to our own carelessness and inattention to details that we have so far failed to secure a larger proportion of the Brazilian trade.

EDMUND B. BRIGGS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santos, Brazil, February 6, 1886.

Statement of exports of coffee, port of Santos.

Countries.	1884.		1885.	
	Bags.	Values.	Bags.	Values.
		<i>Reis.</i>		<i>Reis.</i>
Channel and Great Britain.....	30,986	743,664:000	45,695	1,028,137:500
Hamburg.....	318,224	7,637,376:000	409,211	9,207,247:500
Havre.....	746,602	17,918,448:000	613,945	13,813,762:500
Antwerp.....	192,180	4,612,320:000	220,759	4,967,077:500
Lisbon.....	29,012	696,288:000	14,508	326,430:000
Mediterranean.....	175,091	4,202,184:000	287,924	6,478,290:000
United States.....	410,256	9,846,144:000	387,645	8,722,012:500
Other places.....	18,755	450,120:000	38,352	862,920:000
Total.....	1,921,106	46,106,544:000	2,018,039	45,405,877:500
Total.....		\$16,598,355 84		\$16,346,115 90
United States.....		3,544,611 84		3,139,924 50
Difference.....		13,043,744 00		13,206,191 40

Imports of the port of Santos, fiscal year 1884-'85.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
	<i>Reis.</i>		<i>Reis.</i>
Germany.....	2,095,479:608	Portugal.....	570,987:945
Austria.....	83,299:300		
Belgium.....	332,934:663	Total official valuation.....	10,413,863:263
Oriental states.....	65,647:250		
United States.....	1,443,125:256	Total values.....	\$3,749,708 25
France.....	1,430,608:549	United States.....	529,525 10
Great Britain.....	4,127,256:012		
Holland.....	7,886:200	Difference.....	3,220,183 15
Italy.....	256,638:480		

Cargoes, general, assorted: Machinery, agricultural implements, railroad stock, rails, &c., petroleum, breadstuffs, clothing and materials, soap, &c.

PARA.

Report of Consul Clayton.

NAVIGATION.

Notwithstanding the continuation of the depression in commercial circles, the lines of steamers have continued to make their regular calls at this port, with the exception of the Chargeurs Réunis, a French line. The Hamburg Sud-Amerikanische, a German line inaugurated after the date of my last report, made a few monthly trips and then ceased to call here. The river navigation has suffered the loss of three steamers belonging to the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, but as they were old steamers, and almost past service, the loss will not be felt. However, the river navigation has been kept up to nearly its former degree of activity, but with financial loss, owing to lack of cargo, increased competition, and reduced prices of freight. But steamboat owners are looking hopefully for the return of better times to retrieve the loss of the past twelve months. With the same expectation new wharves are still being built, although the number in use is entirely adequate to present demands. The tonnage of vessels visiting this port during the year 1884, shows an increase of 17 per cent. over the previous year, but 1885 will probably return to lower figures.

RAILROADS.

The Bragança Railroad is the only steam railway in the Amazon Valley. The first section of 30 kilometers was opened for traffic on November 9, 1884. An additional section of 31 kilometers will probably be opened in December next. The receipts of the part already in operation cover only about one-half of the running expenses. The prospect is no better for the 61 kilometers, for there still remain 141 kilometers to be built to reach Bragança, and the contract for that remainder is not yet sanctioned by the provincial government. During the present year the part of the road already constructed has been purchased by English capitalists. The interest on the capital of \$633,500 at 7 per cent. is guaranteed by the provincial government. The road will fall far short of paying expenses unless completed; and even then will not pay unless it succeeds in developing agriculture along its route, which is doubtful as long as rubber-gathering is so much more profitable, and also in view of the fact that the contractor of the road has been unconditionally released from his obligation to import and colonize ten thousand immigrants along the line of the road. On account of the commercial panic, the other projected railroads, mentioned in my last year's report, have received no serious attention.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Brazilian Government land line of telegraph following the coast north from Rio de Janeiro, and now in operation as far as Maranhão, is being pushed toward completion. Para will be its northern terminus. It will probably be completed in July, 1886, and will make connection with the projected submarine cable of the Dom Pedro II Cable Company from the United States, at Vizen, on the southern shore of the Amazon, about 50 miles east of this city. Both lines will be of immense

advantage to this port because of the frequent and long interruptions of the coastwise submarine cable of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company.

SLAVERY.

A year ago it was hoped that this province would before this date be free from slavery, as the provinces of Ceara and Amazonas were at that time, but the popular excitement in favor of emancipation cooled down after the December elections, and the work of liberation goes on slowly. The whole number of emancipations in the province during the past year is not far from 2 per cent. of the whole number of slaves.

INDIA-RUBBER.

The year 1884 produced an increase of about 1,238 tons, or 11 per cent. more than the rubber crop of 1883, in spite of, or, perhaps, because of, the greatly diminished prices, the rubber gatherers being obliged to produce more rubber to earn the same wages. The first six months of 1885 has produced the same amount as the first six months of 1884. Of this amount 55 per cent. has been shipped to the United States, and the remaining 45 per cent. has been shipped to Europe.

CACAO.

Owing to droughts toward the close of 1884, the crop of that year was slightly diminished. The effect will probably be more marked on the crop of 1885. There have been no shipments of cacao from this port to the United States for years, although in importance and value it ranks next to india rubber among the exports from the Amazon Valley. France takes almost the entire crop.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND TELEPHONES.

A stock company has this year been formed, with native capital, for the purpose of lighting a small part of the city of Para by electricity. The present capital of the company is \$27,000, to be increased as the demand for the light requires. It is proposed to begin with a plant of 20 lights at the beginning of the year 1886. The system of dynamo and arc lights adopted is the Thomson-Houston, of Boston, Mass. The incandescent lights are the Edison. The representative of the enterprise is Mr. Carlos Monteiro e Souza, of this city. This gentleman also represents the telephone interests in Para. In April, 1879, he began with French telephones, but in September of the same year discarded them for American instruments. He was the first to introduce the Bell telephone, Blake transmitter, and Slide central-office switch into Brazil. In December, 1881, he obtained from the Imperial Government the exclusive right to introduce telephones into this province for 25 years. At the present date there is one central station in this city and 70 telephone lines.

FISHERY.

To supply a long-felt want the firm of Castel & Portel have made a contract with this province to furnish fresh sea fish, refrigerated, and in sufficient quantities to supply the demand in this city. They are to receive from the province quite a large subsidy for thirty years, averaging \$30,000 annually, besides a Government loan of the necessary

capital, \$100,000. They have had built in England two very fine fishing steamers, furnished with refrigerating apparatus and all the necessary appliances, and the company expect in a short time to begin to furnish the Para market with fresh sea fish.

AMERICAN COAL.

A company has been formed in the United States, to be known as the Amazon Coal Deposit Company, whose object it is to try and introduce into Brazil American coal. The company propose to establish a system of coal hulks along the Amazon River and its tributaries, as well as in the northern ports of Brazil, and intend to supply coal at the lowest market price. The coal to be introduced here is from the Powelton coal mines, in the State of Pennsylvania. One large cargo has already arrived and been mostly disposed of, and the company hope that before the end of another year they will have firmly established themselves and opened up a good market for American coal.

• HEALTH.

For some months this city has been suffering from an epidemic called *beriberi*. As far as I can learn it has never been met with except in the East Indies and certain parts of South America, and in this latter country seems to be limited to parts of Brazil and Paraguay. Just at present 30 per cent. of the deaths recorded in this city are from *beriberi*. All classes of people, irrespective of nationality, are attacked, and as yet physicians have been unable to find a successful cure. It made its first appearance as an epidemic in Brazil, at Bahia, in 1866, though sporadic cases had been noticed before. Its cause is unknown; it is not contagious, but is supposed by some to be malarial. It is most fatal in cases where the blood has been impoverished by previous disease, especially by childbirth or the free use of alcoholic beverages.

The most constant symptoms are slight weakness or gradually-increasing partial paralysis of the lower extremities, followed or accompanied by an edematous swelling of the same, sometimes almost painless, but generally accompanied by rheumatic pains in the affected parts. External pressure causes intolerable pain; on the surface there is numbness and formicative pricking pain. The partial paralysis and swelling gradually ascend; paralysis of the bladder and rectum follow, with scanty, coffee-colored urine. General debility increases, and an oppressive sense of tightness about the waist, the patient suffering greatly from dyspnœa. Death is generally caused by the paralysis of the respiratory organs and the consequent suffocation, though it is sometimes caused by the paralysis of other vital organs.

The only successful remedy is a change of climate in the early stages of the disease. The province of Ceara is a favorite resort for those who cannot cross the ocean, and even a change of residence of 10 miles has wrought a cure in mild cases. Without a change of residence, a very large majority of cases proved fatal.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

As stated above, it is next to impossible to get any reliable information regarding the imports into this province. The imports from the United States are confined to a few articles, such as flour, lard, kero-

sene, canned goods, beer, lumber, and a few other minor articles. Of flour there were about 60,000 barrels received last year. Out of \$6,162,522 exported from this consular district to the United States during the year 1884, it is estimated that only about \$2,000,000 were returned in imports. The trade between this part of Brazil and the United States seems to grow very slowly, and is limited to only necessary articles. As far as I have been able to study the subject during the short time I have resided here, I do not find fault with the quality of our goods, for they are in many cases, I think I can say, without prejudice, in most cases better than those of European manufacture, but the latter are cheaper, which is natural, considering the difference in the qualities. Besides the European manufacturer is more liberal than ours; he gives good discounts and long credits, while ours almost invariably wants cash.

It is my firm conviction that a considerable modification of the import business of this province is possible, if the commercial communities of the United States approach the matter in a proper manner. They must first make a patient study of the requirements of this market. It is useless to attempt to prove the superiority of our high-priced articles over those of more moderate cost. The fancies and prejudices of the consumer here must be considered. If they want something cheap and nasty in preference to something better but dearer, why not let them have it? Credit must also be given, and cash people require an advantageous discount. It is the custom of the country and must be considered.

I attach statistical statements as far as obtainable, showing the declared exports from Para to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the official values of the whole exports from this place for the year ending December 31, 1884, and the navigation of this port for the year 1884.

ROBT. CLAYTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Para, Brazil, November 7, 1885.

Exports from the port of Para, Brazil, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, to the United States.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
India-rubber.....	\$5, 886, 856	Sarsaparilla	2, 597
Brazil nuts	194, 585	Cocoa	2, 148
Hides and skins	52, 156	Tonka beans	1, 247
Guarana	13, 182	Sundries	3, 003
Balsam copaiba	12, 048		
Peruvian bark	5, 545	Total	6, 176, 891
Annatto paste	3, 524		

NOTE.—The above table is the invoice valuation, including duties and charges.

Exports from the port of Para, Brazil, for the year ended December 31, 1884.

Articles.		Sent to the United States.	Sent to other countries.	Official value of all exports.
India-rubber	kilograms..	5, 157, 934	9, 887, 408	\$7, 141, 780
Cacao	do		5, 162, 836	1, 021, 578
Brazil nuts	hectoliters..	66, 090	138, 716	318, 423
Sapucaia nuts	do		62	402
Tonka beans	kilograms..	5, 044	10, 903	4, 333
Deer skins	do	66, 064	66, 264	25, 525
Dry hides	no	3, 665	105, 338	162, 093
Green hides	kilograms..		617, 276	49, 202
Chili hats	no	48, 430	244, 076	247, 849
Guarana	kilograms..	1, 993	17, 872	15, 956
Fish glue	do		47, 088	29, 514
Vegetable ivory	hectoliters..	12, 240	15, 058	21, 597
Woods				2, 286
Copaiba oil	kilograms..	10, 597	19, 064	9, 064
Piassaba	do	128, 540	193, 630	18, 881
Goat skins	do	10, 785	14, 245	76, 313
Quinia	do	2, 731	2, 746	2, 942
Sarsaparilla	do	5, 286	21, 335	29, 890
Annatto	do	11, 056	15, 207	1, 384
Sundries				29, 647

NOTE.—This table shows the official values without duties and charges, calculated at the exchange of 2,800 reis per dollar.

Navigation at the port of Para, Brazil, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		No. of steamers.	No. of sailing vessels.	Total.		No. of steamers.	No. of sailing vessels.	Total.	
				No.	Tons.			No.	Tons.
United States	United States and South Brazil.	22	22	44	49, 438	23	23	46	49, 599
England	Foreign ports.....	82	38	120	96, 153	84	36	120	86, 122
Brazil	do	67	19	86	87, 584	51	17	68	78, 576
France	do	27	12	39	30, 427	24	13	37	27, 841
Germany	do	17	5	22	24, 654	15	5	20	21, 838
Norway	do		21	21	8, 825		18	18	7, 656
Sweden	do		15	15	5, 949		14	14	5, 511
Portugal	do		10	10	3, 183		12	12	3, 866
Denmark	do		1	1	354		1	1	354
Total for 1884.....		215	143	358	306, 567	197	139	336	281, 363
Total for 1883.....		179	183	362	261, 659	177	179	356	254, 567

BAHIA.

Report by Consul Weaver on the foreign commerce of Bahia.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

The leading article of export from the consular district of Bahia is sugar, and this holds good as well to the exports to the United States as to those to any and all other ports of the world. The production and export of sugar overshadows all other industries very much, and the encouragement given in Europe to the beet-sugar industry has exerted such an influence on the price that both the growers and exporters of sugar have been seriously injured by the competition, and

make the statement that the price obtained for sugar does not cover the cost of its growth and manufacture.

Withdrawal of Government concession and guarantee.—The Government of Brazil having given concessions for the erection of 8 sugar factories, together with a guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested in them, 2 of these sugar *engenhos* are now almost ready to commence work and will most probably be making sugar in a few months. It is now understood here that owing to the great depression of the sugar trade and the very unsatisfactory prices obtained for sugar, the Brazilian Government wishes to withdraw the concession and guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum for 4 of these *engenhos*, and pay the parties interested a consideration for the withdrawal and the expenses they may have incurred.

Statistics of exports of sugar.—The inclosed statistics show an export of 1,135,335 sacks of sugar to all foreign ports for the crop from October 1, 1883, to September 30, 1884. This crop was about double that of the previous year, but the very unsatisfactory prices realized for the same was a great drawback on the product of the present year, as many of the sugar-planters were said to have allowed their cattle to destroy the cane, as they said that the prices realized would not pay them for grinding and expressing the cane, and boiling the juice and making it into sugar.

I venture to predict that, when the statistics can be completed, the crop for the year ending September 30, 1885, will be much short of that ending September 30, 1884.

Export of sugar to the United States.—The shipments of sugar from this port to the United States from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, amounted to \$1,742,139.53, whilst the shipment of sugar from Aracajú during the same period amounted to \$848,974.51. Total shipments of sugar from Bahia and Aracajú to the United States for the year from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, amounted to \$2,591,114.04.

TOTAL EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

I send a digest from the invoice book, which gives the exports of all produce shipped from this consular district, for the year ending June 30, 1885, to be \$3,079,114.84.

As far as the trade of this consular district is concerned, it is satisfactory in the fact of the greater portion of sugar going to the United States, and in being sent at prices below the cost of production; but this state of affairs can hardly remain permanent.

DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

The development of the export trade of the United States so as to take a respectable place in the markets of Brazil in manufactured goods such as iron, steel, machinery, and such articles, would seem to be well worthy of the attention of our manufacturers. But in my opinion success in this direction can be attained only when some of our manufacturers undertake to work for the supply of these markets, and prepare to supply the kind and style of manufactures which the merchants want, on as good terms as to price, credit, &c., as they can get the same articles in the English or German markets. In a conversation a few days ago a German merchant told me, in answer to the question, How can we Americans get a better sale for our goods in the market? "When

we wish to do business in any line in a foreign market, we learn the language of the people and all the surroundings of the markets, and come out and fight our own battles. You must do the same."

In my opinion a good share of the trade in manufactured goods can only be gained when the manufacturer undertakes to supply the demand regularly, and from year to year, and, further, that the process of unloading a stock of goods manufactured for the home market, and which cannot be sold there, is rarely done at satisfactory prices.

THE WAY TO GET A FOOTHOLD IN THE MARKET.

Manufacturers of goods have combined to send a traveling salesman who knows the Portuguese language and who also is a specialist in the lines of goods which he has for sale. This I regard as the best way in which to gain a foothold in this market. But of course the process will be rather slow, as the English manufacturers keep an agent here constantly watching the condition of the market, who, as a matter of business, will make the new comer sell low, if he sell at all.

The next best course for a merchant or manufacturer who wishes to do business in this market would, in my judgment, be to select some good house here as his agent to place his goods on the market. This house will sell the goods for him to those who retail them, charging a commission on sales, also a percentage for guaranteeing the amounts sold, and some houses have told me that it is not an unusual occurrence for the agents to pay for these goods before the debts had been collected, and then repay themselves as soon as they can collect these debts.

I would not recommend merchants to fill the orders of persons who see their advertisements in journals and open up a correspondence with them, before instituting inquiry as to their standing in financial circles and ability and disposition to pay. I have known manufacturers to pay dearly for violation of this rule, and find, after they had filled even second orders, that the party who had purchased their goods was insolvent, and had never had sufficient credit to purchase goods where he was known.

I was disappointed about the South American Commission not coming to Brazil in time to devote a sufficient time to the study of the export trade of the United States with this Empire, as I was of opinion that the leaving out of the trade of Brazil from that of South America would leave much of the ground vacant. When notified that the South American Commission was coming to Bahia, I called upon some of the merchants who import manufactures and explained the object of their mission here, and some of these gentlemen promised to call and give their opinion of the market and how to enter it, as they understood the case.

JOHN B. WEAVER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bahia, July 30, 1885.

Imports into the port of Bahia, financial year 1883-1884.

Merchandise as classified in the tariff of the customs.	Countries from where exported.				
	Germany.	Austria.	Belgium.	Argentine Confedera- tion.	West Coast of Africa.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Living and dissected animals	512,000				187,000
Hair and feathers	28,189,427		2,077,200		
Skins and hides	28,975,652		5,745,067		
Meat, fish, oleous stuffs, &c. (preserved or otherwise)	89,827,468		3,643,201	148,691,600	
Ivory, mother of pearl, turtle- shell, &c	37,617,200		26,500		784,000
Fruits	694,834				1,423,300
Vegetables, farinaceous, and cereals	66,339,851	370,192,000	2,000	20,513,817	
Plants, leaves, flowers, fruits, &c	23,188,521	133,334	1,579,000		1,936,834
Vegetable juices and alcoholic liquids	110,144,135	901,700	19,844,175		50,385,300
Materials or substances for perfumery and dyeing	27,142,155		3,613,534		
Chemical products and phar- maceutical compositions	47,511,593		628,000		364,000
Wood	75,906,754	828,000	419,767		3,150
Indian cane, bambus, reeds, &c.	12,857,469				
Straw, sparto, cairo, pita, pi- assava, &c	5,619,407	266,167			1,579,268
Cotton	904,286,548	688,000	15,808,400		7,956,700
Wool	409,500,436	909,334	3,738,934		
Linen	188,699,875		3,302,134		
Silk	34,239,324		129,167		
Paper and paper manufact- ured goods	122,300,408	9,125,817	11,761,934		
Stones, earths, and other min- erals	66,335,988		855,000	91,000	
China and glass ware	108,694,971	1,006,000	9,689,622		572,400
Gold, platinum, and silver	1,757,000				
Copper and manufactured cop- per goods	31,634,517		5,008,867		
Lead, tin, zinc, and goods man- ufactured from same	19,164,934		514,834		
Iron and steel	71,186,810	16,357,500	16,149,000		
Metalloids and various metals	693,000				
Arms and other armorer's ar- ticles	37,631,317		32,359,400		
Cutlery	13,361,667		2,824,584		
Watches, clocks, &c	714,534				
Mathematical instruments	988,834		5,243,000		
Chirurgical instruments	250,000		24,000		
Musical instruments and their appurtenances	18,051,567				
Machinery, tools, &c	25,612,750		998,434		
Various articles	301,792,919	1,345,334	60,000		3,004,517
Value, Brazilian milreis	2,911,423,865	401,753,186	146,045,754	169,296,417	68,196,469
Value, U. S. currency	\$116,456,955	\$16,070,127	\$5,841,830	\$6,771,857	\$2,727,859

Imports into the port of Bahia, financial year 1883-1884—Continued.

Merchandise as classified in the tariff of the customs.	Countries from where exported.				
	The Eastern State.	United States of America.	France.	Great Britain.	Spain.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Living and dissected animals.....			432,000		
Hair and feathers.....		52,000	43,670,308	5,970,435	
Skins and hides.....	168,000	8,667	311,680,949	305,876,401	
Meat, fish, oleous stuffs, &c. (preserved or otherwise).....	1,142,002,100	94,961,557	604,477,217	1,185,282,512	
Ivory, mother of pearl, turtle- shell, &c.....		15,000	41,322,467	10,143,254	
Fruits.....	194,167	37,000	5,248,167	6,596,300	
Vegetables, farinaceous, and cereals.....	10,531,550	354,133,284	9,192,350	216,771,751	
Plants, leaves, flowers, fruits, &c.....		15,849,441	8,727,767	99,903,453	56,250
Vegetable juices and alcoholic liquids.....		5,169,784	92,603,119	176,540,318	22,250
Materials or substances for perfumery and dyeing.....		514,034,511	104,121,352	83,623,976	
Chemical products and phar- maceutical compositions.....		11,246,141	52,307,279	189,370,878	37,810,260
Wood.....		4,992,548	14,440,512	22,214,652	
Indian cane, bambus, reeds, &c. Straw, sparto, cairo, pita, pi- assava, &c.....		16,000	3,338,667	739,334	
Cotton.....		562,181,702	548,898,979	7,749,414,480	
Wool.....			326,019,133	479,244,580	
Linen.....		1,480,334	44,255,976	458,658,618	
Silk.....		1,044,000	196,809,158	33,522,750	
Paper and paper manufact- ured goods.....		3,122,034	74,661,269	32,620,418	
Stones, earths, and other min- erals.....		4,584,207	3,354,167	773,573,541	
China and glass ware.....		5,462,214	44,714,876	137,745,275	
Gold, platinum, and silver.....			88,832,000	102,066,600	
Copper and manufactured cop- per goods.....		5,892,317	45,983,834	107,834,584	
Lead, tin, zinc, and goods man- ufactured from same.....		504,500	2,277,818	21,975,335	
Iron and steel.....		10,801,600	21,727,730	387,859,148	
Metalloids and various metals.....		27,000	435,600	841,700	
Arms and other armorer's ar- ticles.....		158,834	1,313,734	81,036,435	
Cutlery.....		3,077,884	7,011,584	69,193,067	
Watches, clocks, &c.....		7,985,400	101,884,808	32,000,000	
Carriages, carriage material, saddlery, &c.....		1,084,000	9,376,000	420,000	
Mathematical instruments.....		2,426,000	21,898,667	8,732,500	
Chirurgical instruments.....		3,086,200	12,161,190	4,952,810	
Musical instruments and their appurtenances.....			22,131,588	5,013,334	
Machinery, tools, &c.....		7,632,650	12,978,434	183,881,750	
Various articles.....		16,178,878	135,294,645	42,031,799	
Value, Brazilian milreis.....	1,152,895,817	1,637,301,687	3,059,427,645	13,031,183,122	37,888,760
Value, U. S. currency....	\$46,115,832	\$65,492,067	\$122,376,306	\$521,247,325	\$1,515,550

Imports into the port of Bahia, financial year 1883-1884—Continued.

Merchandise as classified in the tariff of the customs.	Countries from where exported.			
	Italy.	Portugal.	Total official values.	Total duties.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Living and dissected animals	38,000	205,734	1,374,734	439,712
Hair and feathers		9,295,000	89,254,370	37,598,575
Skins and hides		256,693,607	909,148,343	429,806,265
Meat, fish, oleous stuffs, &c. (pre-served or otherwise)	7,336,801	44,493,301	3,320,715,757	840,240,119
Ivory, mother of pearl, turtle-shell, &c	3,069,000	2,924,667	95,902,088	34,514,441
Fruits	3,334	67,503,367	54,332,769	26,079,728
Vegetables, farinaceous, and cereals	19,724,267	111,037,534	1,134,884,237	204,897,632
Plants, leaves, flowers, fruits, &c	7,187,544	1,259,365,354	269,599,678	120,010,355
Vegetable juices and alcoholic liquids	3,650,192	1,816,000	1,718,626,327	1,026,132,153
Materials or substances for perfumery and dyeing	130,750	235,800,434	734,482,278	336,767,492
Chemical products and pharmaceutical compositions	5,512,800	7,898,251	580,551,385	97,949,738
Wood	2,650,918	1,707,200	129,354,552	56,466,837
Indian cane, bambus, reeds, &c		2,168,068	18,658,670	8,772,480
Straw, sparto, cairo, pita, piassava, &c		1,710,996	71,064,345	33,645,603
Cotton		364,635	9,790,945,805	4,684,225,172
Wool		25,527,802	1,219,777,052	585,492,976
Linen	1,695,568	4,380,765	723,620,307	347,027,737
Silk	16,334	5,836,835	270,141,498	127,554,657
Paper and paper manufactured goods	12,953,367	17,204,735	272,382,082	111,401,617
Stones, earths, and other minerals	6,967,928	1,221,468	872,966,566	75,161,477
China and glass ware	775,267	3,390,400	309,882,093	153,437,066
Gold, platinum, and silver		923,534	196,046,000	15,683,680
Copper and manufactured copper goods			197,277,653	85,362,936
Lead, tin, zinc, and goods manufactured from same	2,000	24,937,767	44,439,421	18,536,712
Iron and steel	508,000	45,000	549,527,555	192,295,858
Metalloids and various metals	846,900	760,000	2,889,200	462,272
Arms and other armorer's articles	2,010,667		155,270,387	74,529,784
Cutlery			95,468,786	45,825,016
Watches, clocks, &c			142,584,742	14,434,275
Carriages, carriage material, saddlery, &c			10,880,000	2,734,720
Mathematical instruments		50,000	39,339,001	9,123,840
Chirurgical instruments			20,474,200	3,275,872
Musical instruments and their appurtenances	7,000		45,203,489	21,697,673
Machinery, tools, &c		4,275,334	235,379,352	60,693,921
Various articles	4,257,000	1,082,882	505,047,974	241,841,997
Value, Brazilian milreis	79,343,637	2,092,620,670	24,787,377,029	10,124,120,388
Value, U. S. currency	\$3,173,745	\$83,704,826	\$991,495,081	\$404,964,816

Table of produce exported from Bahia to foreign ports during the crop, October 1, 1883, to September 30, 1884.

Ports.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Tobacco.		
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Rolls.</i>	<i>Mangotes.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Channel, for orders	47,230					
Liverpool	89,270	7,086	12,322			640
London	1,052					
Southampton	7,845	1,714	625			449
Montreal	31,020					
Halifax	82,421					
Havre		1,355	14,234			8,122
Bordeaux	408	4,858	2,420			5,680
Marseilles		3,450	1,681			1,335
Hamburg	30	26,370	2,528		7,787	132,537
Bremen		13,551	100			82,296
Lisbon	1,586	4,548		20		590
Oporto	257	13				333
Antwerp		11,752				390
Coast of Africa		13			9,280	
New York	834,209	18,140	13,128			40
Boston	5,000					317
Philadelphia	28,070					
River Plate	6,942		296	100		4,345
Genoa						
Total	1,135,340	92,850	47,334	120	17,067	237,074
Crop 1882-1883	568,154	108,798	24,484	74	16,788	194,355
Crop 1881-1882	737,784	145,940	31,433	40	16,330	212,246

Ports.	Hides.		Piassara.	Rosewood.
	Dry-salted.	Dry.		
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>	<i>Logs.</i>
Channel, for orders				
Liverpool	3,260	8,050	107,828	301
London			28,730	290
Southampton		9,672	87,050	
Montreal				
Halifax				
Havre	4,460	3,649	9,902	2,694
Bordeaux				
Marseilles	500	24,402		60
Hamburg	23,921	21,261	59,517	1,636
Bremen	5,000	7,381	36,436	21
Lisbon		2,343	5,409	
Oporto		1,066	1,250	
Antwerp			8,790	
Coast of Africa				
New York	1,000	12,830	1,326	883
Boston			150	
Philadelphia				
River Plate			581	
Genoa		3,900		
Total	38,141	94,554	346,969	5,885
Crop 1882-1883	50,345	61,854	376,539	12,241
Crop 1881-1882	46,987	94,619	305,749	12,459

Comparative statistical table of exports from Bahia, from 1864 to 1884.

Year.	Sugar.				Cotton.	Coffee.	Cocoa.
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
1864	30,673	3,163	125,604	28,743	12,323	42,388	11,586
1865	44,695	728	164,634	43,892	20,790	99,703	15,873
1866	44,399	649	223,649	47,080	47,894	69,261	14,145
1867	40,715	549	181,807	44,660	46,656	83,889	13,014
1868	39,241	707	267,213	44,575	90,592	87,541	13,214
1869	32,939	787	253,320	39,450	41,781	91,430	21,487
1870	23,791	190	199,503	29,596	31,037	86,037	21,461
1871	34,873	598	338,417	46,735	45,980	65,282	23,363
1872	35,504	205	385,370	51,149	83,023	101,466	22,440
1873	29,938	155	390,080	47,150	21,812	51,748	21,616
1874	20,335	381	260,101	33,212	19,589	52,738	16,865
1875	22,646	105	491,296	49,680	6,304	103,324	19,853
1876	7,857	16	299,864	24,546	1,207	122,552	27,644
1877	3,845	.....	481,620	37,148	730	122,708	20,303
1878	1,103	.....	448,400	33,000	327	75,562	32,857
1879	477	22	355,607	38,000	410	91,558	30,119
1880	118	.....	472,972	34,000	.....	135,941	27,811
1881	82	.....	747,808	54,280	.....	126,477	36,531
1882	.....	.....	737,784	53,280	42	145,940	31,433
1883	.....	.....	568,154	40,660	248	108,798	24,484
1884	.....	.....	1,135,335	74,360	142	91,540	47,384

Year.	Tobacco.			Hides.	Rosewood.	Piassara.
	<i>Rolls.</i>	<i>Mangotes.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Logs.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1864	794	37,989	106,254	85,609	23,355	.....
1865	1,217	50,991	85,029	73,244	17,546	.....
1866	504	31,424	108,977	90,857	22,018	.....
1867	92	40,077	138,418	72,052	9,739	.....
1868	64	45,341	106,161	56,582	6,768	.....
1869	1,003	40,189	60,922	128,498	14,812	.....
1870	25	35,504	124,157	159,009	16,748	.....
1871	500	42,393	166,710	122,485	15,190	.....
1872	496	32,288	124,616	106,022	20,689	.....
1873	158	25,128	152,596	138,809	30,776	.....
1874	624	33,164	170,093	133,549	24,350	.....
1875	112	25,075	178,175	116,797	15,787	.....
1876	84	29,933	191,008	106,026	9,666	.....
1877	350	30,390	168,543	94,472	9,587	.....
1878	21	22,212	188,635	137,804	8,174	.....
1879	96	27,990	217,479	159,601	7,395	.....
1880	100	18,204	186,451	204,433	14,720	5,000
1881	132	16,437	182,789	154,992	12,284	6,000
1882	40	16,330	212,246	141,606	12,459	7,000
1883	74	16,788	194,355	112,199	12,241	7,500
1884	120	16,267	237,074	132,695	5,885	7,600

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Bahia to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Sugar	\$1,742,139 53	Cocoa	\$226,559 69
Rubber	38,341 62	Carbon	29,787 75
Hides	32,924 27	Rosewood	26,306 79
Coffee	118,061 84	Brazilwood	12,835 56
Jacoranda	2,584 31	Piassara	508 79

To which must be added sugar exported from Aracoju, \$848,974.31, making a total of \$3,079,024.66.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Report of Vice-Consul Preller.

IMPORTS.

Consumption is no doubt increasing with the population, although, on the other hand, the productive powers are being gradually developed, more especially in the northern part of the province, where the majority of the colonies are situated, and turn out large quantities of maize, oats, wheat, beans, mandioca flour, tobacco, and wine, the excess of local consumption being shipped to the northern ports of the Empire.

From the United States, flour constitutes the principal article of direct import, the Richmond brands continuing to hold the supremacy over all others. The following demonstrates the quantity received during 1885 :

	Bushels.	Sacks.
Richmond	54,093	.....
New York	7,849	12,760
Talcahuano .....	.....	5,912
Santa Fé .....	.....	12,760
Trieste	1,600	.....
Coastwise	11,200	38,400
Total	74,742	69,832

The coastwise receipts of barrels are for the most part American, the sacks being West Coast or River Plate flour.

Kerosene of American manufacture is transshipped in large quantities to this from the River Plate and northern ports of Brazil, there being a prejudice against shipping it in the same hold as flour. Manufactured cotton goods come, as a rule, by way of Liverpool or Hamburg, as comparatively few assorted cargoes are made up.

During the calendar year 1885, 39 vessels arrived from the United States, being 24 from Richmond, 12 from New York, 2 Boston, and 1 Baltimore. Of these, I regret to say, only four were under the American flag.

EXPORTS.

The enclosed tables, Nos. 1 and 2, give a list, No. 1 of the total exports, so far as I can ascertain, and No. 2 an abstract of those to the United State with the declared values, and comparison with preceding three years. It is worthy of notice that large quantities of dry hides, wool, and horse-hair are now shipped in transit to Rio de Janeiro by Lamport & Holt's line of steamers, under the British flag, for transshipment there to New York. Only 31 vessels were cleared for the United States, of which 21 for Boston, 2 New York, 1 Sandy Hook for orders, and 7 in ballast for Richmond and Galveston. Only 3 of these were under the American flag.

The following figures indicate the value of the exports from the province during the past five years :

Period.	Amount.
	<i>Reis.</i>
1879-1880	18, 868, 991, 378
1880-1881	18, 058, 855, 670
1881-1882	16, 962, 945, 314
1882-1883	16, 892, 870, 641
1883-1884	18, 646, 618, 252
Total.....	*89, 430, 281, 255

* An average of 17,886,056 reis yearly, equal to \$6,796,701.

There are two articles of comparatively small production at present which are susceptible of large development, viz, wheat and wine, for which it is estimated that over \$11,000,000 is imported every year throughout the Empire.

BAR OF THE RIO GRANDE.

On the 13th July last I reported to the Department that the southern bar had opened to a depth of 13 to 15 feet. It has since continued to give soundings averaging from 12½ to 14 feet, and at present vessels can safely load to a draft of 12 to 12½ feet without risk of detention.

Respecting the projected improvements I would mention: Mr. Pieter Caland, the eminent Dutch engineer, and his assistant, Mr. L. W. Welcher, arrived here in September and at once commenced, for account of the Government, a series of studies which lasted up to the end of October. His opinion may be summed up in his own words, as follows:

[Translation.]

The choice of the means to be employed for the improvement of the bar admits of no doubt. The examination of the locality and of the numerous documents collected relative to the subject has convinced me that the improvement of the bar by means of one only and deep channel extending to the sea is practicable, and I believe at the same time that the end in view, viz, to provide the province of Rio Grande with a commercial port of great importance, cannot be attained by other means with the same certainty and cost.

The Government engineer, Señor Honorio Bicalho, writes:

The conclusions of Mr. Caland's report are positive and terminative in support of the ideas of the staff under my charge, as regards the project elaborated for the formation of an important maritime port for the province, which is characterized in the following: 1st. The project for the improvement of the port of Rio Grande is perfectly feasible, and no other solves, by the same, or better conditions, the problem of a great commercial port for this province; 2d. The improvement must be effected by the canalization of the mouth of the north channel by means of moles, constructed with fascines and loose stones, identical with those at the mouth of the river Meuse in Holland; 3d. The result of these works should be a navigable channel, of great depth, giving free access at all times to the transatlantic packets, as far as the city of Rio Grande, which would become a maritime port of the first rank.

It remains now with the Imperial Government to undertake and commence the required improvements, and it is hoped that when the Chambers open (in May) this may be determined on.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE PORT.

The channel in front of the town has been thoroughly dredged, and vessels drawing 12½ feet can now lay alongside the quay. That from the buoy has also been deepened and widened where required. The

Pelotas bar has also been dredged and allows vessels to pass in a draft of $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 feet. The Government dredgers are now occupied in removing the banks in the Lake Patos, and near Porto Alegre.

A *patent slip* has been completed and is now in active operation, being a great acquisition to all vessels arriving in need of repairs.

SOUTHERN BRAZILIAN RAILWAY

was inaugurated as far as Bage, a distance of 280 kilometers, on the 2d of December, 1884. During the past year the receipts amounted to 599,430,000 reis, and the expenditure to 560,606,000 reis, a total of 86,149 passengers and 16,093 tons of cargo having been conveyed. The extension of the line as far as Cacequy, to form a junction with that from Porto Alegre to Uruguayana, is still a thing of the future.

WOOL AND COTTON MILL

has been enlarged and the capital raised to 800,000,000 reis (\$504,000) besides the money raised in loans on the credit of the establishment, which now employs 300 hands. The wool mill runs 2,450 spindles, and turns out blankets, baizes, flannels, and cloths, having large contracts with the Imperial Government. The whole process of washing, carding, weaving, and dyeing is done on the premises. The cotton mill runs 1,232 spindles, and manufactures domestics and striped cottons from the raw material, received chiefly from the north of Brazil.

COAL MINES

at S. Jeronimo. These are turning out 7,000 to 8,000 tons per month, and employ over 200 hands. The manufacture of patent fuel in blocks is about to be commenced on a large scale for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, independent of the coal extracted for consumption.

In conclusion, I would mention that I am indebted to Señor Francisco Campello, secretary of the Commercial Association, for much of the information now submitted.

WM. A. PRELLER,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rio Grande do Sul, March 24, 1886.

Exports from Rio Grande do Sul during calendar year 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wet-salted ox and cow hides	413, 685	Hard tallow .....kilograms..	2, 147, 673
Wet-salted horse hides	25, 170	Soft tallow .....do	1, 980, 475
Dry ox and cow hides	475, 629	Jerked beef .....do	23, 034, 938
Wool .....kilograms..	588, 678	Bone-ash .....tons..	5, 604
Horse and cattle hair.....do....	463, 266	Hide cuttings and glue-stock .kilo's..	186, 000
Horns	1, 181, 977	Calcined bones .....tons..	160
Shin-bones and horn-piths	835, 303		

In addition to the above a cargo of dried blood, and several cargoes of tobacco, beans, and maize

Exports of produce from Rio Grande do Sul to the United States during calendar year 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Dry cattle hides	296, 868	\$974, 246 88
Wet-salted hides	30, 444	156, 590 69
Hair	376, 097 kilograms.	182, 477 94
Wool	447, 805 do.	110, 650 59
Glue-stock	234, 115 do.	25, 170 65
Horns	20, 767	788 81
Shin-bones	105, 572	746 64
Fish-bladders	1, 265 kilograms.	612 74
Horn-piths	87, 231	697 52
Old metal	4, 114 kilograms.	205 77
Nutria skins	214	150 75
Ostrich feathers	8 kilograms.	149 34
Total		1, 452, 488 32
1884		1, 392, 006 84
1883		843, 048 13
1882		1, 612, 558 06

Table showing the fluctuations in exchange for 90-day bills on London, Paris, and Hamburg for the calendar year 1885.

[Bank rates.]

Month.	London	Paris (mean rate).	Hamburg (mean rate).	Estimated business on London.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Reichsmark.</i>	<i>£</i>
January	19 to 19½	487	603	130, 000
February	18½ to 19¼	495	613	125, 000
March	18¾ to 19¼	503	623	130, 000
April	18¼ to 18¾	513	634	140, 000
May	17¼ to 18½	527	658	195, 000
June	17½ to 18	532	661	125, 000
July	17½ to 18	532	661	165, 000
August	17¾ to 18½	525	647	115, 000
September	18 to 18½	523	648	80, 000
October	17¾ to 18½	529	651	135, 000
November	17¾ to 18	534	667	185, 000
December	17¾ to 18½	533	658	155, 000
Total of drafts on London				1, 680, 000

Commercial paper fetched ½ to ¾ per cent. higher on London, ½ to 1 per cent. on Paris or Hamburg.

CHILI.

Report of Consul Dunn.

TRADE, ETC.

Trade during 1885 has been in a depressed condition, owing to the low prices ruling abroad for the principal Chilean exports, and also to the excessive importation of foreign goods during the three or four years preceding 1885. The heavy stocks of imports have been considerably reduced during the past years, and the market is much healthier in tone than it was a year ago.

No general statistics for 1885 are yet available, but the imports for 1884 amounted to \$59,462,154 against \$61,096,539 in 1883. The value of the exports in 1884 was \$59,632,150 against \$72,262,556 in 1883.

The value of the imports from the United States in 1884 was \$4,160,570, or \$559,078 more than, 1883. In 1884 the United States sent machinery and railway material of the value of \$1,116,811, against \$219,242 in 1883. In 1879 the total value of the imports from the United

States was \$1,414,464, whilst, as already stated, the total value in 1884 was \$4,160,570, or three times as much as in 1879.

The exports to the United States in 1884 amounted to \$1,336,315, or \$192,469 less than in 1883.

The total value of the chief imports from the United States in 1884 was as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Plows.....	\$18,361	White cottons.....	\$22,761
Refined sugar.....	147,700	Cotton sheeting.....	172,496
Weighing-scales.....	19,689	Sacking.....	71,679
Pails.....	2,494	Yellow metal.....	21,339
Copal varnish.....	1,258	Canvas.....	6,477
Baize.....	4,618	Lumber.....	153,918
Pumps.....	7,500	Lard.....	65,957
Steam-pumps.....	10,169	Machinery and railway material.....	1,116,811
Salted beef and pork.....	7,107	Steam-engines.....	39,436
Carriages.....	8,680	Saw-machines.....	13,962
Cut nails.....	41,890	Thrashing-machines.....	25,615
Cooking ranges.....	5,462	Machinery.....	63,655
Cotton ticking.....	4,862	Miscellaneous.....	98,864
White shirtings.....	33,139	Hardware.....	157,000
Glassware.....	11,077	Billiard tables.....	7,700
Drugs.....	49,097	Printing paper.....	11,940
Staves.....	3,345	Pianos.....	7,173
Brooms.....	4,622	Paint.....	6,321
Shoe-pegs.....	3,328	Clocks.....	14,648
Cotton flannel.....	174,637	Watches.....	13,055
Paraffine.....	281,019	Resin.....	9,212
Carpenters' tools.....	21,695	Platform-scales.....	8,932
Agricultural tools.....	4,347	Saddles.....	7,998
Blacksmiths' tools.....	6,046	Chairs.....	94,000
Cordage.....	8,944	Gray shirtings.....	155,561

The chief exports to the United States in 1884 were:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Bar-copper.....	\$10,697	Common wool.....	\$87,337
Chinchilla-skins.....	11,617	Merino wool.....	25,614
Goat-skins.....	12,854	Nuts.....	36,526
Ostrich-skins.....	9,660	Nitrate.....	953,727
Scrap-iron.....	16,600	Iodine.....	307,435

The total quantity of nitrate shipped to the United States in 1885 was 892,708 quintals (a quintal=100 pounds Spanish), of which 77,712 quintals were for San Francisco, Cal., and the remaining 814,996 quintals were for the east coast. The respective quantities in 1884 were 59,393 and 1,213,850 quintals; and in 1883, 157,390 and 968,731 quintals.

I pointed out in my previous report what I considered to be the most appropriate methods for increasing the trade between the United States and Chili, and the experience I have since acquired has fully confirmed the opinions I then expressed. Many of our manufacturers attempt to build up a trade by means of traveling or resident agents who sell by samples—in the majority of cases by lithographed sample books. This plan is good to a certain extent. In order, however, to create an extensive trade between the two countries, we must adopt the English system, which consists of the establishment of branch houses (chiefly in Valparaiso) of London, Liverpool, and other firms, the managers of which carefully study on the spot the peculiar requirements of the country, and are ever on the lookout to suggest not only alterations in the style and make of goods, so as to make them more acceptable to Chilean consumers, but also to recommend, when practicable, the manufacture of entirely new articles to meet certain specific requirements of the country. In this way the English and German houses have built up an extensive

trade with Chili, and they are continually introducing new articles, which their experience teaches them will find a market here. In addition to this, we require for the development of our trade with Chili, and the west coast republics, generally, a regular line of American steamers. This is a subject of paramount importance in connection with the extension of trade, not only with Chili, but the west coast republics generally.

NAVIGATION.

The entries from foreign ports in 1884 were 881 sailing vessels, representing 614,470 tons, and 885 steamers, of 1,278,617 tons. Of the former 65, of 47,163 tons, and of the latter 6, of 4,807 tons, were American.

The clearances for foreign ports in 1884 were 671 sailing vessels, of 466,617 tons, and 1,136 steamers, of 1,529,145 tons. Of the former 78, of 57,883 tons, and of the latter 9, of 6,044 tons, were American.

The total tonnage employed in the coasting trade was: Entries, sailing, 890,929; steamers, 4,774,425. Of the former 58,373 tons, and of the latter 2,166 tons, were American. The clearances were 870,168 tons sailing, and 4,535,294 tons steamers. Of the former 52,743 tons were American, while in the latter the American flag was unrepresented.

NATIONAL DEBT, ETC.

The total national debt (home and foreign) amounted, with interest, on January 1, 1885, to \$60,430,329. This amount has been reduced by the payment of a home loan known as the banks' loan, amounting to \$3,350,000, and by the withdrawal from circulation of \$150,000 of paper money. The foreign debt has also been decreased by the payment of sinking fund, but the amounts have not yet been published. Another feature in the foreign debt is the conversion, in London, of the balance of the 7 per cent. loan into a 4½ per cent. debt, which will effect an annual saving of about \$300,000.

It is expected that the customs revenue in 1885 will exceed that of 1884, which amounted to \$26,139,601.

D. M. DUNN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Valparaiso, February 7, 1886.

Export trade of Chili in 1884 and 1885.

Class of exports.	1884.	1885.	Increase or decrease.
Minerals	\$46,434,284	\$42,043,404	—\$4,390,880
Agriculture	7,824,362	7,966,247	+ 141,985
Manufactures	222,120	86,797	— 135,323
Miscellaneous	178,960	64,098	— 114,864
Specie	2,502,773	647,554	— 1,855,219
Re-exportation	604,051	682,186	+ 78,135

DISTRIBUTION.

Great Britain	\$41,955,582	\$39,878,538	—\$2,077,044
Germany	3,863,943	3,240,785	— 623,158
France	3,767,369	2,705,012	— 1,062,357
Peru	2,810,989	1,767,503	— 1,043,486
United States	1,336,815	1,627,003	+ 290,688

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Report of Consul Smith on the commerce of Carthagena in 1885.

The trade of the port of Carthagena for the year ending December 31, 1885, considering the siege suffered by the city and the consequent paralyzation of every branch of commerce for the time being, does not show much apparent decrease over that of the preceding year, as the accompanying statements will clearly show. The unfortunate war which for months raged fiercely all over the country, and which compelled the tillers of the soil and capitalists alike to take up arms, leaving agriculture, cattle-raising, mining, incipient manufactures, and means of communication in complete abandonment, would no doubt have been productive of total ruin and desolation if it had lasted much longer, destroying thereby the chances of recuperating the same standing which this port was commencing to attain during the latter part of last year by the regular navigation of the Dique Canal.

Owing to uninterrupted steam communication between Carthagena and the interior, by reason of this canal, the commerce of the Magdalena River basin, that has heretofore found its unsatisfactory outlet by way of Barranquilla and Sabanilla, is now being diverted to a far more economical and expeditious channel. Over 50 per cent. in time and 33 per cent. in transportation charges are effected over the old Barranquilla route.

With the restoration of peace, which is beginning to have a greater hold on the people's mind, due to the reassurances of such that came from every side, the anxiety of all to return to the enjoyments of a peaceful life, and the strong measures adopted by the Government to maintain order at any rate, confidence is commencing to reappear, and new life seems to be imbued into everything.

The future predicts great development of trade for this port, and we have already the river steamers Rafael Nuñez, Cartajena, and Once de Noviembre, of the Dique Steam Navigation Company; the Lebrija, of the Lopez y Navarro Company; the Sextatulia and Magdalena, of the Cisneros Company; the Roberto Calexto, of the Campana Unida, of Barranquilla. All of these steamers now make regular trips between this port and Handa, the head of the Magdalena River navigation, via the canal. The stock in above lines is mainly held by Americans and Colombians. A new line of river steamers is about to be established, to ply between this port and the Atrato and Sinu Rivers, which will materially augment the trade. I have been informed that the Government is about to award a contract for the construction of a tramway from here to Arjina, an interior town, to an American, and also another to an American company for the laying of a submarine cable between this port and Colon-Aspinwall.

The Government has appropriated a large sum for the further improvement of this already magnificent harbor. A new light-house has been put up at the "Boca-Chica" entrance to the harbor.

TRADE.

During the past two years an immense trade has sprung up with Colon, due to the demands of the Lesseps Canal for laborers and provisions. Hundreds of laborers come and go each steamer. Hogs, fowls,

and goats, to value of \$104,338, and live cattle, valued at \$121,970, were exported last year to Colon-Apinwall.

The total value of exports of this port for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1885, amounts to \$1,018,937; the principal exports having been to the United States and Germany. This compared with the imports for the same period, which amounts to \$1,069,822, shows a difference in favor of imports of \$50,885. The customs duties on these imports have been \$410,388.

The principal exports to the United States for 1885 have been the following:

Hides.—The great demand which there has been for this article and the lack, for a time, of almost every other article of export—the recent unfortunate revolution in the country having stopped all profitable labor, paralyzing in this manner the many avenues of supply of this rich soil—together with the consequent high rate of exchange, have caused the high price of \$22 to \$24, paper money, per hundredweight to be paid. Since peace has been established the price is now lowered to \$17 and \$19. The number of hides exported was 38,951. The exportation, now that communication is established with Bogota, is constantly increasing.

Rubber.—Although this product still figures on the list of exports, it will soon become a thing of the past, due to the practice of cutting down the trees to obtain the sap. It has received a recent stimulus in the market, and greater efforts are made to gather it, due to better prices in New York and the high rate of exchange bills here. Market quotations are now \$650 and \$750 to \$1,000 per ton. That which comes from the Magdalena River and tributaries commands a better price, due to cleaner process in gathering it. Exports of rubber for 1885 have been, in value, \$50,215.92, and \$156,519.60 for 1884, which shows a decrease of \$106,303.68.

Coffee.—Formerly this article hardly figured in the list of exports from this port. Due to direct communication with the vast coffee districts of the interior, the year 1885 shows an export of 121,786 kilograms, valued at \$33,308. This shows a decrease over the year 1884 of, in value, \$67,537, due of course to the recent revolution.

Cedar and mahogany.—There are at present three companies engaged in felling and exporting this valuable timber to the United States, and their final success, considering the unlimited quantities of timber that exist, cannot but be a certainty. At the present time regular shipments are being made in American bottoms to Chelsea and New York. This article shows an increase of \$5,898, the total exports for 1884 being \$29,102, and \$35,000 for 1885.

For 1886 it is estimated that \$100,000 worth of cedar and mahogany will be exported to New York and Boston. In addition to cedar and mahogany, many valuable hard woods exist in the forests that surround this port—woods that, in my judgment, are far superior to mahogany and cedar—yet not a single stick is exported. In comparison to other woods, mahogany, in this country, for furniture making purposes is considered inferior. Even cedar takes precedence.

It is very difficult to tell the difference between the cedar of the high lands and mahogany.

A wood called *ceiba colorada* is highly esteemed for making furniture and house-building purposes, and is most admirably adapted for ship-building purposes, resisting, in a most wonderful manner, the attack of worms. *Lignum vitæ* is so plentiful that it is used as firewood for river steamers, and also made into railroad ties and shipped to Colon for the Panama Railroad Company. Among the other woods that abound are

rosewood, ebony, lancewood, nispero, limoncillo, amarillo, gateado, carreto, volleto, balsamo, roble, higo, corkwood, ceiba-blanca, mangle (useful for ribs of vessels), and olive wood. Samples of these woods can be secured by writing to this consulate and paying for the expenses of procuring same. The cost will be about \$100 for a well-selected assortment.

Ivory nuts.—Better quotations for this product being obtained in Germany and England, but a small quantity goes to the United States. The supply is practically inexhaustible.

AMERICAN GOODS.

The main articles of import from the United States are flour, lard, kerosene, sewing machines, potatoes, onions, and crackers, very little, if any, of dry goods, and a small quantity of hardware.

The market is flooded with German imitations of American hardware and English imitations of our canvas "duck." The "Yankee notions" and knickknacks are supplied by France. Boots and shoes of American make, and also ready-made clothing, are beginning to find their way into this market.

Where once an article of American make is properly introduced it comes to stay. Alas, however, I am compelled to state they are few and far between. The fault lies in the indifference and apathy of our shippers, carelessness in filling out orders, packing, and want of advertising. I must here state that the trade journals are valuable mediums of advertising, but such advertising must be actively followed up in shape of a commercial agent or representative. A trade that amounts to \$40,000,000 per annum is certainly worth looking up and cultivating.

No necessity to turn to the "great Congo country" while we have these rich fields of commerce, capable of rapid expansion, at our very doors.

Articles that would meet with a ready sale in this Republic are clocks, watches, shirts, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, and especially ladies' and gentlemen's slippers, food for infants, lamps, and glassware of every description, silver-plated ware, such as spoons, forks, castors, sugar-bowls, tinware, iron pots of 3 to 6 pounds each, chromos, pianos, musical instruments, jewelry, furniture, such as chairs, rocking and ordinary, dressing-cases, bureaus, sideboards, dining-room tables, straw hats, linen collars, ladies' and gentlemen's hosiery, scarfs, neckties, &c., pocket cutlery, scissors, paints, tar, oils, rope, anchors, revolvers, single-barrel shotguns, powder and shot, safety matches, cotton prints, fast colors, purple the favorite color.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Draw wells would, if introduced, prove very remunerative to the one introducing them.

A furniture manufactory is greatly needed.

A machine-shop for repair of all kinds of steamer and plantation machinery would make a fortune for those investing in such an enterprise.

A watch factory would pay.

The Colombians are inveterate smokers, yet there is not a cigar manufactory in the port. Tobacco of fine quality can be procured in this consular district.

Those putting up a blacksmith shop would coin money.

There is not a tanning establishment on the entire coast, yet there exists plenty of wood for tanning purposes, and thousands of hides are annually exported.

Any one putting up an ice machine would make a fortune.

A bottling establishment, for bottling beer, mustard, pickles, and wine, would prove a good investment. A first-class hotel is needed and would be well patronized; also, a livery establishment. There is no photographic establishment in the city.

EDMUND W. P. SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Carthagen, Colombia, January 20, 1886.

Exports from the port of Carthagen for the year ending August 31, 1885.

Destination and articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilograms.</i>	
To Germany:			
Indigo	13	700	\$400
Shells	4	205	80
Rubber	96	5,705	7,411
Fustic	4,535	96,900	1,257
Gold dust	11	20	8,574
Tobacco	5,900	316,240	113,204
Ivory nuts	42,333	2,116,580	119,304
Total	52,892	2,536,350	250,230
To Colon:			
Starch	67	2,100	655
Sandals	3	150	70
Rice	146	13,600	1,128
Fowls	88	1,864	1,579
Sugar	27	2,700	260
Trunks	34	176	120
Lime	2,182	144,000	6,087
Charcoal	166	4,900	178
Meat	95	1,600	336
Cassava	16	1,000	200
Pigs	66	4,200	1,100
Cigars	9	275	550
Curarina (snake cure)	6	360	300
Sweetmeats	2	65	60
Brooms	50	25	10
Mats	29	600	290
Beans	16	1,440	170
Fruits	12	700	100
Iron	6	600	100
Liquors	1,579	24,845	8,502
Corn	284	13,973	970
Nets	1	100	40
Yams	6,644	418,356	22,525
Brown sugar	122	1,016	316
Coined silver	105	4,252	175,800
Cheese	151	8,826	2,200
Cattle	2,874	638,235	118,691
Tobacco	430	19,455	12,405
Earthen jars	1	15	6
Railroad ties	14,281	842,360	22,740
Total	29,492	2,151,788	377,488
To Dutch Possessions:			
Mats	42	1,025	600
Beans	10	560	50
Coined nickel	3	120	3,000
Silver	1	60	2,300
Cattle	20	4,000	600
Total	76	5,765	6,550

Exports from the port of Carthagena, &c.—Continued.

Destination and articles.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilograms.</i>	
To Italy:			
Coffee	95	6, 095	\$7, 650
Rubber	5	580	580
Fustic	11, 777	296, 875	5, 200
Ivory nuts	1, 288	48, 500	1, 550
Total	13, 165	352, 050	14, 980
To France:			
Cocoa	28	1, 540	930
Coffee	134	8, 563	2, 700
Tortoise shell	5	180	1, 800
Rubber	288	13, 360	10, 235
Gold dust	17	32	9, 237
Stuffed birds	1	20	100
Ivory nuts	443	21, 707	1, 325
Total	916	45, 402	26, 327
To England:			
Balsam	140	1, 524	1, 400
Coffee	581	38, 860	8, 080
Copaiba	116	6, 835	2, 158
Tortoise shell	3	189	1, 900
Rubber	650	28, 198	19, 738
Gold dust	11	28	11, 602
Ivory nuts	10, 786	490, 577	29, 563
Cigars	2	150	425
Fustic	560	21, 120	250
Total	12, 849	587, 481	75, 116
To United States:			
Annatto	4	200	100
Sugar	263	13, 700	1, 900
Balsam	261	8, 800	5, 900
Horns	23	480	108
Coffee	3, 177	196, 280	40, 980
Cocoa	28	1, 800	1, 900
Copaiba	8	300	200
Mahogany	860	550, 000	12, 376
Shells	1	40	10
Rubber	1, 262	74, 458	53, 288
Cedar	536	400, 000	20, 500
Horse-hair	1	70	30
Hides	22, 956	260, 870	98, 660
Divi-divi	260	17, 000	400
Bones	70	3, 576	108
Fustic	4, 451	141, 685	1, 790
Gold dust	30	49	22, 282
Stuffed birds	3	170	300
Silver	5	129	5, 306
Goat skins	9	584	280
Tobacco	451	20, 400	6, 860
Ivory nuts	398	6, 000	800
Mineral	252	15, 000	3, 000
Sarsaparilla	42	2, 436	1, 118
Total	35, 351	1, 714, 027	278, 196

RÉSUMÉ OF DESTINATION.

Germany	52, 892	2, 536, 350	\$250, 230
United States of Colombia	29, 492	2, 151, 788	377, 488
Dutch Possessions	76	5, 765	6, 550
Italy	13, 165	352, 050	14, 980
France	916	45, 402	26, 327
England	12, 849	587, 481	75, 116
United States of America	35, 351	1, 714, 027	278, 196
Total	144, 741	7, 392, 863	1, 028, 887

Exports from the port of Carthagena, &c.—Continued.

RÉSUMÉ OF ARTICLES.

Destination and articles.	Packages.	Weight. <i>Kilograms.</i>	Value.
Annatto.....	4	200	\$100
Starch.....	67	2,100	655
Sandals.....	3	150	70
Indigo.....	13	700	400
Rice.....	146	13,600	1,128
Fowls.....	88	1,864	1,579
Sugar.....	290	16,400	2,160
Balsam.....	401	10,324	7,300
Trunks.....	34	176	120
Cocoa.....	56	3,340	2,830
Horns.....	23	480	108
Coffee.....	3,987	254,578	60,090
Lime.....	2,182	144,000	6,087
Copaiba.....	70	2,355	1,678
Mahogany.....	860	550,000	12,376
Shells.....	5	245	90
Charcoal.....	166	4,900	178
Tortoise shell.....	8	368	3,700
Meat.....	95	1,600	336
Cassava.....	16	1,000	200
Rubber.....	2,300	123,300	91,252
Cedar.....	536	400,000	20,500
Horse-hair.....	1	70	30
Pigs.....	66	4,200	1,100
Cigars.....	11	425	975
Hides.....	22,956	260,870	98,660
Curarina.....	6	360	300
Divi-divi.....	260	17,000	400
Sweetmeats.....	2	65	60
Brooms.....	50	25	10
Mats.....	77	1,625	890
Beans.....	26	2,000	220
Fruits.....	12	700	100
Iron.....	6	600	100
Bones.....	70	3,576	108
Liquors.....	1,579	24,845	8,502
Corn.....	284	13,973	970
Mineral.....	252	15,000	3,000
Fustic.....	21,323	536,560	8,497
Nets.....	1	100	40
Nickel.....	3	120	3,000
Yams.....	6,644	408,256	22,575
Gold dust.....	70	130	51,695
Stuffed birds.....	4	190	400
Brown sugar.....	122	1,016	316
Coined silver.....	111	4,442	183,406
Skins.....	9	584	280
Cheese.....	151	8,826	2,200
Cattle.....	2,894	642,235	119,291
Tobacco.....	6,789	386,295	132,469
Ivory-nuts.....	55,288	2,682,284	132,542
Earthen jars.....	1	15	6
Railroad ties.....	14,281	842,360	22,740
Sarsaparilla.....	42	2,436	11,118
Total.....	144,741	7,392,863	1,018,937

RÉSUMÉ OF CLASSIFICATIONS.

Live animals.....	3,048	648,309	\$121,970
Others of animal kingdom.....	23,194	259,810	104,338
Minerals.....	442	20,290	240,114
Vegetables.....	114,419	6,300,036	532,565
Manufactures.....	3,638	164,418	19,950
Total.....	144,741	7,392,863	1,018,937

Movement of vessels during the year.

Vessels entered and cleared.	Number.	Tonnage.
ENTERED.		
Sailing vessels	40	6, 128
Steamers	118	188, 098
CLEARED.		
Sailing vessels	40	6, 128
Steamers	118	188, 098

Quantities and values of declared exports from the consular district of Carthagena, Colombia, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Quarter ending March 31, 1884.		Quarter ending June 30, 1884.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Hides..... number..	5, 031	\$21, 972 80	10, 205	\$41, 611 62
Rubber..... kilograms..	71, 862	74, 700 00	39, 694	32, 768 00
Coffee..... do	16, 440	4, 610 00	27, 035	8, 435 00
Cedar and mahogany..... feet..	137, 896	6, 929 00	195, 180	9, 797 00
Ivory nuts..... kilograms..	4, 457	133 00	90, 577	4, 797 30
Sugar..... do	90, 000	8, 666 00	77, 246	11, 129 84
Balsams..... do	2, 077	1, 652 00	2, 216	1, 941 96
Fustic..... do	20, 500	299 00	170, 989	2, 577 50
Gold dust.....		1, 047 00		
Skins..... kilograms..			292	705 27
Mineral ore..... do				
Peruvian bark..... do				
Indigo..... do				
Tobacco..... luwons..	41	948 00		
Divi-divi..... kilograms..	36, 000	850 00		
Cocoa..... do				
Sarsaparilla..... do				
Miscellaneous..... do		150 00		3, 561 79
Total in United States gold.....		121, 956 80		117, 325 28
Total for preceding year.....		95, 011 50		105, 297 87
Increase		26, 945 30		12, 027 41

Articles.	Quarter ending Sep- tember 30, 1884.		Quarter ending De- cember 31, 1884.		Total for the year 1884.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Hides..... number..	9, 863	\$44, 956 25	11, 063	\$48, 305 00	36, 162	\$156, 845 67
Rubber..... kilograms..	34, 349	20, 686 66	43, 830	28, 365 00	189, 695	156, 519 66
Coffee..... do	132, 528	30, 433 00	201, 641	57, 367 00	377, 644	100, 845 00
Cedar and mahogany..... feet..			247, 741	12, 376 00	581, 816	29, 102 00
Ivory nuts..... kilograms..	244, 850	11, 654, 91	140, 598	7, 486 00	480, 482	24, 071 21
Sugar..... do					167, 246	19, 795 84
Balsams..... do	4, 362	2, 823 95	6, 014	4, 297 00	14, 669	10, 714 91
Fustic..... do			112, 892	1, 393 00	304, 381	4, 269 50
Gold dust.....				1, 376 00		2, 423 00
Skins..... kilograms..	1, 090	1, 036 00			1, 382	1, 741 27
Mineral ore..... do	6, 962	1, 462 50			6, 962	1, 462 50
Peruvian bark..... do	459	440 00	2, 270	610 00	2, 729	1, 050 00
Indigo..... do			999	1, 300 00	999	1, 300 00
Tobacco..... luwons..					41	948 00
Divi-divi..... kilograms..					36, 000	850 00
Cocoa..... do	1, 120	672 00	308	130 00	1, 428	802 00
Sarsaparilla..... do	1, 028	194 00	1, 866	605 00	2, 894	799 00
Miscellaneous..... do		934 20	20, 755	5, 451 00	20, 755	10, 096 99
Total in United States gold.....		115, 293 47		169, 061 00		523, 636 55
Total for preceding year.....		135, 111 46		193, 195 67		528, 616 50
Decrease		19, 817 99		24, 134 67		4, 979 95

Quantities and values of declared exports from the consular district of Carthagena, Colombia, during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1885, to the United States of America.

Articles.	Quarter ending March 31, 1885.		Quarter ending June 30, 1885.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Hides.....number..	4,075	\$18,288 48	2,592	\$11,016 55
Rubber.....kilograms..	18,098	12,245 64	9,628	6,249 20
Cedar and mahogany.....feet..	338,325	22,500 00	.....	.....
Coffee.....kilograms..	35,909	10,024 00	.....	.....
Ivory-nuts.....do....	400	20 00	93,765	4,550 50
Copaiba.....do....	3,882	2,439 00	2,762	1,609 00
Gold dust and coins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoa.....kilograms..	242	100 00	100	100 00
Sugar.....do....	.....	.....	9,628	805 00
Tortoise-shell.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarsaparilla.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cinchona bark.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fustic.....do....	10,760	125 80	6,371	95 00
Divi-divi.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins.....do....	48	20 00	80	32 00
Miscellaneous.....do....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Total in United States gold.....	.....	66,262 92	.....	24,457 25
Total for preceding year.....	.....	121,956 80	.....	117,325 28
Decrease.....	.....	55,693 88	.....	92,868 03

Articles.	Quarter ending Septem- ber 30, 1885.		Quarter ending Decem- ber 31, 1885.		Total for the year 1885.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Hides.....number..	10,128	\$47,412 04	22,156	\$95,263 68	38,951	\$171,980 75
Rubber.....kilograms..	18,808½	15,766 78	18,956	15,954 30	65,490½	50,215 92
Cedar and mahogany.....feet..	194,998	13,000 00	.....	.....	533,323	35,500 00
Coffee.....kilograms..	5,100	1,620 00	80,777	21,664 00	121,786	33,308 00
Ivory nuts.....do....	115,560	7,694 50	50,125	3,208 35	259,850	15,473 35
Copaiba.....do....	2,644	1,590 15	4,128	1,957 00	13,416	7,595 15
Gold dust and coins.....	.....	4,275 10	.....	.....	.....	4,275 10
Cocoa.....kilograms..	700	280 00	2,934	1,161 00	3,976	1,641 00
Sugar.....do....	721	500 00	.....	.....	10,349	1,305 00
Tortoise-shell.....do....	141	1,114 25	.....	.....	141	1,114 25
Sarsaparilla.....do....	.....	.....	1,928	1,050 00	1,928	1,050 00
Cinchona bark.....do....	.....	.....	4,181	525 00	4,181	525 00
Fustic.....do....	13,057	282 38	.....	.....	30,188	503 18
Divi-divi.....do....	8,199	303 60	.....	.....	8,199	303 60
Skins.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	52 00
Miscellaneous.....do....	217	204 00	8,883	1,905 00	9,100	2,609 00
Total in U. S. gold.....	.....	94,042 80	.....	142,688 33	.....	327,451 30
Total for preceding year.....	.....	115,293 47	.....	169,061 00	.....	523,636 55
Decrease.....	.....	21,250 67	.....	26,372 67	.....	196,185 25

List of exports from the United States of Colombia, 1874 to 1884.

Articles.	1874-'75.	1875-'76.	1876-'77.	1877-'78.	1878-'79.
Cotton.....	\$141,589	\$201,115	\$120,523	\$139,133	\$97,507
Live animals.....	10,918	2,207	8,184	324,416	824,368
Indigo.....	64,485	62,992	18,750	36,080	16,400
Balsams.....	10,732	17,791	21,721	39,486	39,110
Coffee.....	732,295	1,168,828	752,873	1,504,074	1,453,524
Rubber.....	149,988	174,579	262,203	175,259	129,444
Hides.....	464,392	622,039	305,308	810,118	733,595
Divi-divi.....	125,842	97,619	60,064	117,607	62,738
Minerals.....	124,241	410,500	30,416	127,939	183,880
Gold and silver.....	2,042,719	1,303,611	648,433	3,321,844	3,447,175
Fustic.....	54,051	18,431	16,751	11,911	31,080
Brazil wood.....	42,976	7,040	1,440	10,781	10,948
Quinine bark.....	1,511,736	2,038,003	847,745	2,470,245	2,660,933
Hats.....	188,613	180,830	129,626	149,439	85,092
Tobacco.....	2,727,522	2,129,945	1,373,825	564,097	907,656
Ivory nuts.....	170,021	304,116	212,044	483,553	478,114

List of exports from the United States of Colombia, 1874 to 1884—Continued.

Articles.	1879-'80.	1880-'81.	1881-'82.	1882-'83.	1883-'84.
Cotton	\$76,943	\$36,578	\$42,664	\$19,772	\$9,422
Live animals	535,556	797,236	686,375	594,964	528,560
Indigo	17,100	7,785	9,820	5,840	5,880
Balsams	43,260	55,177	45,126	54,218	58,069
Coffee	3,055,977	985,870	2,466,738	1,546,208	1,391,395
Rubber	376,639	506,994	452,242	704,660	597,489
Hides	1,080,266	1,196,869	1,404,795	1,338,474	1,114,631
Divi-divi	31,984	106,400	124,449	199,858	122,472
Minerals	273,230	259,250	162,156	444,360	708,709
Gold and silver	2,797,675	2,875,513	3,338,956	3,693,925	3,648,152
Fustic	42,607	57,545	145,254	221,097	72,124
Brazil wood	21,597	41,062	35,385	16,815	3,233
Quinine bark	3,349,322	5,123,814	6,755,225	4,286,568	1,495,985
Hats	62,436	71,334	90,234	85,942	65,344
Tobacco	1,286,466	1,095,588	102,698	327,376	489,156
Ivory nuts	284,941	345,789	148,932	265,681	456,251

COLOMBIAN CURRENCY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Report by Consul Dawson, of Barranquilla.

It may be of interest to citizens in the United States who have, or may desire to have, business connections with the United States of Colombia to know something about the kind of currency in use at this port, and this requires no little attention. Taking a gold dollar of the United States as the monetary standard, a Colombian silver peso of one hundred centavos (cents) has been variously valued by the Treasurer of the United States, previous to 1881 at \$0.83.6; in 1881 at \$0.82.3; subsequently at \$0.81.2; January 1, 1886, at \$0.75.1; reduced value, \$0.85.

There are two kinds of pesos in use in Colombia, one of ten reals (100 centavos—cents), and one of eight reals (80 centavos—cents). There is about 2 per cent. difference in their value in the market in favor of the ten-real pieces, or pesos de ley, legal standard.

The currency of this country is:

Gold (not in circulation).

Doble condor	\$20 00
Condor	10 00
One-half condor	5 00
Two-peso pieces	2 00
One peso	1 00

Silver.

Peso, ten reals	\$1 00
Peso de á ocho, eight reals	80
Cincuenta centavos, half dollars	50
Pesetas	20
Reals	10
Media reals	05

Nickel.

Cuartillos	02½
Mitads	01½

For local use merchants issue brass mitads, which pass current as the equivalent of nickel, and are very convenient, however valueless.

Recently the Government at Bogota has issued \$5 gold pieces of 500 milésimos fine, and 50-cent silver pieces of the same standard value, but

very few of either are in circulation in Barranquilla, and those taken are received the same as bonos, viz, at a discount of about 11 per cent. less than silver pieces of \$0.835, milésimos fine.

Bank-notes.—At present this state (the sovereign state of Bolivar) is flooded with paper of "The Bank of the State of Bolivar," located at Carthagena.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars of this currency have been issued, and during the late revolution the notes were not even numbered. The state Government, however, is now giving in exchange for such notes others in neatly printed and numbered 10, 20, and 50 cent notes. The larger notes are of the denominations of 1, 5, 10, and 100 dollars. There are already numerous counterfeits of these notes. The state bank-notes are called bonos, and are at a discount of from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. in exchange for the silver halves and ten-real silver pieces of \$0.835, milésimos fine. Until very recently they have not been received in exchange for foreign drafts. An American gold dollar is at a premium, in the national-bank notes of Bogata, of \$0.65; in bonos (state of Bolivar bank-notes), of \$0.50; in silver, 50-cent pieces, \$0.835 fine, of \$0.40; in silver pesos, $\frac{10}{10}$, of \$0.35.

Nickel is received at about 5 per cent. less than silver halves of the above-mentioned fineness, *i. e.*, it is at a premium of 5 per cent. in bonos.

The bank-notes of the banks in Barranquilla (except those of the Banco de Marquez, which are received as of the same value as bonos), pass the same as silver, though sometimes 2 per cent. or 3 per cent. difference is paid for silver.

Drafts on New York of from 60 to 90 days' sight may be purchased with silver at from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent., and with bonos (state bank-notes) at from 50 per cent. to 55 per cent.

In view of the uncertain values of the currency and of the fact that merchants and market people generally expect to be paid in bonos—state paper—they have advanced the prices of all salable articles from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., and even 100 per cent. and more.

For example, fresh beef, which sold for 20 cents per pound before the issue of bonos, now sells for 25 cents and even 30 cents per pound, but no one can kill beef cattle for sale in the market without paying a tax of \$9.80 per head, \$5 to the general government, and \$4.80 state tax. Of course there are some, who claim to be very respectable people and who are very sensitive about their honor, who evade the law and pay no tax. It is to be hoped they are few. Ham, which sold at 40 cents per pound one year ago, now sells at 80 cents per pound; beer, which was 25 cents per half bottle, is now 40 cents, and stone-bottled beer is 60 cents per half bottle. Cheese is \$1 per pound. Tea, which sold before the revolution at \$2.50 per pound, is now held at \$3.20. Imported German (Cologne) sausages are \$2 per pound. Irish potatoes from the United States, which sold at \$5 per barrel one year ago, are now offered at \$8. The price of tomatoes is double. American flour, which could be bought one year ago for \$16 per barrel, is now held at \$22; then it was held also at \$25.60 per carga of 250 pounds; now it is \$32. Kerosene was then \$5 per case; now it is \$7.50. Sugar is 25 cents per pound; lard, 30 cents; butter, from 60 cents to \$1 per pound. Onions were from 30 to 60 cents per pound most of last year, but now sell at from 10 to 15 cents per pound. Eggs are from 30 to 40 cents per dozen. The lightest kind of whisky from the United States cannot be sold here for less than \$3 per bottle, and now that the Government has made a monopoly of alcoholic drinks and sold its interest in them for \$1,200,000,

brandy may be sold at \$10 per bottle. This may have one good effect in keeping intoxicating liquors out of the country, but it must bring sadness to the hearts of old toppers. Nevertheless there are those here who manufacture a substitute for brandy, while rum is made in abundance. Now these high prices might encourage our merchants at home to think this the very place to send and sell their cast-off articles. It is to warn them against such a delusion that I write. To illustrate what I say: Six months ago the ship Joseph Farwell arrived here from New York with a cargo valued at \$34,000. This cargo contained 850 barrels of flour. The agent of the firm, who came to dispose of it, after remaining here three months or more sold only \$14,000 worth, leaving \$20,000 worth still on hand. The agent of a prominent firm of druggists in New York recently arrived here from Carthagená, where he did not take a single order, though he canvassed the town thoroughly.

In fact, the duties on everything are so high that imports have almost ceased. As much, therefore, as I desire to encourage an effort on the part of my countrymen to secure at least their share in the trade of this country, I do not feel at liberty to do otherwise than state the simple facts, and leave our merchants to judge for themselves what is best for them to do.

One New York firm and a Boston firm recently had an agent here, who received some orders for shoes and glassware. The firm of Aepli, Eberbach & Co., in this city, have also ordered some goods from New York, but they complain that our manufacturers will not make the articles light enough. And instead of thirty-yard pieces they get forty-five yards. What the merchants here want are light goods (in weight on account of duties) a better finish, and pieces cut the proper length, say 30 yards.

The custom-house duties even on samples of prints are nearly 50 cents per pound. Almost everything sent to the United States from this country (except hats) goes free of duty, but nothing comes here except at the most exorbitant charges.

THOMAS M. DAWSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barranquilla, February 24, 1886.

EXPORTS FROM BARRANQUILLA IN 1885.

Inclosed I send a table printed by The Shipping List, showing the exports per steamer from this port during the year 1885, and containing a recapitulation of exports by years per steamer since 1873. It will be seen, according to this table, that the exports from this port last year, owing to the revolution, were but little more than one-third of what they were the previous year, or \$3,807,851 in 1885, against \$10,546,368 in 1884.

The exports from this port to the United States in 1885 were valued at \$657,684, against \$2,557,283 in 1884, or but little more than one-fourth.

In addition to the foregoing, the exports by sailing vessels under the United States flag were estimated, in 1885, at \$33,185.73, and the imports at \$77,000. The imports were lumber, provisions, flour, kerosene, merchandise, and materials for a river steamer; the exports were hides, coffee, balsam, divi-divi nuts, and railway ties. The latter, to the value of \$2,500, went to Colon.

THOMAS M. DAWSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barranquilla, March 8, 1886.

Amount and value of exports per steamer, from the port of Sabanilla, for the year ended December 31, 1885.*

Destination.	Balsam, pack-ages.	Bark, pack-ages.	Bird skins, packages.	Cigars, pack-ages.	Cocoa, pack-ages.	Coffee, pack-ages.	Cotton, bales.	Cotton seed, packages.	Divi-divi, packages.
London	117	1,889	1	5	.....	2,541	.....	.....	1,621
Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459	2,470	6,741
Bremen	56	396	1	.....	.....	156	40	.....	200
Hamburg	204	.....	.....	9	545	725	15	110	1,918
Paris	124	277	25	1	.....	393	.....	.....	.....
Havre	10	40	.....	.....	15	1,917	2	10	2,604
Bordeaux .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	29	.....	.....	.....
Barcelona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	161	405	.....	.....	133	10,091	.....	.....	91
Colon .....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of packages ...	672	3,007	27	57	728	15,852	516	2,590	13,175
Weight in kilogrs .	40,320	180,420	1,350	2,850	43,680	951,120	69,660	181,300	658,750
Value	\$40,320	\$150,350	\$13,500	\$8,550	\$18,200	\$317,040	\$17,415	\$2,590	\$13,175

Destination.	Goat skins, bales.	Hats, pack-ages.	Hides, loose.	Indigo, pack-ages.	Ivory nuts, packages.	Mineral, packages.	Plants, pack-ages.	Rubber, packages.	Starch, pack-ages.
London .....	.....	.....	870	.....	38	118	549	148	.....
Swansea .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,828	.....	.....	.....
Bremen .....	.....	.....	2,867	.....	1,238	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg .....	.....	.....	2,567	.....	2,387	.....	.....	3	.....
Paris .....	.....	.....	730	7	.....	.....	.....	154	.....
Havre .....	.....	.....	1,691	.....	892	320	.....	122	.....
Barcelona .....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	60	.....	73,655	.....	100	.....	.....	599	.....
Antilles .....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448
Colon .....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of packages ...	60	22	82,505	7	4,655	4,266	549	1,026	448
Weight in kilogrs .	3,600	1,320	825,050	420	279,300	255,960	21,960	61,560	26,880
Value	\$1,800	\$13,200	\$412,525	\$420	\$23,275	\$127,980	\$16,470	\$30,780	\$2,240

Destination.	Sundries, pack-ages.	Tobacco, pack-ages.	Fustic, logs.	Railroad cross-ties.	Total number of packages.	Total weight in kilogrs.	Total value of produce.	Total value of treasure.	Total value of produce and treasure.
London	34	1,541	.....	.....	9,472	512,980	\$215,311	\$1,148,378	\$1,363,689
Liverpool	77	.....	.....	.....	9,747	580,240	26,398	9,000	35,398
Swansea .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,828	229,680	114,840	.....	114,840
Bremen .....	.....	15,961	.....	.....	20,915	1,269,550	367,425	.....	367,425
Hamburg	23	264	.....	.....	8,770	382,470	74,376	10,438	84,814
Paris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,711	65,900	50,490	756,002	806,492
Havre	8	.....	.....	.....	7,631	347,390	70,219	.....	70,219
Bordeaux	22	.....	.....	.....	74	4,440	1,375	2,280	3,655
Barcelona	7	.....	.....	.....	144	2,390	995	.....	995
New York	83	.....	936	.....	86,314	1,467,100	625,226	32,458	657,684
Antilles	431	489	.....	.....	1,384	87,930	25,930	53,852	79,782
Carthage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,550	31,550
Colon	441	287	.....	305	1,081	79,510	20,650	170,658	191,308
No. of packages	1,126	18,542	936	305	151,071	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weight in kilogrs ...	67,560	1,297,940	28,080	30,500	.....	5,029,580	.....	.....	.....
Value	11,260	370,840	705	600	.....	.....	1,593,235	2,214,616	3,807,851

*Seaport to Barranquilla.

Amount and value of exports per steamer, from the port of Sabanilla, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Exports by steamer.	Number of packages.	No. of tons of wood.	Weight of packages and wood in kilo.	Value of produce.	Value of treasure.	Total value of produce and treasure.
1873.....	266,289	731	14,198,560	\$4,935,340	\$2,781,397	\$7,716,737
1874.....	296,399	567	16,255,136	5,323,699	3,441,087	8,764,786
1875.....	313,302	1,369	16,738,480	5,144,910	3,937,130	9,082,040
1876.....	215,937	1,225	11,169,790	3,091,614	2,893,626	6,885,240
1877.....	230,509	572	11,229,390	3,672,100	3,128,045	6,800,145
1878.....	328,928	845	14,398,950	5,084,405	3,839,766	8,924,171
1879.....	338,764	860	15,258,380	6,077,317	3,272,168	9,349,485
1880.....	390,360	800	14,922,550	6,309,287	2,842,931	9,152,218
1881.....	423,342	1,085	15,862,550	9,055,669	3,343,940	12,399,609
1882.....	412,520	1,284	15,624,600	8,257,402	3,137,653	11,395,055
1883.....	550,652	5,838	20,199,750	6,999,955	3,951,126	10,951,081
1884.....	421,886	887	13,856,220	6,194,092	4,352,276	10,546,368
1885.....	151,071	59	5,029,580	1,593,235	2,214,616	3,807,851

PANAMA.

In transmitting the following table of declared exports Consul-General Thomas Adamson writes, December 3, 1885:

During the last fiscal year the whole of this country has been convulsed by revolutions, and the principal commercial ports on the Caribbean Coast have been virtually closed to commerce for many months. None of the offices subordinate to this consulate have made any reports, due no doubt to the facts above stated.

As there are no custom-houses on this isthmus, there is no possible means of ascertaining the amounts of imports, and there is also no means of obtaining the amount of exports from this to foreign countries, excepting only the exports from this consular district to the United States.

Exports from the consular district of Panama to the United States of America during the year ending September 30, 1885, and comparison of same with the three preceding years.

Articles exported.	1884-'85.	1884-'83.	1883-'82.	1882-'81.
	<i>Value in United States gold.</i>	<i>Value in United States gold.</i>	<i>Value in United States gold.</i>	<i>Value in United States gold.</i>
Hides.....	\$91,646 70	\$87,818 64	\$136,302 88	\$109,130 23
Skins.....	6,107 34	13,484 61	26,420 74	24,678 34
India-rubber.....	66,338 06	122,748 60	346,116 22	307,124 79
Cocobolo wood.....	16,510 19	10,915 42	31,760 03	18,797 06
Ivory nuts.....	18,462 60	38,000 24	20,276 51	25,693 45
Mahogany wood.....	408 53	882 60	131 84	200 00
Old copper.....	31 97			39 50
Old iron.....	897 16			
Silver coin.....	4,618 15	1,381 16	1,650 12	119 00
Gold bar and dust.....	5,500 00			181 81
Coffee.....		3,453 44	5,533 21	2,152 39
Cocoa.....			12,250 22	7,161 00
Personal effects.....	1,284 69	916 67		619 71
United States manufactures re- turned.....	27,384 81	7,111 28	1,799 67	2,847 35
Antiquities.....	101 76			53 39
Marine shells.....			215 01	87 29
Hats: Straw.....	375 02		667 07	
Miscellaneous.....		1,662 10		458 99
	239,666 98	288,374 76	583,123 52	499,344 30

CONSULATE-GENERAL, Panama, December 1, 1885.

THOMAS ADAMSON,
Consul-General.

RIO HACHA.

Imports at Rio Hacha for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Olive oil.....	314	New York.	Cutlasses.....	5,160	Curaçao.
Do	4,029	Curaçao.	Earthenwares.....	4,969	Do.
Linseed oil.....	229	Do.	Prepared foods.....	1,154	Do.
Shoemakers' nails.....	228	Do.	Do	29	New York.
Sugar	17,497	Do.	Printed books.....	69	Curaçao.
Do	3,538	New York.	Boards	9,558	New York.
Rice	46,000	Liverpool.	Do	13,100	Curaçao.
Do	112,046	Curaçao.	Drugs and medicines.....	2,906	Do.
Do	15,577	New York.	Blankets (woolen).....	1,232	Do.
Codfish	666	Curaçao.	Blankets (cotton).....	659	Do.
Do	438	New York.	Sole leather	831	New York.
Knives	102	Curaçao.	Do	464	Curaçao.
Cinnamon	135	Do.	Potatoes	2,516	New York.
Onions	237	New York.	Do	2,676	Curaçao.
Do	1,208	Curaçao.	Papers (writing).....	1,511	Do.
Nails	757	Do.	Papers (printing).....	49	Do.
Thread	908	Do.	Handkerchiefs.....	289	Do.
Vermicelli	194	New York.	Hats (straw).....	51	Do.
Do	1,235	Curaçao.	Do	198	Aruba.
Buttons	30	Do.	Paints.....	49	Curaçao.
Ink	263	Do.	Do	79	New York.
Matches	340	New York.	Shovels	400	Curaçao.
Do	2,571	Curaçao.	Wines.....	6,488	Do.
Paving-stones.....	3,775	Do.	Sperm candles.....	3,166	Do.
Chairs	332	New York.	Papers (wrapping).....	227	Do.
Preserved fruits.....	69	Curaçao.	Do	117	New York.
Do	119	New York.	Oleaginous candles.....	2,016	Curaçao.
Elastic (shoemakers')	10	Curaçao.	Do	126	New York.
Clocks	7	Do.	Tobacco (chewing).....	2,796	Curaçao.
Beans	613	New York.	Do	186	New York.
Do	1,893	Curaçao.	Tobacco (in leaves).....	920	Do.
Woolen thread	92	Do.	Do	87	Curaçao.
Shirts	81	Do.	Tanned leathers.....	171	Do.
Biscuits.....	174	New York.	Sewing machines.....	1,000	Do.
Do	592	Curaçao.	Manila rope	1,017	New York.
Irons, kitchen.....	180	Do.	Do	1,150	Curaçao.
Shingles.....	640	Do.	Hay	6,262	Do.
Flour	8,047	New York.	Do	11,128	New York.
Do	41,345	Curaçao.	Canary seeds.....	189	Do.
Caps	45	New York.	Almond oil.....	1,140	Curaçao.
Powder	148	Do.	Castor oil.....	20	Do.
Axes.....	221	Curaçao.	Pickles.....	39	New York.
Do	26	New York.	Do	240	Liverpool.
Soap	33,067	Curaçao.	Do	75	Curaçao.
Do	2,800	Liverpool.	Cod liver oil.....	95	Do.
Do	10,591	New York.	Bags	6,484	Do.
Iron twigs	164	Curaçao.	Corn meal	96	Do.
Iron brooches	18	Do.	Hams	88	New York.
Mats	177	New York.	Do	81	Curaçao.
Petroleo.....	1,953	Do.	Apples	209	New York.
Do	10,721	Curaçao.	Do	117	Curaçao.
Tumblers	253	Do.	Flax-seeds	158	Do.
Toys	110	Do.	Do	93	Liverpool.
Looking-glasses	27	Do.	Do	45	New York.
Butter	35	Liverpool.	Cheeses	90	Do.
Do	687	Curaçao.	Do	127	Curaçao.
Do	141	New York.	Pearl barley.....	114	Liverpool.
Glasses.....	53	Curaçao.	Do	282	Curaçao.
Iron plates	1,158	Do.	Tar	965	New York.
Hinges.....	21	Do.	Brooms.....	148	Curaçao.
Corn	1,150	Aruba.	Beer	536	New York.
Do	182,945	New York.	Do	7,605	Curaçao.
Do	198,280	Curaçao.	Do	564	Liverpool.
Twine.....	346	Do.	Pepper.....	336	Curaçao.
Braid (cotton).....	64	Do.	Flannel	146	Do.
Woolen yarn	577	Do.	Kerseymeres.....	49	Do.
Lard	22,665	Do.	Drawers	35	Do.
Do	7,715	New York.	Turpentine.....	10	New York.
Marble stones.....	118	Curaçao.	Do	71	Curaçao.
Seeds.....	59	New York.	Cigarettes.....	48	Do.
Cotton and linen drills	754	Curaçao.	Lead pencils	10	Do.
Do	142	New York.	Slates	52	Do.
Tea	11	Do.	Combs	16	Do.

Imports at Rio Hacha for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quan- tity.	Countries whence imported.	Articles.	Quan- tity.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Copper wires.....	2	Curacao.	Hats (felt).....	23	Curacao.
Hooks (fishing)	2	Do.	Solder.....	20	Do.
Iron locks.....	23	Do.	Florida water	15	New York.
Wax.....	51	Do.	Do.....	294	Curacao.
Cloves.....	11	Do.	Piano.....	255	Do.
Boots.....	56	Do.	Bricks.....	33,000	Liverpool.
Thimbles.....	2	Do.	Garlic.....	52	Curacao.
Cotton laces.....	49	Do.	Do.....	26	New York.
Fire-works.....	10	Do.	Lime.....	3,450	Aruba.
Cumin seed.....	80	New York.	Do.....	1,005	Curacao.
Do.....	574	Curacao.	White shirting.....	14,584	Do.
Lamps.....	69	Do.	Brims.....	9,629	Do.
Books in blank.....	7	Do.	Prints.....	16,485	Do.
Stockings.....	60	Do.	White linen goods.....	409	Do.
Nutmegs.....	3	Do.	Domestics.....	41,822	Do.
Iron bolts.....	22	Do.	Do.....	827	New York.
Perfumes.....	24	Do.	Muslins.....	1,399	Curacao.
Pipes.....	40	Do.	Ginghams.....	529	Do.
Do.....	15	New York.	Empty bottles.....	81	Do.
Pens.....	2	Curacao.	Miscellaneous.....	3,941	Do.
Sand-paper.....	19	Do.			
Balance.....	66	Do.	Total.....	977,962	

VALUE AS PER INVOICES.

Curacao.....	\$100,941
Liverpool.....	2,800
New York.....	11,105
Aruba.....	350
Total.....	115,196

Exports from Rio Hacha for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Declared values.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>		
Bones.....	22,500	\$654 00	Curacao.
Do.....	10,500	230 00	Liverpool.
Do.....	44,000	1,249 00	New York.
Calf-skins.....	175	42 00	Curacao.
Cattle.....	91,800	9,140 00	Do.
Coffee.....	21,715	2,987 00	Do.
Deers-skin.....	3,930	604 70	Do.
Do.....	250	80 00	Queenstown.
Do.....	720	285 00	Liverpool.
Divi-divi.....	161,000	4,056 00	Curacao.
Do.....	3,650,800	117,505 00	Liverpool.
Do.....	532,000	18,700 00	Queenstown.
Do.....	80,000	3,400 30	New York.
Fustic and dyeing woods.....	86,850	1,233 00	Curacao.
Do.....	41,060	801 00	Liverpool.
Goat-skins.....	15,445	9,229 40	Curacao.
Do.....	3,150	2,603 00	New York.
Hides.....	108,082	36,252 10	Curacao.
Do.....	240	90 00	Queenstown.
Do.....	1,630	706 00	New York.
Horses.....	2,050	190 00	Curacao.
Horse-skins.....	50	5 00	Queenstown.
Mules.....	3,500	650 00	Curacao.
Starch.....	3,123	350 00	Do.
Sheep-skins.....	470	65 00	Do.
Do.....	916	160 00	Liverpool.
Sugar (brown).....	500	50 00	Curacao.
Tortoise-shells.....	56	355 00	Liverpool.
Total.....	4,886,512	211,672 20	

Navigation at the port of Rio Hacha for the year ending December 31, 1885.

ENTRANCES.

Months.	Flags.	Classes.			Tonnage.	From—
		Schooners.	Brigs.	Barks.		
January	Colombian	3			188	Santa Marta.
	do	1			53	Savanilla.
	do	11			631	Goajira coast.
	do	1			82	East coast.
	Norwegian		1		328	St. Thomas.
	do			2	581	Do.
February	Danish		1		200	Do.
	Colombian	1			66	Santa Marta.
	Dutch	1			32	Do.
	Colombian	10			695	Goajira coast.
	do			1	256	Do.
	Dutch	1			32	Curaçao.
March	Colombian	2			158	Do.
	Norwegian			1	306	Do.
	Colombian			1	256	New York.
	do	10			468	Goajira coast.
	Norwegian			1	306	East coast.
	Colombian	1			66	Cartagena.
April	do	1			105	Curaçao.
	Norwegian		1		214	St. Thomas.
	Swedish		1		236	Do.
	English			1	242	Do.
	Colombian			1	256	Goajira coast.
	do	8			436	Do.
May	Dutch	1			66	Do.
	do	1			32	Curaçao.
	American	1			154	New York.
	Danish		1		177	St. Thomas.
	Colombian	4			259	Goajira coast.
	do	2			171	Curaçao.
June	Dutch	1			32	Do.
	Norwegian			1	241	St. Thomas.
	Swedish		2		458	Do.
	Danish		1		199	Do.
	Colombian	3			257	Goajira coast.
	do	3			253	Curaçao.
July	Venezuelan	1			7	Aruba.
	Norwegian		1		259	St. Thomas.
	do			1	229	Do.
	Danish			1	237	Do.
	Colombian	3			170	Goajira coast.
	do	3			224	Curaçao.
August	Dutch	1			32	Do.
	Colombian	1			82	Cartagena.
	Danish			1	306	Santa Marta.
	Colombian	1			77	Goajira coast.
	do	3			209	Santa Marta.
	Dutch	1			86	Savanilla.
September	Colombian	2			148	Curaçao.
	do	3			130	Goajira coast.
	do	1			82	Cartagena.
	do	1			77	Santa Marta.
	do	4			236	Curaçao.
	do	6			454	Goajira coast.
October	do	3			155	Santa Marta.
	Dutch	1			54	Do.
	do	1			32	Curaçao.
	Colombian	3			240	Do.
	do	9			540	Goajira coast.
	do	1			66	Santa Marta.
November	Dutch	1			32	Do.
	Colombian	1			82	Cartagena.
	do			1	256	Colon.
	do	2			158	Curaçao.
	do	1			139	Liverpool.
	do	8			556	Goajira coast.
December	do	2			97	Santa Marta.
	do	2			81	Curaçao.
	American	1			96	New York.
	Norwegian		1		175	Curaçao.
	do			1	306	Porto Rico.
	Total	134	10	14		

Navigation at the port of Rio Hacha—Continued.

DEPARTURES.

Month.	Flags.	Classes.			Tonnage.	Where to.
		Schooners.	Brigs.	Barks.		
January	Colombian	12			760	Goajira coast.
	do	1			82	East coast.
	do	1			66	Cartagena.
February	do	1			82	Curaçao.
	do	8			468	Goajira coast.
	do			2	512	Do.
	do	1			66	Santa Marta.
	Dutch	1			32	Do.
	Colombian	2			158	Curaçao.
	Dutch	1			32	Do.
March	Danish		1		200	Queenstown.
	Norwegian		1		328	Do.
	do			1	297	Liverpool.
	Colombian	12			736	Goajira coast.
	do	2			171	Curaçao.
	Norwegian			1	306	East coast.
	do			2	590	Liverpool.
April	Colombian	6			245	Goajira coast.
	Dutch	1			66	Do.
	do	2			98	Curaçao.
	Colombian	2			130	Do.
	do			1	256	Liverpool.
	Norwegian		1		214	Queenstown.
	Swedish		1		236	Liverpool.
May	English			1	242	Do.
	Colombian	3			223	Goajira coast.
	do	1			66	Curaçao.
	American	1			154	New York.
	Danish		1		177	Liverpool.
	Norwegian			1	241	Do.
	Colombian	3			130	Goajira coast.
June	Dutch	1			32	Curaçao.
	Colombian	3			178	Do.
	do	1			139	Liverpool.
	Swedish		1		212	Do.
	do			1	246	Do.
	Danish		1		199	Do.
	Colombian	1			105	Goajira coast.
July	do	5			318	Curaçao.
	Dutch	1			32	Do.
	Colombian	1	2		82	Cartagena.
	Norwegian		1		488	Liverpool.
	Danish				237	Do.
	Colombian	1			77	Goajira coast.
	do	2			132	Santa Marta.
August	Dutch	1			86	Curaçao.
	Danish			1	306	Liverpool.
	Colombian	3			247	Goajira coast.
	do	2			89	Santa Marta.
	do	1			82	Cartagena.
	do	4			306	Curaçao.
	do	6			392	Goajira coast.
September	do	1			66	Santa Marta.
	Dutch	1			54	Do.
	do	1			32	Cartagena.
	Colombian	2			159	Do.
	do	1			53	Curaçao.
	do	11			716	Goajira coast.
	do	2			148	Santa Marta.
October	do	2			171	Curaçao.
	Dutch	1			32	Do.
	Colombian	7			416	Goajira coast.
	Norwegian			1	306	Do.
	Colombian	1			15	Santa Marta.
	do	3			173	Curaçao.
	do	1			82	Cartagena.
November	do			1	256	Liverpool.
	do					
	do					
	do					
	do					
	do					
	do					
December	do					
	do					
	do					
	do					
	do					
	do					
	do					
Total		128	10	13	14,038	

Duties collected at the custom-house of Rio Hacha for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Months.	Imports.	Tonnages.	Ballasts.	Extra im-ports and fines.	Total.
January			\$6 50		\$6 50
February	\$8,690 25	\$99 70	22 50	\$370 10	9,182 55
March	3,235 70	43 40	26 50	307 35	3,612 95
April	1,926 50	172 80	19 50	45 05	2,163 85
May	3,881 25	29 50	1 50	203 10	4,115 35
June	8,885 25	75 35	4 50	931 20	9,896 30
July	10,461 25	176 25	18 50	1,041 50	11,697 50
August	4,937 45	34 00		646 15	5,617 60
September	4,152 30	65 45		501 15	4,718 90
October	4,785 45	49 65	6 00	449 85	5,290 95
November	3,458 00	80 30	14 00	549 40	4,101 70
December	8,620 00	117 85	212 50	2,233 20	11,183 55
					\$71,587 70

T. N. HENRIQUE.
Agent.

DUTCH GUIANA.

Report of Vice-Consul Barnett on the commerce of Surinam in 1885.

On account of the late period of the year in which the statistical reports of this colony are published by the Government, I have, since my incumbency, been unable to furnish a report on the commerce and trade of Surinam early enough to be of essential service. I have, this year, at a comparatively early date, obtained before its official publication some information bearing on the subject that may be of use, which I have tabulated in a comparative form, together with data of the previous two years, 1883-'84, so that at a glance the rapid decline in the exports and imports is clearly manifested.

The greatest drawback to the development of the resources of this colony is the want of capital and consequent scarcity of labor. As will be noticed, agricultural products are rapidly decreasing. Sugar, which was once the staple of the colony, and its offal crop have, during the years mentioned, suffered a decrease of over 60 per cent., while cocoa, which it was hoped would have supplied the place of the well-nigh abandoned sugar cane, shows a slight falling off also. It is true that cooly laborers from British India, under contract for five years, have been introduced; but, what with the expense attendant on their conveyance hither and eventual repatriation, medical attendance, and other charges, at a cost almost prohibitive in the present depressed financial state of the colony.

There is no need to enlarge on the tables, and I may only remark that the steamers comprise the French line Compagnie Générale Transatlantique—which arrive here on or about the 12th of each month from France, via Martinique and Demerara, for Cayenne, returning thence on the 19th, and leaving same day on the homeward route, touching at the same ports as on the outward passage—and the Koninklijke West Indische Maildienst, arriving here direct from Amsterdam about the 29th of each month, leaving on the 3d of the following month, via Demerara and Trinidad, for Curaçao, there connecting with the Red D Line from

New York, returning by the same route on or about the 21st, and some three days later departing for Holland, via Havre.

MINING.

The only buoy on which the colony now floats is the richness of the gold deposits, which are spread over an almost illimitable extent in the interior. As yet only the crudest forms of obtaining the gold are in vogue, that of sluice and long-tom washing, the precious metal being found on or within a few feet of the surface. No machinery, although there is gold-bearing quartz in abundance, has as yet been introduced, the extreme difficulty of proper transportation being hitherto the great obstacle to efforts in that direction. The royalty to be paid to the Government is for the first two years 4 cents, for the two following years 10 cents, and for subsequent years 20 cents (United States currency) per hectare per annum.

There being a duty of 5 per cent. on all produce of the colony exported, gold also participates in this tax so prejudicial to the development of the resources of this agricultural colony, and in order to evade the payment of this tax a considerable portion of the finds is concealed.

HENRY BARNETT,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES VICE-CONSULATE,
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, April 2, 1886.

Comparative values of the imports and exports of the colony of Surinam for the years 1883 to 1885.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
North America	\$406,669 60	\$474,716 00	\$427,175 60	\$498,904 80	\$460,344 40	\$414,450 00
Holland	829,332 00	954,866 80	916,640 80	330,993 60	343,034 40	479,050 80
Great Britain	257,901 60	174,558 40	133,538 40	511,875 20	492,252 00	276,765 20
Demerara	327,789 60	273,751 60	276,344 40	198,035 20	83,826 80	48,422 80
Barbadoes	72,208 80	107,021 60	82,174 00	1,458 00	2,162 80	2,641 60
France	119,947 60	64,494 80	37,924 80	36,168 80	56,391 20	12,823 60
Cayenne	18,755 60	14,736 00	7,770 00	42,510 80	23,835 60	1,380 00
Other countries	30,859 20	50,309 20	42,001 00	1,992 00	3,310 80	9,734 00
Total	2,063,464 00	2,114,454 40	1,923,569 00	1,621,938 40	1,465,158 00	1,245,268 00

Values of the quantities of the chief products of the colony exported.

Products.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Gold	\$361,577 20	\$522,279 20	\$532,709 60
Cocoa	535,212 00	411,209 60	409,592 40
Sugar	627,423 60	451,429 60	250,305 20
Rum	48,349 20	35,814 40	24,705 20
Molasses	29,602 00	12,815 20	7,737 20
Total	1,602,164 00	1,433,548 00	1,225,049 60

Proportion of the chief products of the colony exported shipped to the United States.

Products.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Gold	\$35, 235 68	\$90, 061 53	\$21, 128 38
Cocoa	386, 526 72	300, 427 29	296, 040 30
Sugar	151, 834 22	116, 635 39	47, 316 48
Molasses	24, 243 88	12, 691 93	11, 394 10
Total	597, 840 50	519, 816 14	375, 879 26

Values of the chief imports of the colony.

Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Flour and breadstuffs	\$211, 167	\$223, 093	\$210, 583
Salt fish, all kinds	55, 433	66, 213	59, 617
Salt meats, all kinds	186, 707	234, 431	226, 046
Butter	111, 185	71, 196	80, 690
Kerosene oil	24, 401	29, 873	30, 015
Tobacco	20, 066	26, 733	29, 577
Total	608, 959	651, 539	636, 523

Proportion of chief imports received.

Articles.	United States.			Demerara and Barbadoes.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Flour and breadstuffs	\$94, 839	\$94, 236	\$112, 696	\$97, 999	\$114, 424	\$85, 921
Salt fish, all kinds	43, 352	52, 726	39, 274	9, 712	11, 904	19, 064
Salt meats, all kinds	126, 481	194, 166	160, 411	49, 265	26, 698	58, 399
Butter	29, 899	8, 512	8, 036	7, 544	1, 707	7, 284
Kerosene oil	20, 801	23, 531	27, 518	3, 509	6, 188	2, 350
Tobacco	13, 481	22, 252	25, 175	3, 951	649	535
Total	328, 853	395, 423	373, 110	171, 980	161, 570	173, 553
Received from Demerara and Barba- does	171, 980	161, 570	173, 553	.....	.....	.....
Say, total received from North America	500, 833	556, 993	546, 663	.....	.....	.....

Number and tonnage of shipping arriving and departing during the years 1883 to 1885.

1883.

Country.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
North America .....	.....	.....	21	5, 800	.....	.....	21	5, 462
Holland .....	.....	.....	30	5, 944	.....	.....	15	3, 180
Great Britain .....	.....	.....	20	5, 345	.....	.....	16	5, 198
Demerara	12	12, 000	111	4, 800	12	12, 000	126	6, 908
Barbadoes .....	.....	.....	22	1, 176	.....	.....	19	2, 698
France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	506
Cayenne	12	12, 000	7	704	12	12, 000	8	304
Other countries .....	.....	.....	14	3, 385	.....	.....	19	2, 714
Total	24	24, 000	225	27, 154	24	24, 000	226	26, 970

Number and tonnage of shipping arriving and departing, &c.—Continued.

1884.

Nationality.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
North America			21	6,622			15	4,791
Holland	9	11,250	17	4,170	8	10,000	9	1,880
Great Britain			17	5,040			7	2,859
Demerara	12	12,000	47	1,970	13	13,399	52	3,496
Barbadoes	3	1,260	22	1,309			26	5,413
France								
Cayenne	12	12,000	7	550	12	12,000	3	69
Other countries	9	11,399	3	3,665	11	11,260	14	4,153
Total	45	47,909	134	23,326	44	46,659	126	22,661

1885.

North America			18	5,131			10	3,247
Holland	12	15,000	9	2,335	12	15,000	5	1,110
Great Britain			15	4,003			7	1,669
Demerara	1	362	74	1,818	1	362	89	5,087
Barbadoes	2	724	21	1,213			32	5,527
France	12	12,000						
Cayenne	13	12,107	5	297	13	12,107	1	17
Other countries	12	15,000	5	1,551	26	27,724	8	1,622
Total	52	55,193	147	16,348	52	55,193	152	18,279

Nationality of the shipping arriving and departing during the years 1883 to 1885.

1883.

Nationality.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
North America			13	3,713			17	4,668
Holland			76	6,807			73	6,541
Great Britain			115	12,799			116	12,208
France	24	24,000	4	602	24	24,000	4	602
Germany			4	1,005			3	721
Denmark			5	1,034			5	1,036
Norway			1	239			1	239
Portugal			4	544			4	544
Sweden			1	302			1	302
Venezuela			2	109			2	109
Total	24	24,000	225	27,154	24	24,000	226	26,970

1884.

North America	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Holland	17	12,250	29	4,106	16	20,000	24	3,643
Great Britain	4	2,659	76	11,004	4	2,659	70	10,475
France	24	24,000	1	15	24	24,000	1	15
Germany			1	169			1	169
Denmark			4	793			7	1,422
Norway			3	825			3	825
Portugal			1	147			1	147
Russia			1	241			1	241
Total	45	38,909	134	23,326	44	46,659	126	22,661

Nationality of the shipping arriving and departing, &c.—Continued.

1885.

Nationality.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
North America			15	4,408			16	4,555
Holland	24	30,000	22	2,623	24	30,000	21	2,909
Great Britain			99	7,269			101	8,327
France	25	24,107	1	17	25	24,107	1	17
Germany			2	439			4	879
Norway			3	904			3	904
Portugal			2	279			2	279
Sweden			1	265			1	265
Venezuela			2	144			2	144
Spain	3	1,086			3	1,086		
Total	52	55,193	147	16,348	52	55,193	151	18,279

PERU.

Report of Consul Brent on the commerce of Peru in 1884.

PRESENT CONDITION OF PERUVIAN AFFAIRS.

In submitting to the Department my general report for the year ending June 30, 1885, it is a matter of genuine regret that I am unable to chronicle any improvement or advance in the financial and commercial condition of this Republic. The armed opposition to the Government of General Iglesias, recognized by all foreign powers, and firmly established at Lima, still continues. Arequipa and Trujillo, the principal cities in the south and north, and the centers of mercantile and agricultural interests in those sections, are in the possession of the rebellious faction obeying the orders of General Caceres. Their ports, or, rather that of Trujillo, is closed to commerce by decree of the Government at Lima, and Mollendo, though the blockade there has been raised, is of no commercial significance so long as Arequipa and Puno are held by the opposite party.

The immense and fruitful interior back of Lima, from whence a great and steady demand for supplies reach the capital in normal times, is now, and has been almost uninterruptedly since the departure of the Chilians in 1883, the scene of conflict and disorder. No one from those departments ventures to send his beeves, wool, ores, and other merchandise to the coast for fear of seizure and confiscation on the way, and the storehouses of Lima, filled with goods, vainly await the advent of those former purchasers. In this condition of affairs commerce is naturally paralyzed. The Lima merchants have countermanded their orders sent abroad, the local demand is comparatively insignificant, and trade, reduced even to such a limit, is overpoweringly against Peru. The exports are decreasing. Arequipa retains her wool; the mining districts of the center put out but little silver ore, and the sugar industry in the north, stimulated slightly by the recent rise in price in European markets, still languishes from want of capital, from the absence of labor, from the small gains attending its prosecution, and the continual closing of the points of export in obedience to political necessity.

At the same time, and for the same reasons, the national revenue

upon which so large a proportion of the people depends for existence, is gradually but surely diminishing. It certainly will not exceed the sum of 4,000,000 silver soles, or say \$3,100,000. By far the greater portion of this money has to be expended in the purchase of material of war, and in keeping up the comparatively large army rendered necessary by the existing revolution. It is true that General Iglesias, in his message to Congress in March last, declared that his administration had contracted no new debts or obligations, and would carefully abstain from so doing, but by a series of burdensome imposts, port and health dues, charges of a varied nature on shipping and merchandise, another blow is given to commercial activity, and consequently to prosperity in general.

HEAVY SHIPPING CHARGES.

After the defeat suffered by Peru in the recent war with Chili, the loss of her guano and nitrate wealth, and that arising from the enforced paralyzation of commerce and agriculture during the long struggle, it was believed to be the imperative duty of the Government to offer every possible inducement towards an immediate revival of commercial interests. Among the measures clearly tending to such a necessary end, would have been that of lightening the burdens on shipping, and reducing, as far as might be prudent, the duties laid on the importation of merchandise. But evidently the urgent necessities of the Government for funds overbalanced the plain duty awaiting its action. The result is disastrous. A vessel arriving at Callao with cargo must pay, first, a light-house due of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per register ton, 20 cents silver tonnage dues per ton, 4 cents per ton hospital dues, 12 cents per ton for the obligatory discharge in dock, and 10 cents per ton for a new impost recently established for the purpose of increasing sanitary facilities, which may be termed health dues. Add to these a charge of 75 cents on every ton of cargo discharged to be paid by the vessel to the docks, and we have the heavy burden of \$1.22 $\frac{1}{4}$ per ton imposed on every ship entering Callao for discharge, besides, of course, the additional items of agency, labor, &c. This practically is driving shipping away from Callao. A vessel chartering abroad for this port demands from 7s. to 10s. extra per ton, in order to meet these unusual disbursements.

HIGH PRICES.

As a logical consequence the purchaser of the merchandise brought by the vessel is the sufferer in the end; and by the time the goods have paid duty at the custom-house their value is phenomenal. A pound of tea, costing wholesale 6*d.* sterling in London, retails at Lima at the equivalent of 12*d.* or 13*d.* of the same money; tobacco sold in New York at 50 cents per pound costs the smoker here \$1.59; and in like manner with all articles of ordinary or extraordinary use. The people, impoverished by the war and the depression even preceding it, cannot pay these prices. Importation decreases notably, the public revenue is seriously affected, the powerful co operation of the markets of the interior is withheld by reason of the revolution and a lack of confidence in the stability of things, and commerce is disappearing.

We can hope for no remedy for this condition of affairs until such time as the Republic may be tranquilized, the amount of money now spent on the standing army diverted to some better use, or returned to the pockets of the people, and the great work of developing the mineral resources of Peru, to which I shall soon refer, be thoroughly put in hand.

The amount of paper money now in circulation, all redeemable by the state, is estimated at 82,000,000 of soles, and at present quotation the

paper sol is valued at 5 cents of silver money. Congress, in April last, passed a law declaring that all further issue of paper should be prohibited, and that any functionary contravening this ordinance should be held personally liable for his action.

Exchange on London is quite steady at from 37*d.* to 38*d.* for the silver sol, this money being officially valued by the United States Mint at 79.5 cents of the money of the United States.

SILVER.

From the 1st of January to the 30th of June of this year, three hundred silver bars, proceeding from different mines in the interior of Peru, were delivered for coinage at the mint in Lima, and produced a sum bordering on 800,000 soles. As has been stated, the disturbed political situation very seriously interferes with mining industry. Capital is not forthcoming so long as there is danger of spoliation and the miners themselves are liable to compulsory military service. The same outward duty of 3 per cent. on ore and bar silver, and of 5 per cent. on coined Peruvian money, obtains.

NEW INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

The event of the year, in relation to the proposed development of Peruvian resources, and the consequent improvement of all general and individual interests, is assuredly the contract entered upon by the Government for the prosecution of the Oroya Railway works, and the exploration of the Cerro de Pasco silver mines. Mr. Michael P. Grace, a member of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co, of New York, presented a carefully prepared proposal to the Government of Peru, offering, under certain conditions, to prolong the famous Oroya Railway from its present terminus at Chicla, 79 miles from Lima, to the town of the Cerro de Pasco, 135 miles farther in the interior, and, in return for valuable concessions, build and establish at that great mining center the necessary plant for working the mines, and more especially for the drainage of those submerged shafts which have been unattainable since the year 1824, notwithstanding the many efforts that have been made to disclose their hidden treasures. The failure of these attempts may be attributed to the immense obstacles in the way of transporting to that remote district the requisite and heavy machinery employed in pumping out the shafts, as all had to be carried on mule-back, and this means of transportation proved to be inadequate. The Grace contract overcomes this difficulty. From Chicla, at an altitude of 12,200 feet above the level of the sea, the railway line is run on to the pass of the Oroya, to which point nearly all of the earthwork is completed, passing through the Galera tunnel at the summit, 15,645 feet above sea level (this tunnel is already perforated), and then passing over a comparatively easy country for 85 miles until the Cerro de Pasco, 13,200 feet above the sea, is reached. With railway communications established, the question of erecting the stamp mills, and completing the adit for the drainage of the mines, is one of easy accomplishment, and with the £3,000,000 of capital at the disposal of the syndicate of which Mr. Grace is the representative, there can be no lack of financial support. Work will be commenced on this undertaking at the earliest possible moment after tranquillity is restored to the districts through which the railway must pass. Car-goes of material for the enterprise are already arriving at Callao, one of the first being a shipload of redwood ties from California; the surveys are all perfected, and peace is the only requirement wanting.

The Cerro de Pasco silver mines during the Spanish rule on this coast were only second in fame and importance to those of Potosi, in Bolivia, and, according to the colonial records, produced upwards of \$400,000,000 in ore up to the beginning of the present century. Scientific engineers and experts brought from abroad especially to examine and report on these deposits, unanimously declare that their wealth is incalculable, and only drainage and cheap transportation are required to bring them back to their former bonanza. When being worked mostly on account of the King, and by the enslaved Indians of the interior, the production was effected at small cost.

By the Grace contract and arrangements entered upon with the guild of miners, which possesses certain privileges in the premises, the contractor is entitled to a large percentage of the new metals to be discovered in the course of exploration, and of course the ore at the bottom of the submerged shafts will enrich the contractors.

Leaving on one side these gains proper to the undertaking, it is the general conviction of thinking men here that no more important measure than this could be adopted towards developing the resources of Peru, and finding a substitute for the treasures she has lost in her guano and nitrate. By opening this new line of railway, not only are the mineral districts extending throughout the department of Junin brought within facile communication with the coast and the bases of supply, but the vast and fertile valleys of Jauja, Huanuco, and Chanchamay, reaching down to the Peruvian headwaters of the Amazon, are freed from their semi-isolation and given the long-hoped-for opportunity for remunerative, expansion. Jauja, a renowned sanitarium for consumptives, and situated on a lovely plateau, is destined to be one of the principal grain-producing districts of this continent, and Peru, instead of being dependent on Chili for her breadstuffs, brought now by sea at one-twentieth of the cost of land transportation from the interior, will even be able to supply foreign markets. Huanuco will have a convenient outlet for the very valuable alpaca, vicuna, and sheep's wool now transported at immense expense on mule and llama back to the coast. Chanchamayo, rich in coffee of a very superior class, cocoa, caoutchouc, cascarilla (quinine bark), coca, woods, and dye-stuffs, and medicinal plants of unexampled variety, will also be released from enforced idleness. All of these products, finding cheap carriage to the Pacific ports, will instantly replace that tide of export Peru once possessed in the nitrate of soda of Tarapaca and the guano of the Chinchas, the balance of trade now so overwhelmingly to the disadvantage of this country will be re-established, a profitable opportunity for industry and enterprise will present itself to the people now struggling against poverty, and it may be hoped that the incentive offered to gain honorable wealth, or even competence, will go far towards destroying that spirit of unrest, culminating in revolution and rapine, that so frequently has carried desolation throughout Peru. The coffers of the state have heretofore been the rewards promised by revolutionary chieftains to their willing followers. Those coffers are now empty, and the moment that the present troubles are conjured, the attractions of the plow and the pick will certainly be greater than those of the saber and rifle. It is not therefore unreasonable to base the most cheering anticipations on the realization of this undertaking, which, by the terms of the agreement, shall be completed within seven years from the 1st of January last.

Incidentally the manufacturers of the United States will be immediately benefited by the inception of the work in question. Railway plant and material, the thousand and one articles required in such an

undertaking, supplies and medicines for the heavy force of men to be employed, plant for telegraphs and telephones, mining tools and machinery (an eighty-stamp mill was brought here from California five years ago, in anticipation of this project), lumber, and railway ties, will be purchased in the United States, as they have been generally during the construction of the Meiggs system of railways in Peru. By an especial clause in the agreement, all of these articles destined for the use of the contractors are to be introduced duty free into the ports of Peru.

The house of Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, has a branch established at Lima and Callao, which will doubtless be charged with the direct prosecution of the undertaking, and which, from position and experience, is perfectly competent for the task.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The recent visit to Peru of the Commission named by the Government of the United States to study the methods of developing American commercial interests in these Republics, was regarded with much complacency by the Government of Peru and by business men generally. The Commissioners must have discovered that American products and manufactures are well and favorably known in Peru, and that the principal obstacles in the way of their greater employment lie in the enhanced cost of transportation; the absence in the United States of that system of credits which allows European dealers here to grant accommodations to their customers, the insufficient and careless packing of American goods, and the strong hold that from time and experience English and continental manufacturers have on business in this Republic.

Commenting on the errand of the Commissioners, one of the leading journals at Lima published a very interesting and instructive article, from which I make a few extracts in translation:

The meridional South American Republics, imperfectly known in Europe, do not offer to the employment of large capitals the inducements held out by such countries as India, Australia, and some portions of Africa, which have been carefully explored with a view to such investments, and where the desire for colonizing has especially attracted the attention of powerful European nations, seeking a field of action for their exuberant elements of labor and capital. We were blockaded by the galleons of Spain during the colonial period; for three centuries these countries led an unprofitable life for themselves, and when our independence was established, we fell into the monopolizing hands of mercantile England, which, whilst contributing in a slight degree to our progress in half a century, have prevented that great development which would have followed a liberal and free commercial intercourse with other nations. The moment seems to have arrived for such a revolution in our economical and commercial system; the American Commissioners, even during the brief moments of their sojourn amongst us, must have perceived how readily American capital might find advantageous location in our deficient productive power, and might even establish many branches of industry of indisputable future profit and prosperity. A line of coasting steamers, under the flag of the United States, would secure rich returns for such capital, reanimating commercial interests in these depressing moments. Even now we venture to estimate the value of our coast agricultural production at the following figures:

Articles.	Exports.	Home consumption.
	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>
Sugar	12,000,000	3,000,000
Wine, spirits, and rum.....	1,000,000	8,000,000
Cotton.....	1,280,000	500,000
Rice.....	250,000	1,000,000
Various	2,000,000	3,000,000
Total	16,530,000	15,500,000

[These figures are exaggerated, probably 30 per cent. over actual movement.—Translator.]

With regard to the products of the interior, mention must be made of the exportation of sheep's wool, which, in 1878, amounted to 3,184,700 pounds.

In that same year alpaca wool was exported to the amount of 6,226,400 pounds, valued at 4,279,970 silver soles.

Apart from other valuable freights, such as tobacco, &c., we may refer to cascarilla (the Peruvian bark), of which is annually handled an amount varying between four to six thousand centals.

The exportation of precious metals in 1877 was very great. In ores, silver, copper, bismuth, tin, lead, and silver mixed, the sum was 4,351,000 silver soles, whilst in gold dust and bars, silver bars, and gold and silver coin, 5,179,029 silver soles' worth were sent abroad. These statistics, referring, of course, to former years, but which might be repeated had we a period of peace, certainly offer great inducement to the initial enterprise destined to develop our trade with the "Great Republic," and which is the establishment of a line of steamers on our coast.

Another profitable method of employing American capital in Peru is in irrigating the vast tracts of desert land along the northern coast, where such territory as has been provided with a water supply proves inexhaustible in generous fertility.

The expansion of the wool-growing trade and the manufacture in the United States of our vicuna, alpaca, and sheep's wool, or the establishment of such factories here in the wool-growing districts, where coal, water, and cheap labor abound.

The manufacture of sulphate of quinine at the very source of its production, an article which now we receive from abroad, and pay for at an exorbitant price.

Whilst the exportation of Peruvian sugar, rising from \$52,150 in 1838, to \$12,000,000 in 1878, attracts the attention of our capitalists, the output of gold and silver is now reduced to insignificant proportions [for reasons elsewhere given.—Translator], but it should be remembered that the fortunate few who have preserved their wealth in Peru are those who extracted it from the silver-bearing earth rather than from the eventual profits offered by the sugar cane.

Therefore, there are many inducements for the employment of American capital in Peru, either by taking our products away for manufacture at home, or by augmenting the supply of those productions here and manufacturing them in the Republic itself. We require the surplus of American intelligence, capital, and machinery for irrigating our coast lands, opening and working our varied mines in the interior, or exploring the wealth of our leafy forests over the line of the Cordillera.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES IN PERU.

This subject was touched upon at length in my last report, and I have little or nothing to add to the remarks then made. A fair business is done in American sewing machines, kerosene, lard, furniture, canned goods, cordage, sail cloth, osnaburgs, perfumery, especially that manufactured by Lanman & Kemp; medicines, such as sarsaparilla, cologne, &c., trunks, clocks, saddles and harness, jewelry and watches; large quantities of dressed lumber are brought from Oregon, and a great variety of notions find a sale. But American linen, cotton, and woolen goods are not in demand, with the exception of osnaburgs for bagging. Railway plant has been largely imported from the United States, and this demand will revive when the new railway works are in progress. The street car company of Lima has now a factory of its own, and supplies its own requirements.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the accompanying table, marked A, it will be seen that the exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ending the 30th of June last, amounted only to the sum of soles 104,896.80, or \$83,392.95 United States gold. For the first half 1884 the exports were \$4,126.56, as declared at this consulate. During the year referred to a large export of the leaf of the coca plant has been noticed, 40,739 kilograms of this article having been sent to American ports. The demand has now fallen off, owing to the large stock held abroad. The recent application of the preparation known as "cocaine," to the science

and practice of surgery and medicine, called for this output. A report on this article of commerce was sent to the Department early in this year. A firm of German pharmacutists at Lima has commenced the manufacture of cocaine from the fresh coca leaves obtained directly from the interior, and I am informed by physicians of high standing, and by some of our navy surgeons, who have examined the preparation, that it possesses a high order of excellence.

IMPORTATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Tables following give the amount and description of importations into Callao from the United States, ending June 30 last, and show a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to \$251,107.05. The imports from Europe during the same period are shown to reach the sum of \$6,816,751, and these figures clearly demonstrate the feeble hold that American merchants and manufacturers have on this market, in comparison with those of Great Britain and the Continent.

The total exports of Peruvian goods from Callao, extending over the year 1884, amounted to \$3,146,007. For the first half of this year the exports reached the sum of \$1,080,218. These data are taken from those of the Callao custom-house, and may not be perfectly exact, from exceptional circumstances. A detailed report is given of all tonnage arriving and departing at this port during the year ending June 30 last. Sixteen merchant vessels arrived under the United States flag, with a total register measurement of 10,088 tons, a falling off of seven vessels and 4,850 tons from previous year.

H. M. BRENT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Callao, July 15, 1885.

Exports from Callao to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1884.		
Coca kilograms..	1,063	<i>Soles.</i> 1,063 00
Old silver.....		9,000 00
Silver..... bars.....		30,572 80
		40,635 80
1885.		
Coca kilograms..	40,739	40,739 00
Aguardiente liters..	36	14 40
Bitters of coca..... do.....	133	83 40
Bull-hides..... kilograms..	1,157	285 00
Alpaca wool..... do.....	10	3 20
Silver (mineral)..... do.....	34	17 00
Coined silver.....		23,139 00
Total.....		64,231 00
		104,866 80
United States gold.....		\$83,392 95

NOTE.—These values are taken by the custom-house from the Bolsa in Lima, as noted in the custom-house.

Imports into Callao from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Value.
Lumber	\$120,000 00
Lard	40,000 00
Kerosene	40,000 00
Hardware, sewing-machines, railway plant, &c.	35,000 00
Stationery, medicines, perfumery, canned goods, saddlery, notions of all kinds	36,500 00
Naval stores	40,000 00
Miscellaneous	23,000 00
Total	334,500 00
Exports to United States from Callao for said period	83,392 95
Balance in favor of the United States	251,107 05

Imports from Europe into Callao during the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Soles (silver).
Cotton goods from England, France, and Germany	1,976,581
Woolen goods from England, France, and Germany	1,186,112
Linen and silk from England, France, and Germany	483,920
Furniture and houseware from France and Germany	496,084
Drugs and medicines from France and Germany	292,141
Groceries and provisions from France and Germany	1,270,817
Wines, liquors, beer, and cigars from France, Germany, and Cuba	680,100
Various: Ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, teas, oils, naval stores, &c.	2,188,126
Total	8,573,881
Or in United States gold	\$6,816,751

D 1.—Exports of Peruvian products from Callao during the year 1884.

Articles.	England.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Italy.
	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>
Aguardiente		110 40	273 60	172 80	3 20
Cotton (raw)	135,225 30	45 00			
Rice	1,095 15				
Sugar:					
White	151,730 28		9,603 00		
Muscavado	76,667 55				
Concrete	1,168 83				
Coffee		515 20	520 60		
Cacao (shell)	120 00				23 10
Cascarilla	2,460 00	1,098 00			
Coca		431 00			
Horse-hair		364 80			
Horns	665 30				
Bones	1,574 44				
Hides (cattle)	46,580 00	82,992 00	144,300 00		
Horns (sheep)		1,173 00	213 00		
Chancaca		6 88			
Wool (sheep)	78,727 04	8,397 76	362 88		
Old metals	6,502 62	160 00	1,580 16		
Mineral lead	1,934 62		90 96		
Copper ore	1,936 62		248 43		
Silver ore	49,236 60		61,573 95		
Orchilla	900 00				
Gold coin, Peru		182,940 00			
Gold in bars*	5,750,466 00				
Silverware	800 00				
Silver, coined	83,391 00	14,106 00			
Yellow potatoes		3 50			
Straw hats				2,880 00	
Old rags	140 00				
Silver in bars	23,889 60	508 80			
Total	6,415,210 95	292,852 34	218,766 58	3,052 80	26 30

*I regard the figures of the export of gold in bars as decidedly exaggerated, but it so appears on the official customs returns.

D 1.—Exports of Peruvian products from Callao during the year 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Chili.	Colombia.	Ecuador.	Central America.	Uruguay.	United States.
	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>
Aguardiente.....	26 00	318 80	753 60	.....	.....	.....
Indian pepper.....	902 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcohol.....	275 60	.....	.....	41 00	.....	.....
Rice.....	5,485 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garlics.....	.....	19 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar:						
White.....	127,488 42	7,032 24	18,135 00	331 84	2,696 40	.....
Muscavado.....	49,527 90	6,435 05	7,516 25	.....	.....	.....
Coffee.....	11,995 40	543 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cacao (shell).....	785 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cascarilla.....	4,752 00	.....	.....	.....	64 50	.....
Coca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063 00
Cigars.....	264 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides (cattle).....	65,528 00	18,424 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns (sheep).....	25 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweet potatoes.....	434 80	.....	113 44	.....	.....	.....
Chancaca.....	1,390 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans.....	161 49	430 50	663 60	.....	.....	.....
Iora.....	216 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool (sheep).....	96 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old metals.....	.....	.....	302 80	.....	.....	.....
Copper ore.....	.....	396 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chick peas.....	.....	.....	1,056 23	.....	.....	.....
Gold coin, Peru.....	.....	420 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold in bars.....	.....	960 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver, coined.....	22,700 00	503,286 50	14,250 00	2,600 00	.....	9,000 00
Yellow potatoes.....	.....	.....	620 00	.....	.....	.....
Straw hats.....	78,840 00	.....	.....	.....	15,600 00	.....
Vegetables.....	4,316 40	648 78	9,971 70	.....	.....	.....
Wine (sort of claret).....	30 00	34 88	408 08	.....	.....	.....
Silver in bars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,572 80
Total.....	375,241 84	538,950 45	53,790 70	2,972 84	18,360 90	30,635 80

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Soles.</i>		<i>Soles.</i>
Salts, to Chili.....	18,763 23	Chancaca.....	1,397 72
Aguardiente.....	1,658 40	Beans.....	1,255 59
Straw hats.....	97,320 00	Chick peas.....	1,056 23
Alcohol.....	361 00	Iora (class of laurel).....	216 60
Cotton.....	135,270 30	Wool (sheep).....	107,583 68
Pepper, Indian.....	902 88	Old metal.....	8,545 68
Rice.....	6,580 21	Lead (minerals).....	2,015 58
Garlic.....	19 20	Copper ore (minerals).....	2,185 05
White sugar.....	316,917 19	Silver ore (minerals).....	111,207 45
Muscavado sugar.....	140,146 75	Orchilla.....	900 00
Concrete sugar.....	1,168 83	Coined gold, Peruvian.....	183,360 00
Coffee.....	13,574 80	Gold in bars.....	1,751,426 00
Cacao, shell of.....	928 35	Silverware.....	800 00
Cascarilla.....	8,374 50	Coined silver, Peruvian.....	649,333 50
Cigars.....	264 00	Silver in bars.....	44,971 20
Coca.....	1,494 00	Yellow potatoes.....	623 50
Horse hair.....	364 80	Old rags.....	140 00
Horns.....	665 20	Vegetables.....	14,936 88
Bones.....	1,574 44	Wine (tinto).....	483 84
Hides (cattle).....	327,824 00		
Horns (sheep).....	1,411 20		
Sweet potatoes.....	548 24		
		Total.....	3,958,570 02

Exports of Peruvian products goods from Callao during the six months ended June 31, 1885.

Articles.	England.	France.	Germany.	United States.	Italy.	Spain.
Aguardiente	\$158 40	\$10 80	\$28 80	.....	\$208 80	.....
Cotton (raw)	34,426 20	3,935 00	4,734 40	.....	.....	.....
Coca bitters	144 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice .....	.....	585 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee .....	.....	.....	117 80	.....	183 20	.....
Cascarilla .....	.....	.....	622 80	.....	925 20	.....
Cacao .....	.....	.....	20 70	.....	86 70	.....
Chancaca	2,712 42	78 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chocolate .....	.....	6 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....
Old copper	9,081 20	1,321 60	83 20	.....	330 40	.....
Coca leaves	1,834 00	974 94	824 85	\$922 26	295 50	.....
Horse hair .....	.....	281 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep-skins .....	.....	176 20	125 00	.....	.....	.....
Goat-skins .....	.....	415 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides (cattle) .....	.....	3,793 00	1,263 25	113 70	385 00	.....
Vicuña skins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 20	.....
Horns (cattle)	44 30	.....	.....	.....	37 50	.....
Bones	1,020 00	.....	.....	.....	135 00	.....
Wool (sheep's)	13,009 20	3,676 68	.....	.....	284 88	.....
Wool, Alpaca .....	.....	.....	.....	412 00	40 00	.....
Honey	576 00	.....	11,196 60	.....	.....	.....
Corn .....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ore	1,077 60	12,413 10	7,345 50	34 10	.....	.....
Lead ore	96 00	.....	602 80	.....	.....	.....
Sole-leather .....	.....	.....	1,380 00	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	202 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruit .....	.....	48 00	.....	.....	.....	\$90 00
Wine .....	.....	.....	230 00	.....	276 00	.....
Gold coin	195 75	141 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold in bars	89 50	620 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old silverware	51 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antiquities .....	.....	260 00	.....	.....	4,800 00	.....
Silver (coined)	48,508 00	61,679 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar (white)	463,704 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar (muscovado)	37,488 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	614,417 95	90,420 87	28,590 70	1,482 06	8,028 38	90 00

Articles.	Colombia.	Chili.	Ecuador.	China.	Argentine Republic.	Central America.
Olives .....	.....	\$98 70	.....	.....	\$55 20	.....
Aguardiente .....	.....	.....	\$348 60	.....	.....	.....
Indian pepper (chilis) .....	.....	449 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcohol .....	.....	8,370 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton (raw) .....	.....	2,780 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coca bitters .....	.....	72 00	158 40	.....	.....	.....
Rice .....	.....	1,781 99	1,232 00	.....	.....	.....
Coffee .....	.....	647 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coca .....	.....	372 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cacao .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 00	.....
Wax in cakes .....	.....	69 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ale .....	.....	.....	360 00	.....	.....	.....
Chancaca .....	.....	1,136 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chocolate .....	.....	30 00	.....	\$1,625 10	.....	.....
Coca leaves	\$244 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides (cattle) .....	.....	6,021 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver ore	765 20	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepper (aji) .....	.....	111 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco .....	.....	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetables	149 70	1,916 00	839 54	.....	.....	.....
Fruit	23 00	187 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	42 50	.....	160 15	.....	.....	.....
Gold coin	96 50	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old silverware	*278,992 00	3,200 00	.....	.....	.....	\$8,000 00
Antiquities	278 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver (coined) .....	.....	16,874 00	19,950 00	.....	.....	.....
Sugar (white)	224,921 00	235,419 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar (muscovado)	1,005 40	17,582 40	\$71 70	2,401 20	.....	.....
Total	506,517 90	298,876 17	23,420 39	4,026 30	166 20	8,000 00

* Probably via Panama for Europe.

NOTE.—This report, as well as D No. 1, is copied from the books of the Callao custom-house.

Tonnage at Callao from June 30 to December 31, 1884.

Flag.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Sailing ships.		Steamers.		Sailing ships.		Steamers.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	53	29,470	110	162,944	51	25,783	109	161,872
American	10	6,580	.....	.....	10	6,580	.....	.....
French	4	2,127	10	15,402	3	1,532	30	38,678
German	9	8,250	10	12,996	9	8,250	10	12,996
Italian	22	4,301½	.....	.....	17	3,948	.....	.....
Portuguese	13	3,120	.....	.....	12	2,793	.....	.....
Hondurian	16	2,073	.....	.....	14	1,899	.....	.....
Colombian	5	458	1	1,127	3	372	1	1,127
Chilian	4	1,438	30	38,678	4	1,438	10	15,402
Ecuadorian	2	396	.....	.....	2	396	.....	.....
Swedish	1	591	.....	.....	1	591	.....	.....
Norwegian	1	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	1	647	.....	.....	1	647	.....	.....
Belgian	1	249	.....	.....	1	246	.....	.....
Peruvian	348	2,809	.....	.....	327	2,239	.....	.....
Total	490	54,111	161	231,147	455	56,714	160	230,075

Tonnage at Callao from January 1 to June 30, 1885.

Flag.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Sailing ships.		Steamers.		Sailing ships.		Steamers.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	34	18,310	64	124,334	31	15,572	64	124,334
American	6	3,508	.....	.....	5	2,896	.....	.....
German	4	3,746	14	16,668	2	2,933	14	16,668
Italian	20	3,930	.....	.....	19	3,277	1	993
Portuguese	5	1,370	.....	.....	5	1,370	.....	.....
Hondurian	10	1,908	.....	.....	9	1,292	.....	.....
Colombian	10	1,725	.....	.....	10	1,725	.....	.....
French	1	437	10	18,796	.....	.....	9	17,754
Chilian	11	5,244	26	36,458	10	4,295	25	35,454
Norwegian	1	595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peruvian	369	4,452	.....	.....	279	3,321	.....	.....
Total	471	44,325	114	196,256	370	36,681	113	195,203

VENEZUELA.

Report of Consul Plumacher on the commerce and navigation of Maracaibo.

While inclosing the returns of export for the past quarter and for the calendar year to the United States, I take the liberty to inclose also two tables showing the entire export from this place to various countries, and beg to submit the following remarks upon commercial matters and the general condition of trade in this consular district for the year 1885.

COFFEE.

As it is well known our most important article of export is coffee. This article, which showed in 1883 an export of 29,943,788 pounds, in 1884 33,748,662 pounds, amounts in this year only to 27,616,023 pounds to the United States, mostly going to New York, which is for Maracaibo coffee the best market.

The reason that less coffee has been exported is not to be found in a smaller production of the article, but in the lower prices now to those of former years. A great amount of coffee is stored up and held back in the interior, as the owners are not willing to sell at such low prices. Another reason is to be found in the last revolution, which prevented the producers to send their goods to Maracaibo. The low water in the rivers Zulia and Catatumbo also caused less coffee to be sent down from the Andes States. It is to be taken as certain that more coffee has been produced in last year than in former, but withheld from market for the above-stated reasons.

The new crop promises to be good and plentiful. Most of the coffee has been shipped in American bottoms.

CACAO.

The export of cacao is slowly but steadily increasing, and planters become more and more convinced that it is a bad policy to rely, as in former years, only on the coffee production; consequently, they begin to cultivate more cacao, which gives, when carefully handled and cured, a good return. In my former reports I have called attention to the rich cacao district of Perija. A railroad has been surveyed to said part of this consular district, and when once built it will no doubt double the export of cacao, and many other articles of our export, as it is one of the richest parts of West Venezuela.

QUINIA BARK.

Of this article very little has been exported in comparison to former years, but no doubt the railroad to Perija will give a new impulse to this valuable production, which is much neglected. Most of the articles shipped from this port come from the States belonging to the Republic of Colombia.

HIDES AND SKINS.

As those shipped from this port have always had a good name and standard, the demand and prices were good and are on the increase. Yet if more care was given to the curing and preservation of the hides and skins no doubt yet better prices would be the result of it.

BALSAM COPAIBA.

The export is about the same as in former years. As before stated, too little attention is given to this valuable article, notwithstanding that it gives good returns.

FUSTIC AND DIVI-DIVI.

The last year has been a very bad one, as only very little has been shipped.

The prices of these articles were very low in Europe, and gave hardly any satisfactory returns. The comparative values of these articles are very low. The divi-divi, which grows wild in the immense territories of this State, can be had for the trouble of gathering the same and to bring it to Maracaibo; the fustic for the trouble of cutting the wood and bringing it to the market. Unfortunately for this section of Venezuela and for the poorer classes in the interior, who depend upon these articles for a living, a monopoly was granted by the Federal Government at

Caracas to some shrewd parties, giving them the right to levy a bonus on the export of all articles from wild or Government lands, which was equal to their exportation having been prohibited. All transactions in those products came to a standstill, and was the cause of much suffering. Through the interposition of the state government this monopoly was revoked, and no doubt the export during the year 1886 will be very large, as much of the old crop of *divi-divi* is kept on hand and the new one abundant, and the prices in Europe more favorable.

BOXWOOD, MAHOGANY, AND OTHER KINDS OF VALUABLE WOODS.

The export was very small, as they also were included in the monopoly. No doubt, as the old *status quo* has been re-established, the trade will be brisk again.

The export in minor articles, as wool, fish-sounds, coca-oil, asphalt, guano, straw hats, and sugar has been more or less the same.

The State of Zulia was so fortunate as to have an abundant crop of corn, and as the other part of Venezuela had suffered greatly by the plague of grasshoppers, high prices were paid and much corn exported.

If this crop had not been so very good this consular district would have suffered greatly, as we had and still have a monetary crisis, which is a heavy drawback to all financial operations.

Revolution, monopolies, political uneasiness, monetary crises, low coffee prices, and the disorder in our postal connection since the last half-year have been very much felt by our commerce.

In regard to imports, nothing can be said, as it is not possible to get any true information from the federal authorities.

All that is known, more or less, is, that the import must be large, judging from the great sums which are regularly sent from the custom-house authorities to Caracas, of which sums never a cent returns to this part of Venezuela, neither in shape of public work nor in any improvement of roads or harbors or rivers whatever that might tend to the improvement of the public welfare of this section of Venezuela.

NAVIGATION.

One glance at the inclosed statistics will show, when compared with those of the last year, a great decrease of vessels under foreign flags.

We had as an average during the last year, and with a steady increase generally, about 20 vessels under French flag per annum here; during the year 1885; only 2. Under the British flag we had an average of 15 to 18 sailing vessels; in 1885 only 2. And so on, a great falling off in foreign vessels of all nations is noticed. To speak in plain words, we had about 20 per cent. of arrivals of foreign vessels in comparison with that of former years.

A large house in Marseilles which had many large sailing vessels running regularly here for years have entirely withdrawn; a house in Nantes and a house in Bordeaux having their regular packets coming here have done the same.

A merchant house at this place who had from 40 to 50 foreign sailing vessels loading here for Europe in former years had only a few last year. The causes of this sudden breaking down of foreign shipping trade are to be found in the grants of unscrupulous monopolies by the Federal Government at Caracas to some persons at the capital in regard to the exportation of the produces of the State Zulia and the bad organization, or rather monopoly, of the tug-boat service.

MONOPOLIES.

To give an illustration, I will only mention the extended trade in divi-divi and different classes of dye-woods mostly exported to Europe. Notwithstanding that these articles of trade are produced as well on private as so-called Government lands, a monopoly was granted to a certain party at Carácas, to have the exclusive right to said products, and in consequence intended to levy a high royalty on those articles. The royalty amounted to about what the articles actually did cost, and foreign vessels already loaded, when the monopoly was granted, were detained for a long time, as the owners of the goods shipped refused to pay the royalty.

The merchant and consignees of vessels appealed to the collector of the port, who paid no attention to their appeal, as said gentleman, instead of informing his Government about the great calamity and distress which would fall to the shipping and commercial interest of this port, as well as the revenues of the country in case such a monopoly was granted, enforced it most rigidly.

Of course at last the authorities of the state had to explain to the Federal Government that such a monopoly should not exist, and it had to be withdrawn.

But the damage had already been done. The vessels in port had heavy losses, and many lawsuits sprung up in regard to demurrage, and lay-days and forcible detention of vessels.

Charters already made were relinquished; others to be made were left alone. The French houses simply withdrew their vessels for a more hospitable harbor.

Many other monopolies sprung up, which have done great harm to the shipping interests.

PORT DUES.

Another great cause in the falling off of our shipping trade is to be found in the heavy charges and insufficiency of the tug-boat and pilot contractor, who has the sole right to pilot and tow the vessels out over the bar at the entry to the lake of Maracaibo.

If this company had several vessels for the service, and would be obliged to keep one always ready, or, at least, would permit that in case of inability to do the towing service themselves, that other steamers in port would be allowed to do the service, our shipping interest would not suffer so much; but this contractor will not allow other steamers to do the service, even if he is absent for a long time in other ports of the Republic doing service with his steamer for the Government.

This happened during the last year: The tow-boat (the contract demands for two) was ordered to La Guayra to do service as a man-of-war during the rebellion, and many vessels were lying loaded here in port ready to go to sea, but they could not; and had to wait until the tug-boat returned.

The masters and consignees of the vessels asked the permission of the captain of the port, who is at the same time the collector of the port, but he refused flatly to give permission to any one of the many steamers in the harbor, ready and willing to do the towing in the absence of the regular tow-boat.

Two American vessels suffered by their long detention, but there was no redress, only to protest against such action.

One vessel was the American brig Alcira, of New York, loaded with

a valuable cargo of coffee, the vessel belonging to the house of Messrs. F. Gogorza's Sons, in New York.

In regard to the coasting trade, I wish to say that the number of vessels is steadily increasing, but no more steamers have been added to the lake trade. It seems that foreign capital becomes timid as the risk and uncertainty of employment increases.

To give an illustration, permit me to state the following:

Some years ago a well-known and enterprising American steamer on the lake of Maracaibo began to run between the port of Ceiba and Maracaibo; this steamer had much trouble to sustain itself, but at last conquered the difficulties and begun to do a good business.

The vessel met with a serious accident, was repaired with much cost, and finally changed hands and became the property of a German house, who continued in the same trade, and would at last have been repaid for all their risk and outlays; but as soon as it was found that the foreign house was making some money, a monopoly was granted to the same general who holds the tug-boat and pilot contract, and notwithstanding the steamer of the foreign house, sailing under the Venezuelan flag, had his regular license and had paid his dues for the same, she was refused to load and to go on with her trade by the collector of the port, and she is lying here now idle since many months, as she cannot get permission to do the business. Of course, the foreign house has sued the collector in the courts, and forwarded her protest to the proper authorities, but it may take time and much money before it will be redressed.

The gentleman holding the monopoly had also the contract to carry the mail from the ports of the coast of Venezuela, and did so with an old cattle-steamer running about four miles an hour.

The consequence to our port was the retarding of our mails, and as the old tub had the misfortune to be run into by an old American-built schooner, now under the Venezuelan flag, she does not make her appearance any more, and our mail comes by land, or should come overland by Coro.

But as the now existing administration of Venezuela has not the means to pay her mail-carriers, they have refused to serve, and we have been left for months without mail.

Since the 1st of January the State of Zulia has dispatched men to bring in the mail from Coro, and little by little we will have the pleasure to read our letters and newspapers several months old.

That the foregoing facts are not encouraging to the employment of foreign capital in this section of the country is plain, and the results of the monopolies and incomprehensible acts of the collector of this port are already heavily felt in the treasury of this country, so immensely rich in products and natural resources.

Before closing, permit me to state that, as in years before, the largest export is done to the United States and under the American flag, in steamers belonging to the house of Messrs. Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, in New York.

E. H. PLUMACHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Maracaibo, January 7, 1886.

Annual report of vessels arriving at the port of Maracaibo for the year 1885.

Nationality.	Steamers.	Barks.	Brigs.	Brigantines.	Schooners.
British				2	
American	35			4	8
Dutch	1				16
German		1	9		
Italian			1		
French			2		
Danish				6	
Norwegian and Swedish		2		6	
Venezuelan	8			1	215
Colombian					1
Total	44	3	12	19	240

Exports between Maracaibo, Venezuela, and the United States for the quarter year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Coffee	9,440,725	\$668,104 96
Hides	210,377	28,168 01
Goat-skins	33,042	10,740 51
Fish-sounds	2,523	1,133 61
Cacao	91,715	21,940 48
Balsam copaiba	13,287	4,098 86
Deer-skins	2,688	409 50
Box-wood	229,361	1,789 85
Hats		10,371 33
Fustic		5,076 00
Cedar-wood	1,100	1,813 03
Total		753,646 14

Weight and the value of exportations declared in the consular district of Maracaibo to the United States during the last year, ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Coffee	27,616,023	\$2,492,076 38
Hides	689,567	100,354 30
Goat-skins	167,165	46,145 06
Cocoa	253,215	56,438 90
Box-wood	844,109	37,407 57
Fustic	1,901,596	22,422 34
Fish-sounds	29,128	23,892 15
Balsam copaiba	68,058	27,223 85
Divi-divi	89,284	1,107 00
Bones	39,505	303 08
Asphalt	68,717	3,456 24
Wool	106,296	670 35
Redwood	22,739	174 90
Peruvian bark	13,221	1,162 00
Guano	16,200	119 10
Deer-skins	8,625	2,515 54
Old rope	1,427	15 50
Sweets	16	1 15
Coca	200	160 00
Quinia	1,036	250 53
Corn	230	21 26
Coeculus	4	76
Facamahaca	3	1 68
Machinery		402 93
Specie		769 23
Specimens		15 35
Two cases books and clothes		149 89
Samples		49 20
Hats		10,371 33
Total		2,827,677 57

Exportation of produce from Maracaibo.

Date.	Coffee.		Cacao.		Peruvian bark.
1885.	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
January	22,490	1,323,627	.....	.....	253
February	15,538	934,775	.....	.....	919
March	10,703	646,407	3	104	5,451
April	12,397	739,959	.....	.....	017
May	20,897	1,246,334	30	1,467	5,987
June	18,924	1,135,058	337	16,312	1,556
July	14,160	849,529	412	19,579	.....
August	14,191	845,462	117	5,619	186
September	12,452	756,636	554	16,666	91
October	27,975	1,654,812	591	29,849	.....
November	25,013	1,477,684	221	11,228	.....
December	19,353	1,144,049	93	4,843	3,450
Total	214,093	12,754,332	2,358	105,667	17,910

Date.	Hides.	Goat-skins.	Copaiba.	Wood.	Divi-divi.
1885.	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
January	25,338	5,973	361	866,653	270,385
February	25,661	4,286	.....	272,169	288,729
March	12,878	6,284	3,358	594,860	426,466
April	29,431	9,476	7,889	193,500	150,000
May	19,527	6,201	1,725	796,569	482,844
June	25,721	8,459	4,488	243,800	139,978
July	19,406	8,761	1,214	336,857	7,820
August	32,391	6,166	2,377	277,135	74,796
September	21,833	5,072	2,235	690,700	141,800
October	27,890	10,039	1,391	396,325	115,572
November	33,693	3,910	2,007	319,709	203,549
December	24,210	5,042	2,499	817,689	273,130
Total	297,979	79,669	29,544	5,805,966	2,575,069

Exportation from the port of Maracaibo during the year 1885.

Months.	Coffee.		Cacao.		Quinia.		Copaiba.	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
January	1,360,581	1,164,544	.....	.....	253	330	631	879
February	934,775	775,424	.....	.....	919	1,298	.....	.....
March	646,407	532,841	104	164	4,451	7,703	3,358	4,631
April	739,959	593,768	.....	.....	1,017	1,458	7,889	11,166
May	1,237,334	979,436	1,467	3,095	5,987	8,459	1,725	2,702
June	1,135,058	880,844	16,312	27,488	1,556	2,029	4,488	6,190
July	849,529	633,264	19,579	42,587	.....	.....	1,214	1,677
August	845,462	656,879	5,619	12,217	186	242	2,377	2,352
September	756,636	601,732	26,666	55,517	91	128	2,235	3,536
October	1,654,812	1,241,084	29,849	65,180	.....	.....	1,391	1,918
November	1,477,684	1,094,482	11,228	24,402	.....	.....	2,007	2,771
December	1,144,049	839,853	4,834	10,508	3,450	4,125	2,499	3,439
Total	12,782,286	9,994,151	115,658	241,158	17,910	25,772	29,814	41,261

Months.	Different wood.		Divi-divi.		Hides.		Goat-skins.	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
January	929,135	41,383	320,663	27,883	30,201	42,151	5,909	14,772
February	272,169	10,939	288,729	25,108	25,661	34,615	4,126	10,315
March	594,860	22,825	426,466	42,575	12,878	16,747	5,697	14,242
April	193,500	7,791	15,000	1,200	29,431	40,617	8,049	20,123
May	796,604	31,141	482,844	52,478	19,527	25,579	5,930	14,825
June	243,800	9,440	139,978	12,172	25,721	36,098	6,822	17,056
July	364,457	13,295	7,820	680	19,406	27,124	8,454	21,317
August	277,135	11,090	74,796	6,504	32,391	46,760	5,250	13,116
September	690,700	26,641	141,800	13,200	21,833	29,982	4,382	11,064
October	396,325	16,572	115,572	10,038	27,890	47,857	9,234	23,085
November	319,709	15,380	203,549	17,696	33,693	45,744	3,780	9,462
December	817,689	36,820	273,130	23,748	24,210	33,213	4,539	11,630
Total	5,896,083	243,317	2,490,347	233,282	302,842	426,487	72,172	181,007

Exportation from the port of Maracaibo during the year 1885—Continued.

Months.	Deer-skins.		Tiger-skins.		Fish-sounds.		Asphalt.	
	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.
January	64	128	.....	.....	1,140	4,560	.....	.....
February	160	240	.....	.....	6,032	25,128	.....	.....
March	487	807	.....	.....	2,083	8,332	.....	.....
April	1,427	1,897	.....	.....	2,530	10,120	.....	.....
May	271	450	.....	.....	512	2,048	56,203	2,238
June	1,637	2,456	.....	.....	276	1,104	.....	.....
July	307	500	.....	.....	394	1,363	10,986	439
August	916	1,374	.....	.....	413	1,652	7,737	310
September	690	999	.....	.....	282	1,128	14,030	561
October	805	1,207	22	50	329	1,316	41,344	1,654
November	180	270	.....	.....	503	2,012	30,788	1,232
December	483	770	46	60	329	1,316	.....	.....
Total	7,427	11,098	68	110	14,823	60,079	161,088	6,434

Months.	Black sugar.		Starch.		Cow horns.		Bones.	
	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.
January	10,232	3,405	1,661	1,080	.....	.....	96,067	3,196
February	6,900	1,840	2,496	1,894	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	27,170	9,898	5,504	2,778	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	10,262	2,253	80	40	.....	.....	15,640	510
May	14,130	3,296	.....	.....	2,720	664	.....	.....
June	21,456	4,240	210	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	21,214	5,056	2,000	950	.....	.....	13,800	480
August	17,454	4,000	954	480	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	23,076	6,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	28,882	7,632	92	64	.....	.....	23,000	844
November	12,638	3,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	16,336	3,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	209,750	54,640	12,997	7,396	2,720	664	148,507	5,030

Months.	Guano.		Wool.		Sarsaparilla.		Straw hats.	
	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.
January	3,500	1,000	1,000	450	80	400	.....	.....
February .....	.....	.....	4,927	2,142	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	1,097	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	800	.....	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	600
August	920	80	1,150	400	96	160	.....	.....
September	7,200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	1,000
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	26,080
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	7,000
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,717	1,530	7,077	2,992	263	1,360	1,197	34,680

Months.	Money.		Various productions	
	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.
January .....	.....	.....	17,501	2,895
February .....	.....	.....	105	20
March	12	30,000	12,370	2,015
April	23	65,640	15,680	2,011
May	92	150,000	22,049	1,685
June	55	151,000	10,020	676
July	57	63,608	15,383	945
August	122	146,720	5,855	370
September	183	98,000	5,052	227
October	59	21,000	1,023	10,716
November	226	144,500	3,180	168
December	615	267,100	13,715	2,798
Total	1,444	1,137,568	121,933	24,526

Navigation at the port of La Guayra, Venezuela, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	66	85,707	11	2,633	66	85,707	11	2,633
French.....	25	45,615	7	1,966	25	45,615	7	1,966
American.....	31	41,047	18	6,218	31	41,047	18	6,218
German.....	24	36,539	8	2,489	24	36,539	8	2,489
Spanish.....	11	11,106	3	630	11	11,106	3	630
Dutch.....	12	10,200	.....	.....	12	10,200	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	5	1,319	.....	.....	5	1,319
Danish.....	.....	.....	8	1,890	.....	.....	8	1,890
Italian.....	.....	.....	2	536	.....	.....	2	536
Swedish.....	.....	.....	1	264	.....	.....	1	264
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	1	156	.....	.....	1	156
	169	230,214	64	18,101	169	230,214	64	18,101

Imports at La Guayra from all sources for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Number of packages.....	738,692
Value.....	\$5,201,350 00
Amount of duties.....	1,440,851 15

NOTE.—There are no statistics obtainable from which to compile this return by countries.

Exports between La Guayra Venezuela, and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Exports.	
	Kilos.	Value.
Coffee.....	10,390,790	\$1,023,798 03
Cocoa.....	335,050	47,487 08
Hides.....	1,107,136	119,717 42
Skins.....	347,715	86,475 58
Coin.....	299	54,324 48
Sundries.....	38,643	4,473 55
Total.....	12,219,633	1,336,276 14

NOTE.—No statistics of imports from the United States can be obtained.

Exports from La Guayra for the year ending December 31, 1885

Description.	Whither exported.	Kilos.	Value, including costs and charges.
	<i>Countries.</i>		
Coffee.....	United States.....	10,390,790	\$1,023,798 03
	Germany.....	7,107,833	704,801 84
	France.....	6,159,298	595,300 01
	England.....	1,555,691	153,328 46
	Other countries.....	1,017,109	98,590 77
	Total.....	26,230,721	2,575,819 11
Cocoa.....	United States.....	335,050	47,487 08
	Germany.....	155,385	103,148 85
	France.....	3,357,546	498,490 05
	England.....	285,066	42,962 76
	Other countries.....	783,258	122,533 58
	Total.....	4,916,305	814,622 32

Exports from La Guayra for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

Description.	Whither exported.	Kilos.	Value, including costs and charges.
	<i>Countries.</i>		
Hides.....	United States	1, 107, 136	\$119, 717 42
	Germany	68, 547	9, 881 60
	England	40, 062	5, 668 41
	Other countries	10, 321	1, 418 74
	Total	1, 226, 066	136, 686 17
Skins.....	United States	347, 715	86, 475 58
	Germany	7, 153	1, 982 30
	England	1, 797	510 88
	Other countries	56	17 56
	Total	356, 721	88, 986 32
Coin.....	United States	299	54, 324 48
	Germany	475	33, 069 58
	France	252	53, 918 41
	Other countries	80	19, 300 00
	Total	1, 106	160, 612 47
Caustic barley.	Germany	183, 811	9, 672 39
	France	30, 385	2, 159 48
	England	23, 285	1, 409 09
	Total	237, 481	13, 240 96
Sundries.....	United States	38, 643	4, 473 55
	Germany	72, 345	12, 497 52
	France	57, 942	4, 574 29
	England	18, 829	1, 635 29
	Other countries	195, 816	14, 274 86
	Total	383, 575	37, 455 51
Recapitulation.	United States	12, 219, 633	1, 336, 276 14
	Germany	7, 595, 549	875, 054 08
	France	9, 605, 423	1, 154, 442 24
	England	1, 924, 730	205, 514 89
	Other countries	2, 006, 640	256, 135 51
	Total	33, 351, 975	3, 827, 422 86

PUERTO CABELLO.

Report of Vice-Consul Kolster.

Business in Venezuela has been very depressed all the year, and will continue so as long as the great depression of coffee prevails in all the markets abroad, for coffee is the principal article produced in this country. Besides, the repeated losses of the crops of grain through the invasion of the locusts having greatly curtailed the resources of the people, their means for consuming foreign importations have become considerably decreased.

The coffee crop now being prepared for shipment is supposed to amount to about the same quantity as last season.

There are three American steamers together with a fourth smaller vessel, belonging to the Red "D" line, of New York, trading regularly between that port and those of this country, and have done away with the sailing vessels hitherto employed.

The Government has contracted since last year for the repairs needed by the wharves here, as also for a new custom-house with stores, &c., with Mr. Eduardo Blanco, of Caracas, who is to be repaid for the ex-

penses by a new tax charged on all the imports, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ centimo to 3 centimos of a bolivar (franc), according to the present classification of duties in the tariff, for a term of thirty years. Mr. Blanco having transferred his contract to the North American Construction Company, of New York, the work is now being begun and will be completed in the course of the year.

RICHARD KOLSTER,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, January 23, 1886.

Exports from the consular district of Puerto Cabello to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coffee.....bags..	90,771	\$943,669 97
Cocoa.....do.....	400	7,282 62
Hides.....	74,193	305,081 10
Horse hides.....number..	8	13 92
Goat-skins.....do.....	51,788	27,779 57
Deer-skins.....do.....	16,900	9,502 69
Crocodile hide.....do.....	1	3 85
Tortoise-shell.....bundles..	1	3 57
Copper ore.....tons.....	1,201	32,617 48
Ginger.....barrels..	10*	100 63
Leather.....bundles..	6	153 85
Straw hats.....dozen..	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,210 65
Green turtles.....	137	378 48
Spices.....case.....	1	2,130 77
Sundries, return goods, and samples.....		235 93
Total.....		1,330,165 08

Imports and exports of Puerto Cabello during the year 1885.

IMPORTATION.

Where from.	Paying duties.	Free of duties.	Total duties.
England.....	\$562,967 87	\$56,710 33	\$253,283 39
Germany.....	620,504 37	78,504 94	218,967 20
France.....	165,230 74	9,811 85	65,993 04
Holland.....	16,003 75	4,804 00	4,069 30
Spain.....	82,863 98	179 35	37,350 08
United States of America.....	644,807 14	95,898 42	338,850 23
United States of Colombia.....	425 40		3 75
Republic of Argentine.....	8,644 00		2,097 15
Antilles.....	9,917 40		2,134 33
Total.....	2,111,364 65	245,908 89	922,748 47

Imports and exports of Puerto Cabello during the year 1885—Continued.

EXPORTATION.

Destination.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Cotton.	Quinia.	Hides.*
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
England.....	962,064	55,976	14,570	64,522	29,367
Germany.....	8,790,478	207,948	218,298	59,267	299,450
France.....	3,429,089	248,683	11,722		
Holland.....	3,275,204	201,474	17,210	44,554	8,302
Spain.....	49,791	92,489			
United States of America.....	11,578,989	45,350			1,600,639
Antilles.....	25,200				87
United States of Colombia.....	74,389				
Total.....	28,185,204	851,920	261,800	168,343	1,937,845

Destination.	Goat-skins.	Deer-skins.	Indigo.	Bones.	Wood.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
England.....					94,665
Germany.....	2,113	17,189	3,086	44,434	395,163
France.....			2,910		6,538
Holland.....		169		6,522	78,043
United States of America.....	83,013	35,742			
Antilles.....					21,739
Total.....	85,126	53,100	5,996	50,956	596,148

Destination.	Dividivi.	Specie.	Copper ore.	Guano.	Total values.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
England.....	99,457	32	70,340,096		\$1,183,576 87
Germany.....	266,391	1,884		5,953,806	918,646 15
France.....		281			316,063 22
Holland.....	68,652	11			281,341 40
Spain.....		126			21,246 80
United States of America.....		939			1,135,493 84
Antilles.....					11,536 21
United States of Colombia.....	15,500				5,818 60
Total.....	450,000	3,273	70,340,096	5,953,806	3,873,723 09

URUGUAY.

Imports and exports of Uruguay for 1884 and 1885.

	1884.	1885.
Imports.....	\$24,550,000	\$25,275,000
Exports.....	24,759,000	25,253,000
Total.....	49,309,000	50,528,000

Distribution of trade.

Countries.	1884.	1885.
Great Britain.....	\$12,014,000	\$12,267,000
France.....	8,196,000	7,680,000
Brazil.....	6,322,000	5,508,000
United States.....	3,358,000	6,415,000
Other countries.....	19,419,000	18,658,000

THE WEST INDIES, ETC.

BERMUDA.

Report of Consul Charles M. Allen.

COMMERCE OF BERMUDA.

The total imports into this colony for the year 1885 were \$1,151,638.92, or \$238,803.32 less than in 1884, a decline of over 20 per cent. The decline in imports from the United States was \$124,845.64; from Great Britain \$41,644.19; from British North America \$44,161.46. The difference is partly the result of lower prices, but the excess in 1884 is largely due to the expenditure of \$130,000 in enlarging hotels in that year, the material coming mostly from the United States.

The statistics of commerce and navigation which follow exhibit the results from both ports of the islands. Most of the trade is carried on at Hamilton, which alone has commercial communication with the United States.

The agent, at St. Georges, of the Cunard Line of Royal Mail Steamers plying between Halifax, St. Georges, and Jamaica, maintaining regular monthly communication between the first-named ports since 1850, has been notified by Messrs. S. Cunard & Co. that the steamer leaving Halifax on June 28, 1886, will be the last. The cause of the discontinuance of the service is the refusal of the British Government to renew the contract under which the line has received an annual subsidy of about £20,000.

The Quebec Steamship Company, owning the vessels which ply between New York and Hamilton, has terminated its contract with the colony and given up the annual subsidy of about \$10,000, preferring to continue the service without restriction from the colonial government. They have notified the said government that they will not carry the mails from Bermuda after the 23d of June instant, except upon guarantee of £1,000 per annum for the service.

The colonial legislature has refused to appropriate more than £500 per annum for the purpose.

CHAS. M. ALLEN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bermuda, June 22, 1886.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Bermuda and the United States during the year ending December 31, 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements	77 packages	\$442 85
Bran	7,573 bags	7, 251 08
Bread	1,811 packages	5, 893 33
Building materials	1,179 packages	4, 194 92
Boats	5	540 20
Butter	71 tons 4 cwt. 3 quarters 27 pounds ..	34, 143 36
Candles	304 packages	1, 060 93
Carriages	55	9, 489 67
Cheese	25 tons 1 quarter 10 pounds	5, 893 33
Clothing	64 packages	2, 973 42
Coffee and cocoa	15 tons 2 cwt. 3 quarters 13 pounds ..	4, 525 84
Cotton goods	218 packages	13, 528 87
Corks	14 packages	326 06
Confectionery	151 packages	919 80
Corn	23,856 bushels	13, 499 67
Dry-goods	416 packages	17, 456 14
Drugs	688 packages	7, 440 88

Statement showing the imports and exports between Bermuda and the United States during the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Earthenware.....	687 packages.....	\$2,452 72
Fertilizers.....	4,586 packages.....	10,170 99
Furniture.....	1,264 packages.....	10,321 84
Fish, preserved.....	763 packages.....	3,075 63
Flour.....	16,948 barrels.....	73,211 63
Fruit:		
Dried.....	1,487 packages.....	5,888 46
Preserved.....	1,195 packages.....	5,090 36
Fancy goods.....	46 packages.....	676 46
Glassware.....	437 packages.....	3,572 00
Gunpowder.....	40 packages.....	87 60
Groceries.....	3,206 packages.....	19,644 73
Hay.....	6,959 packages.....	12,375 51
Horses.....	8.....	1,455 08
Hardware.....	1,613 packages.....	14,584 90
Hull and materials.....	1.....	515 87
Jewelry and plated ware.....	65 packages.....	4,754 57
Leather manufactures.....	550.....	20,994 08
Lard.....	14 tons 2 cwt. 2 quarters 23 pounds.....	2,749 37
Lumber.....	773 M.....	10,117 45
Machinery.....	62 packages.....	3,508 74
Meal.....	3,116 barrels.....	9,416 68
Musical instruments.....	36 packages.....	2,374 85
Miscellaneous.....	8,449 packages.....	88,808 76
Onion-box materials.....	88,000 packages.....	4,584 24
Matches.....	63 packages.....	253 06
Oats.....	32,473 bushels.....	11,037 22
Oil, kerosene.....	82,297 gallons.....	9,664 87
Oils, paints, &c.....	660 packages.....	4,160 86
Perfumery.....	354 packages.....	1,279 93
Potatoes.....	2,440 barrels.....	4,735 10
Peas and beans.....	633 packages.....	2,214 24
Poultry.....	138 packages.....	2,725 14
Provisions.....	206 tons 7 cwt. 2 quarters 7 pounds.....	40,815 34
Paper.....	562 packages.....	1,445 40
Pigs.....	19 head.....	209 27
Rice.....	4 tons 3 cwt. 2 quarters 10 pounds.....	301 73
Rope.....	225 packages.....	2,647 27
Salt.....	487 packages.....	851 68
Sheep.....	1,571 head.....	10,365 65
Soap and starch.....	1,644 packages.....	4,486 91
Straw goods.....	147 packages.....	1,241 00
Sugar.....	116 tons 13 cwt. 2 quarters.....	11,076 15
Stationery.....	159 packages.....	2,335 92
Ship chandlery.....	961 packages.....	5,479 68
Seeds.....	82 packages.....	3,367 60
Tea.....	12 tons 11 cwt. 3 quarters.....	9,095 49
Tinware.....	59 packages.....	657 00
Woodenware.....	224 packages.....	1,435 65
Wickerwork.....	54 packages.....	238 47
Woolen goods.....	14 packages.....	1,114 47
Alcohol.....	65 gallons.....	53 53
Books.....	28 packages.....	389 34
Coal.....	2,363 tons.....	8,399 58
Cigars.....	318,950.....	3,555 19
Cordials.....	3 gallons.....	24 33
Fruit, fresh.....	2,395 packages.....	6,024 76
Ice.....	1,792 tons.....	1,421 07
Malt liquors.....	441 hogsheads, 406 dozens.....	9,810 86
Oxen and cows.....	907 head.....	80,477 20
Plants.....	18 packages.....	180 06
Quarters beef.....	678 quarters.....	14,735 76
Tobacco and snuff.....	11 tons 8 cwt., 9 pounds.....	5,630 51
Vegetables.....	764 packages.....	1,605 94
Whisky.....	2,010 gallons.....	2,983 16
Wine.....	14 packages.....	199 54
Total.....		708,738 83

Statement showing the imports and exports between Bermuda and the United States during the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Arrowroot	18 cwt. 1 quarter 6 pounds.....	\$447 77
Beets	3,799 boxes	4,793 50
Bulbs	234 boxes	676 46
Cotton	50 bales	1,460 00
Carriages	1	486 65
Casks empty	638	330 93
Flour	256 barrels	871 15
Fertilizer	80 tons	292 00
Horses	2 head	389 32
Miscellaneous	60 packages	671 60
Metal, old	17 tons	102 20
Onions	153,793 crates, 462 boxes, 7 barrels	274,275 94
Potatoes	13,073 barrels, 159 boxes	72,939 10
Tomatoes	77,401 boxes, 579 crates	23,836 10
Miscellaneous .....	.....	477 56
Total .....	.....	382,050 28

Statement showing the imports at Bermuda for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
From Great Britain:		
Building material	1,366 packages	\$3,216 74
Candles	286 packages	924 66
Carriages	2	248 20
Clothing	150 packages	15,198 10
Coffee and cocoa	7 tons 11 cwt. 2 quarters 3 pounds	2,136 38
Cotton goods	403 packages	40,095 13
Corks	9 packages	369 86
Confectionery	28 packages	559 67
Cutlery	4 packages	287 13
Dry-goods	273 packages	39,837 20
Drugs	100 packages	3,056 17
Earthenware	119 packages	3,406 55
Furniture	44 packages	1,766 53
Fish, preserved	66 packages	511 00
Fancy goods	99 packages	7,207 29
Fertilizers	247 packages	1,031 73
Glassware	230 packages	2,189 92
Groceries	22 packages	720 26
Gunpowder	198 packages	486 65
Hardware	831 packages	8,837 61
Jewelry, &c	18 packages	1,918 50
Leather manufactures	133 packages	14,535 40
Machinery	59 packages	1,031 73
Miscellaneous	895 packages	5,445 61
Musical instruments	9 packages	1,275 07
Matches	13 packages	219 00
Oils, paints, &c	270 packages	1,897 93
Oilman's stores	2,661 packages	23,544 14
Perfumery	12 packages	394 20
Provisions	50 packages	778 66
Rice	89 tons 14 cwt. 3 quarters 24 pounds	3,951 65
Soap and starch	653 packages	1,820 06
Sugar	12 tons 8 cwt. 2 quarters	983 07
Stationery	81 packages	5,046 56
Seeds	69 packages	1,674 17
Silk goods	31 packages	7,436 01
Straw goods	18 packages	1,820 06
Tea	5 tons 11 cwt. 2 quarters 21 pounds	3,138 89
Tinware	8 packages	306 60
Woolen goods	144 packages	28,186 82
Other articles .....	.....	330 94
Books	25 packages	1,182 60
Coal	973 tons	2,627 91
Brandy	2,546 gallons	7,523 62
Gin	2,941 gallons	2,039 07
Malt liquors	3,271 hogsheads, 3,810 dozen	63,819 30
Whisky	3,186 gallons	3,912 66
Wine	692 packages	11,226 96
Other articles .....	.....	355 25
Total .....	.....	330,509 22

Statement showing the imports at Bermuda, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
From British North America:		
Butter	3 tons 2 quarters 3 cwt. 19 pounds	\$1,391 81
Clothing	7 packages	253 06
Coffee	15 cwt. 2 quarters	311 45
Cheese	1 ton 8 cwt.	345 52
Carriages	8	622 93
Drugs	38 packages	472 05
Dry-goods	39 packages	2,253 18
Fruit, dried	353 packages	793 26
Fish, preserved	5,918 packages	9,888 73
Firewood	113 cords	311 45
Hardware	137 packages	535 31
Horses	58 head	4,370 11
Hay	590 packages	1,163 10
Lumber	355 M.	4,666 97
Leather manufactures	91 packages	6,146 43
Miscellaneous	245 packages	4,350 65
Musical instruments	2	321 19
Matches	399 packages	1,255 60
Oats	19,369 bushels	7,445 75
Potatoes	10,909 barrels, 527 boxes, 484 bags	10,307 20
Poultry	28 packages	282 26
Provisions	5 tons	481 78
Stone, building	381 tons	1,722 73
Sheep	117 head	301 72
Tea	1 ton 5 cwt. 2 quarters 2 pounds	389 32
Machinery	11 packages	340 65
Coal	145 tons	345 52
Fruit, fresh	186 packages	399 05
Sculpture	15 packages	360 12
Vegetables	297 packages	204 40
Brandy	247 gallons	671 60
Cigars	10 M.	243 32
Malt liquors	63 hogsheads, 64 dozen	1,031 73
Oxen	91 head	4,301 98
Rum	605 gallons	369 85
Tobacco	5 tons 3 cwt. 2 pounds	2,457 58
Wine	39 packages	1,275 07
Whisky	3,317 gallons	2,442 98
Other articles		1,085 23
Total		75,912 64
From Antigua		973 31
From Barbadoes		23,192 23
From Demerara		9,378 02
From Turk's Islands and Jamaica—total imports, details not obtainable		2,934 67

Total imports.

Great Britain	\$330,509 22
British colonies	112,390 87
Foreign countries—all from the United States	708,738 93
Total	1,151,639 02

Statement showing the exports from Bermuda during the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
To Great Britain:		
Arrowroot	7 tons 4 cwt. 2 quarters 22 pounds	\$3,966 25
Clothing, old	51 packages	837 08
Casks, empty	257	569 40
Horns	35 packages	26 28
Metal, old	16 tons	2,043 94
Hides and skins	2,364	3,046 92
Lard oil	490 casks	1,143 66
Pianos	2	292 00
Government stores	220 tons	
Tallow	123 casks	2,211 80
Total		14,137 33

Statement showing the exports from Bermuda, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
To British North America:		
Arrowroot	16 tons 1 cwt.	\$413 67
Casks, empty	11	58 40
Fruit, fresh	4 lots	22 14
Hides and skins	7 packages	302 22
Iron, old	70 tons	340 66
Onions	2,067 boxes	3,010 17
Malt liquors	26 hogsheads	394 20
Potatoes	45 barrels	175 68
Rope	20 tons	194 67
Tomatoes	2,057 boxes	996 69
Vegetables	20 barrels	76 89
Total		5,985 39
To Barbadoes		2,316 53
To Jamaica		1,532 99
To Martinique		5,664 62

Total exports.

Great Britain	\$14,137 33
British colonies	15,499 53
The United States	382,050 28
Total	411,687 14

Statement showing the navigation at Bermuda during the year ending December 31, 1885.

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
From or to—	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Great Britain	12	12,808	10	3,488	6	1,962	6	1,962
British Possessions	32	22,910	38	7,014	28	16,345	24	4,953
German Possessions	1	881	1	585	1	1,190	2	1,160
Spanish Possessions	1	1,068	8	2,034	1	525	6	2,738
United States of America	36	40,846	46	19,347	54	61,868	38	10,109
French Possessions			1	170			9	966
South America							6	2,681
Portuguese Possessions							1	243
Total	82	78,513	104	32,638	84	79,928	92	24,812
Flag:								
British	79	77,565	62	15,427	81	79,106	55	11,344
Norwegian			7	3,437			8	3,084
German			2	1,307			1	722
Italian			1	966				
American	3	948	32	11,501	3	912	28	9,662
Total	82	78,513	104	32,638	84	80,018	92	24,812

In the absence of any phases of special interest in the trade relations of the Bermudas, the report which I have the honor to make is necessarily of a general character. The demands of the limited population of less than 15,000 are so uniform, and can be so accurately calculated and so easily supplied, that no field is offered for foreign enterprise in the way of introducing new manufactures or in the establishment of new industries.

The average exports of Bermuda products are about \$350,000 per annum, while the annual imports, exclusive of liquors, are over \$1,200,000, of which at least two-thirds come from the United States. The balance of trade is sustained in great part by the disbursements of the British Government for its naval and military expenses. The total imports amounted to \$1,652,400 in 1884, and about the same (by estimate) for 1885, perhaps one-fourth of which was Amercian whisky exported out of bond. Although the general trade of the islands appears from the gross statistics to have changed but little for many years, it has in reality undergone some important and

unfavorable alterations. In 1874 the colony owned 37 vessels of 187 tons average, and nearly all actively employed; in 1884 the number was reduced to 14, of 140 tons average, but a few of which had occasional and hardly profitable employment. The steamers of the Quebec Steamship Company carry nearly all the merchandise to and from the islands, without subsidy after April 1, 1886. As they have been built at great expense for passenger accommodations, and with special adaptability to the port of Hamilton, which admits no vessels drawing more than 16 feet, they have practically a monopoly of a very profitable trade. The service is regular and efficient, and the vessels strictly first class.

The repairing of vessels in distress, which was formerly a source of large revenue to Saint George's, has since the great increase in steam tonnage so much diminished as to leave that ancient town almost without business. Its harbor is seldom entered by any vessels, except those seeking relief or supplies, and the imports are made by way of Hamilton.

In view of the importance of St. George's as a port for orders and supplies, in the event of the completion of the Panama Canal or other short maritime route through Central America, the legislature in 1885 invited proposals and estimates from marine engineers for making a direct and deep-draught channel in place of the present tortuous entrance to St. George's Harbor, which, though within a mile of the open sea, and one of the finest in the world, admits, under the most favorable circumstances, no greater draught than 20 feet. A representative of a well-known rock-drilling firm in the United States has made examinations of the shoals along the proposed route, and a gentleman from Canada is now here for the same purpose. The proposed work is considered improbable and chimerical by many, though its accomplishment is simply a matter of expense.

During March of this year (1886) twenty-five steamers crossing the Atlantic have called at Bermuda for coals, as a consequence of severe weather encountered. Since January three steamers have been towed in by others. Most of these vessels, unable to enter St. George's, have to risk the dangers of an exposed anchorage outside.

During 1885 the British Government advertised for tenders from parties desirous of laying and maintaining under subsidy a cable between Halifax and Bermuda, and from the best information obtainable it seems probable that such a cable will be laid before 1887, to be landed at St. David's Head, at the eastern end of the islands. The facilities for repairing vessels here are not of the best, much expense and loss of time being attendant upon any but ordinary repairs. A marine slip at St. George's will take out ships of less than 1,200 tons, gross tonnage, and in case of necessity the Bermuda, the largest floating dock in the world, is available for docking larger ships, when not required for Government purposes. The dock is capable of lifting a vessel of the Minotaur class, displacing under 10,000 tons.

In 1883, when it had become necessary, under the revenue laws of the United States, to export bonded whisky to avoid immediate payment of the internal revenue taxes, a considerable amount was sent to Bermuda. From January 1, 1883, to February 28, 1886, the total exports to these islands were 37,122 barrels. About 34,000 barrels still remain in Hamilton and St. George's. This whisky pays a landing tax of 12 cents per barrel, and a monthly storage of 6 cents. It is all in bonded warehouses, and the duties, which if paid would amount to \$1,360,000, are secured or guaranteed by bonds, which of necessity are in great part of nominal value. It is almost entirely in the hands of two agents, one of whom states that the quantity here will be gradually diminished, as the quality is injured by the climate; one lot which came here 102 proof returned but 96, according to the same authority. As this deterioration is probably due to the moisture of the atmosphere, it may possibly be prevented by heating the store-houses. The rate of freight for whisky between New York and Bermuda is but 50 cents for the round trip, under special contract with the steamship line before mentioned.

During the last ten years the advantages and attractions of Bermuda as a health resort have been widely advertised, and the number of visitors, nearly all Americans, has greatly increased. Two large and first-class hotels, under American management, have found their capacity for 300 guests inadequate. One of these hotels, owned in Bermuda, cost \$60,000, and is two years old; the other and larger one is owned by the corporation of Hamilton, and is held under a lease for forty years by Walter Aiken, of New Hampshire, who has already expended \$100,000 in additions and improvements, and will expend \$40,000 during the coming summer in enlarging the capacity of the house. The smaller hotels and boarding-houses have been filled, and although the steamers have made trips every ten days, in February and March they have been unable to bring all who wished to come. The busy season with the hotels is of about four months' duration. The number of passengers brought from New York during December and until April, 1886, has been 1,056.

Very many letters are received and answered at this consulate regarding the climate of Bermuda, and as a matter of information to many possible inquirers the following tabulation of data, obtained by regular observations, is submitted. These observations were made under the rules and with the instruments of the United States Signal Service for about eighteen months.

Bermuda meteorology.

[Results of observations at 8.24 a. m., 5.24 p. m., 11.49 p. m. daily.]

Months.	Temperature in the shade.			Mean barometer corrected.	Very cloudy days.	Relative humidity of atmosphere.	Days when rain fell.	Rain.
	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.					
1875.								
November	62.0	69.6	76.0	30.06	8	73.9	10	2.60
December	59.0	64.5	72.0	30.54	10	79.0	5	2.90
1876.								
January	56.0	64.0	71.0	30.17	16	78.5	6	1.73
February	53.0	63.5	71.0	30.18	13	81.5	13	2.02
March	55.5	64.0	73.5	30.20	6	73.2	10	1.38
April	56.5	64.5	73.5	29.99	9	76.2	9	3.94
May	61.0	71.0	77.5	30.02	8	76.7	7	6.41
June	68.5	75.2	80.0	30.25	7	79.9	8	2.26
July	72.0	79.3	85.5	30.20	7	78.9	9	2.27
August	77.0	81.0	85.5	30.20	10	77.8	10	3.44
September	72.5	79.4	84.5	30.06	7	79.4	15	5.73
October	67.5	75.6	82.5	30.09	10	80.7	19	6.65

CHAS. M. ALLEN, *Consul.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bermuda, April 6, 1886.

GUADELOUPE.

Consul Bartlett furnishes the following statement, showing the imports and exports between Guadeloupe in American and foreign vessels and the United States for the year ended December 31, 1885 :

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.	Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Apples barrels..	131	\$460	Lumber, W. P. feet..	1, 820, 607	\$46, 432
Beef do	629	12, 535	Meal, corn barrels..	351	1, 429
Beer do	257	2, 975	Mules heads..	40	6, 000
Biscuits do	12, 065	41, 863	Naval stores barrels..	10	40
Beets do	23	115	Oil:		
Butter packages..	3, 779	30, 425	Cotton-seed .. packages..	2, 287	59, 662
Bran bags	245	295	Kerosene cases..	12, 845	33, 875
Blocks box	1	50	Oars pairs	60	80
Carriages pieces..	9	1, 800	Oats barrels..	45	140
Carriage materials packages	97	860	Peas and beans do	403	2, 930
Corn bags	9, 165	18, 330	Plated ware do	4	180
Canned goods packages..	58	373	Pork do	1, 890	37, 520
Cheese boxes	12	135	Pickets do	16, 000	250
Cider cases	20	80	Potatoes barrels..	20	20
Clocks pieces..	6	30	Rope bundles..	21	250
Drugs packages..	7	100	Raisins, dry boxes..	20	60
Duck cotton bales..	3	300	Saddlery packages..	19	125
Dry-goods do	2	200	Shingles do	238, 000	2, 085
Fish:			Shooks new sugar bundles..	15, 845	38, 335
Smoked boxes..	6, 684	1, 895	Shooks, second-hand do	974	974
Dry do	25	100	Shooks rum do	6, 536	19, 021
Pickled barrels..	408	2, 537	Spars pieces..	32	85
Flour do	49, 077	387, 124	Soap boxes	25	50
Furniture packages..	77	1, 010	Specie, gold do	\$395	395
Fruits do	28	60	Tobacco hogsheads..	246	59, 925
Glassware barrels..	8	80	Trunks nests..	57	500
Game do	6	85	Vegetables bulk..		247
Hams tierces..	114	8, 550			
Hardware cases..	7	125	Total		933, 489
Harness sets	10	200			
Ice tons	2, 071	19, 600	In American vessels		657, 565
Ice-freezers pieces..	60	200	In foreign vessels		275, 924
Lard cases	5, 331	63, 853			
Lumber, P. P. feet..	1, 013, 000	26, 534	Total		933, 489

EXPORTS.

	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Annatto	9,300	\$2,096 98
Guano	429,941	26,773 25
Logwood	76,810	719 77
Muscovado sugar.....	3,031,507	157,491 26
Usine sugar.....	311,379	16,806 29
Vanilla	300	469 13
Total exports.....		204,356 68
In American vessels		127,596 14
In foreign vessels.....		76,760 54
Total		204,356 68

CHARLES BARTLETT, *Consul.*

MAURITIUS.

Report of Consul Prentiss on trade of Mauritius in 1883-'84.

Since my last general report upon the condition of this colony, several important changes have taken place. The fever, that never is absent, even during the cool season, has been more than usually severe during the last eighteen months, especially in Port Louis, and has driven every person, who can in any way afford the extra expense, to seek the higher regions of the island as a residence for his family, and where he can himself pass the night. Numbers of people who, three years ago, would have declared that they could not afford the extra expense of a country residence are now quietly settled in the uplands, and manage somehow to squeeze out of narrow incomes the cost of railway traveling and extra house rent. What this means can be easily understood if we take a Government or a commercial clerk's income at 4,000 rupees per annum, and deduct from that 500 rupees for railway traveling, third-class, and inevitable cab hire in wet weather, and another 500 rupees for the difference in rent between town and the healthy country districts. We have here full one-fourth of a man's income—and the statement is not at all exaggerated—sacrificed in search of health, and the consequence is that the tables of numerous middle class Mauritians miss some of the luxuries they knew formerly.

GOVERNMENT.

Another change that has taken place consists in a remodification of the constitution. Up to this time the council of government has consisted of the governor, a certain number of heads of departments, and a number of gentlemen nominated by the Crown. The Government officials were bound to vote with the governor upon every question he thought fit to carry, and the non-official element, being always in a minority, it followed, as a matter of course, that it was practically powerless. It cannot, however, be said that the Government took any undue advantage of this circumstance, for most people with whom I came into contact appear to regard the coming change with absolute indifference. About three years ago half a dozen gentlemen got up an agitation for the introduction of the elective element into the legislative council, and, after active canvassing, succeeded in obtaining about 3,500 signatures to a petition to the Imperial Government, in which they asked that the

council should consist of ten official members, ten Crown nominees, and 10 elected members. The Earl of Derby demurred to this scheme, but after long correspondence agreed that there should be six elected members added to the council of government, and that whenever six unofficial members were agreed upon any question of purely local interest, or of finance not affecting imperial interests, their votes should outweigh the voters of the majority. This unexpected and unasked-for concession, whilst affording much satisfaction to the reformists, was coldly received by the opposite party, at the head of which was the Hon. Mr. Autelure, a naturalized Frenchman of great influence, and the senior unofficial member of the legislative council. He is a man of the very highest character and probity, has sat in the council for some thirty years, and, while his talents and social position have enabled him to exercise great influence over the successive governors of the colony, he is able to boast that he has not a single relative in the Government service.

The secretary of state directed that his proposal should be submitted to the council, and that official members should have the right to vote as they pleased. There was a majority in favor of it, but it was opposed by Mr. Autelure and a few others. At last a compromise was arrived at. It was almost a matter of necessity that Mr. Autelure should be gained over, and he agreed to give in his adhesion to the elective principle, provided the original programme were carried out. Meanwhile, the liberals had been ousted by the conservatives in England, and Colonel Stanley had succeeded Lord Derby at the colonial office.

On receipt of the dispatch in which was conveyed the decision, as amended by Mr. Autelure, Colonel Stanley promptly telegraphed, stating that he was willing to agree to it. By next mail he wrote, more fully stating his views upon the subject. But he decidedly refused to recognize the principle laid down by Lord Derby, namely, that a vote of six unofficial members should, in certain cases, swamp the majority. He said he had agreed to enlarge the council by the addition of ten elected members, and that, in cases of division, the vote of the majority must carry the day. But when the royal letters patent came out the reform party met with a still greater surprise. The new council is to consist of nine official members, including the governor, who has a casting vote; of ten elected members, and nine Government nominees, three of whom are not to be officials. In addition to this, the governor has the right, if he thinks fit, to suspend any nominated member. Thus the imperial power is more firmly rivetted than before. The official vote preponderates, and additional powers are vested in the governor by the proviso for the suspension of refractory nominees. The reformists expected that Colonel Stanley, whilst enlarging the council, would adhere to the principle laid down by his predecessor, and allow ten unofficial votes to swamp the majority. Because he has not done so they are very angry, and declare that the colonial office has broken faith with the colony. They have sent home an angry protest, though what effect it will produce remains to be seen.

SUGAR INTERESTS.

A still more engrossing and a far more important subject just now is the short crop and low price of sugar. The low prices ruling last year ruined many sugar-growing associations, nearly all of which, as well as private planters, work their estates upon credit. They were unable to purchase artificial fertilizers, without the aid of which the overworked soil cannot produce much, and in consequence the present

crop is expected to be less by twenty-five to thirty thousand tons than that of last year. Sugar is practically the only produce that Mauritius has to sell, and it has almost everything to buy for home consumption.

Therefore, the loss of more than a third of its yearly income is a circumstance that will be severely felt by all classes.

In 1882 the total revenue was 9,551,635 rupees. In 1883 it fell to 8,892,655 rupees. The Blue Book for 1884 has not yet been issued; but on June 30 of the present year the receipts had only reached 3,527,529 rupees; and I believe I am justified in stating that, on September 30 the revenue was then short of the revenue collected during the quarters of 1884 by 1,000,000 rupees.

This will give some idea of the extent to which trade has suffered, the principal losses having fallen upon import duties, licenses, and excise. The estimates for 1886 are out, and the estimated revenue is put down at 7,724,624 rupees, or 1,727,011 rupees less than the actual receipts of 1882.

For many years past the local press has pointed out the necessity of growing other products besides sugar, but with little result. Before the invention of beet-root and the bounty system, a Mauritian sugar estate was a veritable gold mine, unless a hurricane chanced to interfere with the crops. Smaller industries were, and to a great extent are still, disdained. Spasmodic efforts have been attempted at coffee, silk, vanilla, and aloe fiber cultivation, and a few persons are attempting tea upon a small scale. Coffee, for want of knowledge or other causes, appears to be a failure.

Splendid samples of silk have been produced; an amateur reeled 14 pounds one season that would hold its own in any market, but he died, and no one else followed up the industry. Vanilla is grown to some extent, the exports having risen from 5,617 kilograms in 1874 to 22,105 kilograms in 1883, but prices have gone down since 1874, and Mauritians do not care much for an occupation that does not return a profit of 20 per cent. Aloe fiber has proved a dead failure from want of proper dressing, machinery, and the search after large profits.

There is an undoubted future for tea, if any one would take the business properly in hand.

The tea plant is a hardy shrub, and thrives particularly well upon the high moist lands of the interior. Again, wheat grows well in this colony, and so does mountain rice; yet Persia, India, and Australia supply the former, and India and Madagascar the latter. Even potatoes come from Réunion and Australia. Preserved fruits, which ought to be exported in large quantities, are imported from the United Kingdom and Adelaide. The reason of these anomalies consists in the attractions of sugar and the difficulty of getting the creole out of the groove his father trod before him.

EXPORTATION OF SUGAR.

I have before me a tabular statement showing the amount of sugar shipped year by year from the 1st of January, 1812, to the 31st of December, 1883. I will give the quantities at intervals of ten years:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
1812.....	467	1862.....	129,292
1822.....	11,283	1872.....	122,288
1832.....	33,848	1882.....	115,279
1842.....	34,340	1883.....	113,976
1852.....	71,622		

Shipments of sugar do not appear to have been made to France before the year 1854. India, that is, Bombay, now the second best customer of Mauritius, received its first shipment out of the crop of 1862-'63. During the last two years shipments to France have almost ceased. Of the parcels sent to the United States no separate record can be obtained.

SHIPPING.

In 1883, 577 vessels entered the harbor of Port Louis, representing 330,412 tons. Of these, 513, representing 301,508 tons, brought cargoes; and 64 (28,904 tons) came in ballast.

During the same period 571 vessels cleared outwards; aggregate tonnage 326,806. Of these, 456 (243,642 tons) carried cargo, and 115 (84,164 tons) left in ballast.

EXCISE.

This forms rather a large item in the revenue of this colony. In 1883 the amount of duty paid upon native rum issued for home consumption amounted to 1,772,365 rupees; and if to this we add the duty paid upon imported spirits at the custom house, 146,273 rupees, we have a fair idea of the drinking capacity of the colony, especially when it is borne in mind that wines of all sorts and ale and porter are not included in these figures.

FORECAST FOR NEXT YEAR.

The estimates for 1886 show an anticipated falling off to a considerable amount. In 1882 the actual receipts reached 9,551,635 rupees. The estimate for 1886 is 7,724,624 rupees, showing an anticipated loss of 1,827,011 rupees, a rather formidable sum for a small colony like Mauritius. The three principal items calculated to produce less than even last year are: Customs, 231,400 rupees; licenses and rum duties, 235,674 rupees; and railway traffic, 110,000 rupees. Yet, whilst revenue is decreasing, the cost of fixed establishments is being gradually increased.

THE CURRENCY.

There can be little doubt that short crops and the competition of beet-sugar will tell hardly upon all classes in Mauritius for some time to come. It is true the planter obtains a greater number of rupees for his sugar than he used to be paid in florins when the two-shilling piece and the rupee were taken at par. But now that ten Indian rupees will no longer be accepted as an equivalent for an English sovereign, all other classes are losers. The steady depreciation in the price of silver has affected every seller of labor in the island.

The rates of exchange on England, Australia, and other gold-using countries has risen to 33 per cent. premium, and the man who formerly received a salary of £300 a year and now receives 3,000 rupees practically has had his pay cut down to £200 per annum. This rule applies to every man who lives by the labor of either his brain or his hands. There is a great scare just now about the proposed demonetization of the silver currency of the United States. Such a measure would undoubtedly affect to a serious extent the value of the rupee. It is already down to one shilling and five pence half-penny; and most people consider that any interference with United States currency might cut off the odd coppers, and reduce the rupee to the value of one-twentieth of a pound.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

I have in former reports gone fully into this subject, and that renders it unnecessary for me to dwell upon it at any length here. Well-assorted cargoes of articles suitable to the place, if not overdone, can hardly fail to prove remunerative to shippers. A cargo of that description, brought by the Francis L. Cooper, has sold very well, about three months ago. If such experiments be repeated, shippers might do well to charter for the round voyage and arrange for a return cargo of sugar, as freights would probably be lower if the detention in harbor here could be calculated with something approaching certainty. I think a trade of this kind, if gradually worked up, would pay; but it should be always borne in mind that the colony offers no scope for a "rush."

One by no means inconsiderable item I have not previously called attention to. Every person in Mauritius is more or less a smoker of cigars, and these cigars are invariably made by the person who sells them, except those vended by Chinamen, who in Mauritius monopolize the retail grocery trade. The leaf used is principally imported from India, and strong flavor is most affected. Importations in 1883 reached the very respectable figure of 452,072 kilograms, the declared value of which at the custom-house was 211,557 rupees. A trial parcel of good Virginia leaf would test the market. Of late years the importations from India have been of an inferior quality, and there is now a good opening for a better article. For pipe-smoking and the manufacture of cigarettes the tobacconists cut their own leaf; it would not pay to send cut tobacco in any quantity except for purposes of manufacture within the colony.

Petroleum oil is largely used, but an article the flashing point of which is under 120° is not allowed to pass the custom-house. Flour in barrels ought to find a sale here, if of good quality.

On the leather and boot and shoe trade I have reported separately. There is a limited demand for salted beef and pork. Light carriages, musical instruments, if well made, would meet with a limited demand. Care, however, should be taken not to overdo the market. The capabilities of the place should be "felt" by small and well-assorted consignments.

THOMAS T. PRENTISS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Port Louis, Mauritius, November 6, 1885.

HAYTI.

Report of Consul-General Thompson for year 1884-'85.

It is conceded a general stagnation of business has been felt in all parts of the world for the past year, and particularly so it may be said in Hayti, where, in conjunction with this torpidity, knowing the chief source of trade of this island to be the coffee, and unfortunately it having been reduced in value in the foreign markets by the enormous production of the same article in the Brazils, has made one of two results inevitable, either the disappearance of the Haytian variety or the diminution of its prices, either of which results would have a very unfortunate effect on trade.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Last year (1884) one million dollars (gourdes) of paper money was issued and guaranteed by a tax of 30 per cent. on import duties. Nearly all of this money has been redeemed.

In the beginning of 1885 two millions of dollars (gourdes) of paper money was issued. Of this none has yet been redeemed. This second issue is guaranteed by one-half the export duties on coffee.

AMERICAN TRADE.

During the past year I understand American trade as a general thing continued in the same proportion as in the past few years, the American importations being principally provisions from New York and Boston, such as flour, pork, beef, and shell-fish.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

Strong efforts are now being made by some American merchants to replace by American fabrics many of the English goods now imported. The American goods continue to hold their own, but the desire is to increase such to the level of European importations if possible.

The printed calicoes (Indiennes) augment in favor, both on account of their cheapness and the superior quality of their finish, the designs now being more to the taste of the people.

Both printed duck and drill are replacing with advantage the similar English goods imported.

Denims, Shetucket, Easton 24 and 27 inches wide, Ponkapoag, have always been in favor here and continue so among the buyers, maintaining their original place in the market, notwithstanding the efforts from England to replace them by their production.

The white cottons from America are unable to compete with the English goods, the latter being so much cheaper than the former.

Linen goods are imported principally from Belfast, also printed cotton and linen handkerchiefs.

The question asked me by our merchants is, Will the United States ever be able to offer them some salable linen articles?

IMPORTATION.

The following table gives the total imports for this island for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885:

Custom duties collected in the eleven financial arrondissements of the Republic of Hayti for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Arrondissements.	Importations.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Weighing.	Wharfage.	Sanitary visits.	Anchorage.
Port-au-Prince	\$652,335 18	\$22,371 87	\$6,173 51	\$4,107 21	\$25,991 63	\$1,369 00	.....
Cape Haïtien	530,857 39	64,242 87	4,376 81	2,589 25	16,932 74	2,011 50	.....
Aux Cayes	188,795 73	11,010 33	1,206 45	1,047 75	6,969 23	350 00	\$25 00
Jacmel	168,105 13	2,285 98	2,028 25	910 85	6,851 55	310 00	.....
Gonaïves	136,979 01	5,271 55	972 03	706 74	5,050 64	248 50	25 00
Jérémie	85,686 31	1,102 02	987 65	458 24	3,576 93	70 00	25 00
St. Marc	81,083 24	14,246 20	409 08	327 72	2,399 71	309 00	.....
Port de Paix	32,052 38	8,835 03	141 50	232 49	1,522 99	227 50	.....
Petit Goâve	42,134 09	478 38	697 47	250 62	1,645 70	22 00	.....
Aquin	3,786 26	13,777 46	.....	30 15	.....	278 00	.....
Miragoâne	6,425 49	2,486 57	.....	45 19	315 21	28 00	.....
	1,928,240 21	146,108 26	16,992 75	10,706 21	71,256 33	5,223 50	75 00

Customs duties collected in the eleven financial arrondissements of the Republic of Hayti, &c.—Continued.

Arrondissements.	Fines.	Total of fixed duties.	Total of additional tax 50 per cent.	Surtax 33 per cent.	Consular visas.	Total of duties.	Value of imports.
Port-au-Prince		\$706, 174 89	\$353, 087 45	\$235, 391 63	\$23, 670 12	\$1, 324, 497 60	\$2, 367, 012 50
Cape Haïtien		616, 633 75	308, 318 39	205, 545 54	12, 494 03	1, 147, 368 52	1, 249, 404 75
Aux Cayes		208, 198 04	104, 100 09	69, 400 23	5, 880 32	388, 785 13	588, 032 50
Jacmel	\$187 10	178, 463 51	89, 231 84	59, 487 84	6, 018 23	335, 416 77	601, 823 50
Gonaïves	1 60	148, 256 44	74, 129 57	49, 420 24	6, 889 69	279, 694 57	688, 969 00
Jérémie		90, 893 50	45, 446 68	30, 297 77	3, 014 83	170, 665 43	301, 483 15
St. Marc		98, 365 87	49, 185 23	32, 789 62	2, 344 56	183, 094 36	234, 456 10
Port de Paix		42, 870 39	21, 435 20	14, 290 13	1, 143 47	79, 880 69	114, 347 02
Petit Goâve		44, 530 79	22, 265 49	14, 843 60	1, 515 38	83, 852 73	151, 538 60
Aquin		17, 871 87	8, 935 94	5, 957 29	132 11	32, 897 21	13, 211 09
Miragoâne		9, 300 46	4, 650 23	3, 100 16	250 35	17, 301 20	25, 036 03
	188 70	2, 161, 559 51	1, 080, 786 11	720, 524 05	63, 353 09	4, 043, 454 21	6, 335, 314 24

The above table will be interesting from the fact that while the total value of the imports amounted to over \$6,000,000 the duties thereon aggregate over \$4,000,000, thus showing the revenue to the Haytian Government on imports alone to be about two-thirds of the value of the importation; these charges, so excessive, cause a great expenditure to the laboring class, for the bare necessities of life.

EXPORTATION.

This source of revenue to the Government of Hayti may be fully estimated by the following table:

Custom duties collected on exports from the eleven financial arrondissements of the Republic of Hayti for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Arrondissements.	Exports.	Pilotage.		Changing port.	Fountain dues.	Signaling.
		Entry.	Leaving.			
Port-au-Prince	\$335, 151 60	\$464 00	\$259 00	\$2, 425 00	\$652 50	.....
Cape Haïtien	391, 621 18	1, 007 00	621 00	4, 255 00	.....	\$139 00
Aux Cayes	163, 420 49	.....	690 00	65 00	.....	.....
Jacmel	247, 699 17	50 00	28 00	30 00	69 00	.....
Gonaïves	180, 007 59	.....	244 50	80 00	.....	.....
Jérémie	82, 703 11	9 00	36 25	265 00	.....	.....
St. Marc	66, 753 29	169 50	161 25	100 00	.....	.....
Port de Paix	59, 088 36	82 00	148 00	.....	.....	.....
Petit Goâve	127, 253 57	15 00	24 00	115 00	.....	.....
Aquin	49, 171 05	186 00	186 00	.....	.....	.....
Miragoâne	19, 807 83	104 50	135 00	30 00	247 50	.....
	1, 722, 677 24	2, 087 00	2, 533 00	7, 365 00	969 00	139 00

Arrondissements.	Total of fixed duties.	20 per cent.	10 per cent. to paper issue of October, 1884.	Statistic on cotton.	Total duties.	Value of exports.
Port-au-Prince	\$338, 299 60	\$67, 660 88	\$31, 129 45	\$344 33	\$438, 086 76	\$2, 053, 773 80
Cape Haïtien	397, 643 18	79, 528 70	31, 051 57	3 41	508, 226 86	1, 596, 402 69
Aux Cayes	164, 175 49	32, 835 15	13, 687 15	.....	210, 697 79	584, 076 52
Jacmel	247, 876 17	49, 577 20	22, 282 78	97 39	319, 833 54	1, 035, 300 91
Gonaïves	180, 332 09	36, 066 63	15, 557 09	857 40	232, 813 21	726, 237 14
Jérémie	83, 013 36	16, 602 68	7, 452 52	.....	107, 068 56	310, 631 70
St. Marc	67, 184 04	13, 436 80	5, 419 05	1, 293 94	87, 333 83	374, 108 76
Port de Paix	59, 318 36	11, 863 68	4, 838 04	.....	76, 020 08	259, 351 79
Petit Goâve	127, 407 57	25, 482 05	11, 881 69	5 33	164, 776 64	517, 547 00
Aquin	49, 543 05	9, 908 64	3, 667 21	.....	63, 118 90	192, 319 46
Miragoâne	20, 324 83	4, 064 96	1, 296 43	.....	25, 686 22	67, 297 65
	1, 735, 117 74	347, 027 37	148, 262 98	2, 601 80	2, 233, 662 39	7, 717, 047 42

In conjunction with the above table, I deem it worthy to note the kind and quantity of each production comprising such exportation, which is given in the following form:

Kind and amount of exports with total value thereof from the eleven open ports of the Republic of Hayti, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Arrondissements.	Coffee.	Logwood.	Cocoa.	Cotton.	Mahogany.	Hides.	Honey.	Old copper.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Galls.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Port-au-Prince	17,908,622	18,315,450	356,214	344,303	64,344	120,445	29,108	5,933
Cape Haytien.....	11,113,395	128,544,125	666,862	3,410	2,294	148,086	14,610	629
Aux Cayes	7,887,532	21,350,800	57,116	17,714	.....	11,437	2,190	474
Jacmel	14,525,696	3,653,000	.....	98,312	4,281	2,529	.....	.....
Gonaïves	8,645,599	23,537,450	6,516	857,397	7,624	24,049	.....	.....
Jérémie	2,816,629	3,169,125	2,818,561	.....	.....	9,905	105	1,673
St. Marc.....	1,386,108	28,944,100	.....	1,294,022	.....	5,321	120	.....
Port de Paix	954,681	28,780,000	2,290	.....	.....	.....	520	.....
Petit Goâve	7,570,526	734,000	16,451	5,317	.....	1,598	1,598	.....
Aquin	229,670	28,883,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miragoâne.....	59,543	11,399,000	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	.....
Total	73,098,001	297,310,050	3,924,010	2,620,475	78,543	323,705	48,251	8,709

Arrondissements.	Wax.	Tortoise shell.	Gum guïac.	Lignum vitæ.	Raw sugar.	Fustic wood.	Orange peel.	Brésil-wood.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Port-au-Prince.....	1,343	452	18,326	.....	280,314	45,550	10,000	.....
Jacmel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	27,000
Jérémie.....	1,064	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port de Paix.....	1,500	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit Goâve.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aquin .....	.....	.....	.....	352,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miragoâne.....	.....	.....	.....	62,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,907	581	18,326	418,000	280,314	45,550	30,000	27,000

Total value of exports, \$7,717,047.42.

AMERICAN EXPORTATION.

Deeming it a source of interest, the following table will give the principal exports with their value from the ten open ports of Hayti, direct to the United States:

Principal exports with value thereof to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

	Coffee.	Value.	Logwood.	Value.	Hides.	Value.	Goat-skins.
	<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Lbs.</i>		<i>Lbs.</i>		
Port-au-Prince ...	1,207,585	\$111,940 61	13,623,625	\$130,874 27	55,306	\$10,588 72	66,639
Cape Haytien	1,746,420	173,437 20	24,972,904	250,802 37	91,292	14,866 96	19,933
Aux Cayes	3,725,710	348,027 00	2,714,000	23,303 28	6,479	1,642 25	.....
Jacmel	8,562,935	.....	2,994,000	.....	2,262	.....	625
Gonaïves.....	134,470	14,145 00	24,494,715	249,679 86	10,116	3,011 85	.....
St. Marc.....	167,809	15,363 00	3,320,000	30,595 00	4,028	445 00	.....
Jérémie.....	1,372,840	122,122 43	.....	.....	944	105 20	.....
Petit Goâve.....	588,900	45,300 00	734,000	4,404 00	725	268 25	.....
Miragoâne.....	73,874	5,644 80	11,280,000	72,777 67	600	84 00	.....
Port de Paix	241,000	19,500 00	24,600,000	222,676 22	2,000	67 40	200

Principal exports with value thereof to the United States, &c.—Continued.

	Value.	Cocoa.	Value.	Honey.	Value.	Total value of exports.
Port-au-Prince ..	\$22, 942 73	18, 442	\$1, 869 27	28, 380	\$13, 182 12	\$291, 397 72
Cape Haytien	6, 987 16	206, 037	20, 882 96	7, 717	6, 630 20	473, 606 85
Aux Cayes .....	.....	20, 141	2, 005 33	.....	.....	374, 977 86
Jacmel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 146, 489 62
Gonaïves .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266, 326 71
St. Marc .....	.....	.....	.....	392	271 00	46, 674 00
Jérémie .....	.....	1, 224, 015	97, 323 36	795	348 60	219, 899 59
Petit Goâve .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49, 972 25
Miragoâne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85, 436 47
Port de Paix	29 10	.....	.....	300	150 00	242, 422 72
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 197, 203 79

AN AMERICAN LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Heretofore the entire passenger carrying trade directly between the United States and Hayti has been done by the Atlas Line of steamships, but now the prospect appears to be that they must, to a certain extent, divide with the new company who have started a line of steamers with the name of the Diamond Line, which runs from Boston fortnightly, touching all of the open ports of the island.

The pioneer steamer of this line, the Haytian Republic, which was built in Bath, Me., and launched in February, 1885, making the first trip in May, other steamers have since been chartered to assist in carrying on the trade.

There has been formerly but one line of American steamers running to Hayti, and that the Clyde Line from New York to Cape Hayti.

France, England, Germany, and Spain are fully represented by merchant steamships, and now it is gratifying to know that our flag appears on vessels of such kind in these waters.

JOHN E. W. THOMPSON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Port-au-Prince, January 27, 1886.

Imports at Port-au-Prince for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Whence imported.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States of America	Provisions, groceries, dry-goods, medicines, furniture, lumber and building materials, shoes, hats, oils, soaps, ice, ironware, &c.	1, 136, 167. 86	
England and her West Indian colonies.	Dry-goods, hardware, saddlery, coals, salts &c.	620, 211. 55	
France	Dry-goods, groceries, wines, liquors, drugs, perfumeries, ready-made clothing and wearing apparels, shoes, &c.	192, 210. 50	
Germany	Dry-goods, groceries, &c.	451, 649. 50	
Various countries	Divers articles and goods	40, 377. 59	
	Total	2, 440, 617. 00	652, 335 18

Exports from Port-au-Prince for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>To the United States.</i>		
Coffee.....pounds..	1, 207, 585	\$111, 940 61
Logwood.....do....	13, 623, 625	130, 874 27
Cotton.....do....	24, 924	2, 690 67
Cocoa.....do....	18, 442	1, 869 27
Crude sugar.....do....	193, 261	7, 039 07
Hides.....do....	55, 306	10, 588 72
Goat skins.....do....	66, 639	22, 942 73
Gum gualac.....do....	20, 261½	1, 883 41
Honey.....do....	28, 380	13, 382 12
Orange peels.....do....	10, 561	251 22
Old copper and brass.....do....	1, 342	141 81
Pickled limes.....barrels..	59	60 25
Mahogany.....feet....	34, 644	1, 144 00
Cotton seed.....pounds..	965	14 70
Lignum-vitæ.....do....	6, 595	884 13
Manioc starch.....barrels..	6	81 86
Rum.....gallons..	127	145 95
Fustic.....pounds..	63, 950	361 84
Total.....		306, 296 63
<i>To England, France, and Germany.</i>		
Coffee.....pounds..	14, 719, 516	
Logwood.....do....	4, 681, 825	
Cotton.....do....	320, 009	
Cocoa.....do....	337, 772	
Mahogany.....feet....	29, 700	
Wax.....pounds..	1, 343	
Old copper and brass.....do....	4, 591	
Goat skins and hides.....do....	1, 500	
Turtle shell.....do....	401	
Crude sugar.....do....	87, 053	
Total.....		1, 747, 477 17
Total value of exports.....		\$2, 053, 773 80
Duties paid on same.....		438, 086 76

Imports and exports between Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	
	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Provisions, groceries, dry-goods, drugs and medicines, furniture, lumber and building materials, shoes, hats, oils, soaps, ice, ironware, &c.	\$1, 136, 167 86		
Coffee.....pounds..		1, 207, 585	\$111, 940 61
Logwood.....do....		13, 623, 625	130, 874 27
Cotton.....do....		24, 924	2, 690 67
Cocoa.....do....		18, 442	1, 869 27
Crude sugar.....do....		193, 261	7, 039 07
Hides.....do....		55, 306	10, 588 72
Goat skins.....do....		66, 639	22, 942 73
Gum gualac.....do....		20, 361½	1, 883 41
Honey.....do....		28, 380	13, 382 12
Orange peels.....do....		10, 561	251 22
Old copper and brass.....do....		1, 342	141 81
Pickled limes.....barrels..		59	60 25
Mahogany.....feet....		34, 644	1, 144 00
Cotton seeds.....pounds..		965	14 70
Lignum-vitæ.....do....		6, 595	884 13
Manioc starch.....barrels..		6	81 86
Rum.....gallons..		127	145 95
Fustic.....pounds..		63, 950	361 84
Total.....			306, 296 63

Navigation at the port of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	1	779	54	13, 123	1	779	54	13, 123
British	87	131, 902	35	7, 375	87	131, 902	35	7, 375
French	42	44, 774	.....	.....	42	44, 774	.....	.....
German	36	40, 830	.....	.....	36	40, 830	.....	.....
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	11	3, 372	.....	.....	11	3, 372
Swedish .....	.....	.....	3	693	.....	.....	3	693
Spanish.....	25	20, 560	.....	.....	25	20, 560	.....	.....
Austrian .....	.....	.....	2	654	.....	.....	2	654
Total.....	191	238, 845	105	25, 217	191	238, 845	105	25, 217

AUX CAYES.

Report of Consular Agent Dutton.

The importations of provisions and dry-goods gradually increase year by year. Since the fire of the 14th May last the lumber trade has much augmented and will continue good for some time, three hundred and fifty to four hundred houses having to be reconstructed, and almost all in wood.

NAVIGATION.

American shipping has wonderfully improved since the passing of the new act of Congress. In addition to numerous sailing vessels, we have regularly every month a steamer from Boston of the Diamond Mail Steamship Company, which is doing much good service and opening up new branches of imports, thanks to traveling agents with samples.

PROVISIONS.

The consumption here, in comparison to the population, is very great. It is only from Europe that the portions of luxuries are imported, such as vermicelli and macaroni from Italy; cheese, sardines, sausages, wines of all sorts, spices, &c., from France; rice and beer and cheap drinks from Germany; porter and beer from England.

DRY-GOODS

Denims (particularly Shetucket) and soft calicoes have increased and are preferred to European makes. Linen and silk articles still come from Europe. Boots and shoes also, and numerous cheap articles made in France, such as saddlery, crockery, clay pipes, articles for churches, &c.

HARDWARE.

The United States is making good progress, and importations of all kinds have much improved, the articles received are getting into favor, yet still a great many now in use here have to be brought from Europe, particularly from England, such as sad-irons, iron pots, wrought nails, tin plates, roofing metal, iron, sugar pans, cane mills, hinges, bolts, brass and copper sheets and articles.

EXPORTATION.

Not much to remark on this head.

Of coffee, although much shipped by the British steamers of the Atlas Line to New York, very little is sold in the United States, almost all being reshipped to European markets. The consumers in the United States seem to prefer the Rio qualities, although, in flavor, the Haytian kinds would be found superior.

LOGWOOD.

During the fiscal year you will observe that a good quantity has been shipped to the United States. The shipments have continued abundantly. The steamship Haytian Republic, of the Diamond Mail Steamship Company, Boston, has taken large lots from Aquim and Aux Cayes. Of other native produce very little has been exported to the United States.

Cocoa and cotton go to Europe.

It may be safely counted upon that the trade with Hayti and the United States is gradually increasing in importance year after year, and would much augment should the coffees of Hayti become in vogue as an article of consumption in the United States. This seems to be rather doubtful, as the preference to the Rio brands has been of a long date and still continues.

THOMAS DUTTON,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Aux Cayes, July 2, 1885.

Navigation at the port of Aux Cayes for the year ended June 30, 1885.

Flags.	Entered.						Cleared.			
	From or to.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.			Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	United States	1	790	6	1,150		1	790	5	713
Do	Europe								1	437
British	United States	22	37,573	2	543		22	37,573	1	148
Do	Europe	9	14,348				9	14,348	6	2,190
Do	West India Islands			6	2,190					
Spanish	United States	2	3,571				2	3,571		
German	Europe	14	13,647				14	13,647	4	1,292
Do	West India Islands			4	1,292					
Swedish and Norwegian	Europe			4	1,541				11	4,423
Do	West India Islands			7	2,882					
French	Europe			3	1,192				3	1,192
Haytian	United States			1	189				1	189
Austrian	Europe								1	356
Do	West India Islands			1	356					
Russian	Europe			1	393					

July 1, 1885, in port—

Sailing vessel, 1 Russian	Tons.
Sailing vessel, 1 British	393
	395
	788

Imports and exports between Aux Cayes, Hayti, and the United States for the year ended June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Flour..... barrels..	12, 239	\$72, 815		
Pork..... do.....	8, 075	112, 525		
Codfish..... pounds..	1, 049, 044	63, 426		
Salt fish (herring and mackerel)..... barrels..	4, 721	30, 323		
Smoked herrings..... pounds..	17, 897	5, 484		
Soap..... do.....	33, 060	25, 140		
Hams, lard, butter, and cheese.....		29, 500		
Tobacco..... pounds..	145, 300	19, 600		
Rice..... do.....	395, 000	9, 975		
Groceries, paints, &c.....		8, 600		
Lumber..... feet..	675, 000	10, 910		
Shingles.....	250, 000	1, 780		
Dry goods.....		39, 600		
Beans, vegetables, &c.....		4, 500		
Burning oils..... gallons..	27, 800	5, 290		
Furniture.....		3, 200		
Hardware.....		3, 670		
Medical drugs, &c.....		7, 650		
Specie, American silver.....		1, 500		
Coffee..... pounds..			3, 725, 710	\$348, 027 67
Cocoa..... do.....			20, 141	2, 005 33
Logwood..... tons..			1, 357	23, 303 28
Cotton..... pounds..			6, 960	796 91
Dried skins and hides..... do.....			6, 479	1, 642 25
Lignum-vitæ..... tons..			10	157 50
Mahogany..... feet..			225	100 00
Old metal..... pounds..			2, 000	116 36
Specie, Mexican dollar pieces.....				9, 830 00
Total.....		455, 488		385, 979 30

Exports from Aux Cayes, Hayti, to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Coffee..... { bags.....	28, 427	\$348, 027 67
..... { pounds..	3, 725, 710	
Cocoa..... { bags.....	216	2, 005 33
..... { pounds..	20, 141	
Logwood..... tons..	1, 357	23, 303 28
Cotton..... pounds..	6, 960	796 91
Dried skins and hides..... do.....	6, 479	1, 642 25
Lignum-vitæ..... tons..	10	157 50
Mahogany..... feet..	225	100 00
Old metal..... pounds..	2, 000	116 36
Specie, Mexican dollar pieces.....		9, 830 00
Total.....		385, 979 30

Imports at Aux Cayes for the year ended June 30, 1885.

Description.	Value.	Whence imported.
Dry goods	\$39,600	United States.
Provisions	356,848	Do.
Sundries	58,035	Do.
Dry goods	87,560	Great Britain.
Provisions	17,600	Do.
Sundries	9,780	Do.
Provisions	32,590	France.
Dry goods	45,665	Do.
Sundries	18,796	Do.
Dry goods	24,576	Germany.
Provisions	42,650	Do.
Sundries	5,780	Do.
Dry goods	5,565	Kingston.
Provisions	2,645	St. Thomas.
Sundries	4,995	Curaçoa, &c.
Total	752,685	

Amount of duties, \$307,745.

Exports from Aux Cayes for the year ended June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Coffee	pounds 3,725,710	\$348,027 67	United States.
Do	do 4,183,520	391,750 00	Europe.
Cocoa	do 20,141	2,005 33	United States
Do	do 28,400	2,800 00	Europe.
Logwood	tons 1,357	23,303 28	United States.
Do	do 10,316	172,214 00	Europe.
Lignum-vitæ	do 10	157 50	United States.
Cotton	pounds 6,960	796 91	Do.
Do	do 13,211	1,465 00	Europe.
Dry hides and goat-skins	do 11,479	1,642 25	United States.
Do	do 15,371	1,870 00	Europe.
Mahogany	feet 225	100 00	United States.
Old metal	pounds 2,000	116 36	Do.
Specie		24,083 00	Europe, St. Thomas
Do		9,830 00	United States.
Cotton-seeds	pounds 29,200	130 00	Europe.
Wax	do 120	60 00	Do.
Honey	gallons 1,490	670 50	Do.
Turtle shell	pounds 183	550 00	Do.
Total		981,571 80	

JACMEL.

*Report of Consular Agent Vital.**Imports at Jacmel for the year ending June 30, 1885.*

Description.	Whence imported.	Value.
Dry and manufactured goods..	England and its colonies.....	\$162,894 66
	United States	173,330 23
		336,224 89
Provisions and groceries.....	England and its colonies.....	20,895 41
	United States	233,171 22
		254,066 63
Total of imports.....		590,291 52

Total amount of duties, \$180,178.43.

NOTE.—The greatest portion of the goods (dry and manufactured) which are here set down as "imported" from the United States, are goods from England in transit via the United States.

Exports from Jacmel for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Whither exported.	Quantity.
Coffee pounds..	France.....	5,932,620
	United States.....	8,562,935
		14,495,555
Logwood pounds..	France.....	660,000
	United States.....	2,994,000
		3,654,000
Cotton pounds..	France.....	97,291
Lignum vitæ pounds..	France.....	100,000
	United States.....	40,000
		140,000
Cotton seeds..... pounds..	France.....	147,400
Orange peel..... pounds..	France.....	170,900
	United States.....	105,500
		276,400
Hides..... pounds..	United States.....	2,262
Goat-skins..... do.....	do.....	625
Wax..... do.....	France.....	786
Braziletto..... do.....	United States.....	27,000
Old copper..... do.....	France.....	160
Mahogany feet.....	do.....	4,281

Value of all exports, \$1,146,489.62.

NOTE—The great portion of coffee, cotton, and orange peel shipped via the United States has been in transit for Germany, Holland, France, Great Britain, and other countries in Europe.

Navigation at the port of Jacmel for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	29	61,200	2	428.89	29	61,200	2	428.89
French.....	14	21,750	.....	.....	14	21,750	.....	.....
German.....	13	23,560	.....	.....	13	23,560	.....	.....
Spanish.....	2	1,720	.....	.....	2	1,720	.....	.....
American.....	.....	.....	5	1,358.50	.....	.....	5	1,358.50
Italian.....	.....	.....	2	441.78	.....	.....	2	441.78

Imports and exports between Jacmel, Hayti, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Value of im- ports.	Exports.	
		Amount.	Value.
Dry and manufactured goods.....	\$173,330 23	.....	.....
Provisions and groceries.....	233,171 22	.....	.....
Total value of imports.....	406,501 45	.....	.....
Coffee pounds.....	.....	8,562,935	.....
Logwood do.....	.....	2,994,000	.....
Lignum-vitæ do.....	.....	40,000	.....
Braziletto do.....	.....	27,000	.....
Orange-peel do.....	.....	105,500	.....
Hides do.....	.....	2,262	.....
Goat-skins do.....	.....	625	.....
Total value of exports.....	.....	.....	\$735,968 29

JEAN VITAL,
Consular Agent.

GONAIVES.

*Report of Consular Agent Metzger.**Imports at Gonaives for the year ending June 30, 1885.*

Description.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Provisions, manufactured goods, furniture, lumber, dry goods, spices, and chemicals	\$256, 270 15	\$140, 338 37	United States.
Dry goods, manufactured goods, spices, chemicals, spirits, wine, and provisions	182, 402 86	125, 296 38	Europe.
Total	438, 673 01	265, 634 75	

Exports from Gonaives for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Logwood	pounds.. 24, 494, 715	\$249, 169 86	United States.
Coffee	do... 134, 476	14, 145 00	Do.
Hides	do... 10, 116	3, 011 85	Do.
Bones	do... ..	173 31	Do.
Cotton	do... 24, 143	2, 781 50	Do.
Coffee	do... 8, 535, 394	896, 216 37	Europe.
Cotton	do... 842, 263	101, 171 56	Do.
Hides	do... 22, 761	6, 828 30	Do.
Cacao	do... 6, 516	781 52	Do.
Mahogany	feet.. 5, 231	41 85	Do.
Logwood	pounds.. 1, 119, 150	11, 191 00	Havre (France).
Coffee	do... 56, 812	5, 965 26	Do.
Hides	do... 718	21 54	Do.
Cotton	do... 7, 345	881 40	Do.
Mahogany	feet.. 2, 393	21 14	Do.
Total		1, 292, 401 46	

Navigation at the port of Gonaives for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to.	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	United States	2	1, 558	33	6, 657	2	1, 558	33	6, 657
British	do	19	36, 817	17	4, 087	19	36, 817	17	4, 087
Do	England	1	845	...	...	1	845	...	...
French	France	5	7, 139	3	915	5	7, 139	3	915
Haytian	United States	...	...	2	470	...	...	2	470
Total .....	.....	27	46, 359	55	12, 129	27	46, 359	55	12, 129

NOTE.—There was no tonnage of any kind in harbor June 30, 1885.

Imports and exports between Gonaives and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Value of im- ports.	Exports.	
		Amount.	Value.
Provisions, manufactured goods, furniture, lumber, dry goods, spices, and chemicals	\$256,270 15		
Logwood	pounds..	24,494,715	\$249,169 86
Coffee	do.	134,470	14,145 00
Hides	do.	10,116	3,011 85
Bones			173 31
Cotton	pounds..	24,143	2,781 50
Total	256,270 15		269,281 52

JOHN D. METZGER,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Gonaives, September, 1885.

JEREMIE.

In comparing the present returns with those of preceding years, we find that the commerce of Jeremie has considerably augmented, especially that of importation. The tissues which were some time past hardly imported are now very much sought after, and bid fair to become more so. The denims, prints, calico, &c., are sold extensively, and the prices commanded are in advance of those realized a few years ago. American shoes and straw hats, which were some years back hardly known in the market, have made their way clear. They are preferred, and eagerly sought after. The same may be said of many other articles, except empty trunks, which are now manufactured in this city on quite a large scale.

Trade is principally carried on by five regular lines of steamers, of which the "Atlas Line" has at present the advantage. But the "Diamond Line," of Boston, not long established, may soon have the preference on account of its prices. Hence, American merchants will have the satisfaction of seeing, before long, the greater portion of commerce with the United States of America carried on under the Stars and Stripes.

Without anticipating on the report for the last quarter of this year, I may say that exportation will gain a degree of activity which will be very favorable, quite a large quantity of cocoa having already been exported to the ports of New York and Boston. Such was not the fact a few years past.

L. TRABAUD ROUZIER,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Jeremie, November 28, 1885.

Imports from the United States of America from June 30, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantities.	Value.	Duties.
Alewives	barrels.. 400	\$1,500 00	\$600 00
Mackerel	do. 824½	3,538 00	1,326 70
Codfish	pounds.. 232,558	10,465 11	3,255 82
Flour	barrels.. 3,103½	15,517 50	6,207 05
Biscuits	pounds.. 15,260	763 00	305 20
Rice	do. 76,228	1,905 70	1,067 20
Kerosene	gallons.. 28,970	2,897 00	6,141 64
Matches	gross.. 640	320 00	128 00
Cheese	pounds.. 3,688	405 68	147 52
Soap	boxes.. 16,170	9,702 00	2,102 10
Lard	pounds.. 51,692	4,393 82	775 56
Butter	do. 10,380	1,764 60	1,038 00
Preserves	boxes.. 400	32 00	40 00
Hams	pounds.. 8,876	1,109 50	177 52
Wheelbarrows	36	72 00	27 00
Carts	2	40 00	6 00
Pork	barrels.. 2,820	28,200 00	7,050 00
Furniture	cases.. 53	1,725 00	345 00
Cement	barrels.. 200	650 00	50 00
Iron fences and doors	37	2,960 00	592 00
White-pine lumber	feet.. 556,274	9,437 90	940 98
White-pine lumber	do. 735,624	12,260 40	1,839 16
Scantling	do. 1,325,656	19,984 84	3,314 14
Shingles	611,400	4,891 20	244 56
Bricks	80,000	800 00	40 00
Nails	16,100	387 50	120 75
Oakum	966	38 64	14 49
Pitch and Tar	barrels.. 45	90 00	41 87
Turpentine	gallons.. 918	367 20	110 16
Linseed oil	do. 750	165 00	90 00
Paint (white and red)	pounds.. 2,760	179 40	41 40
Sugar	do. 68,412	2,748 84	2,052 36
Tobacco	do. 53,461	5,346 10	4,276 88
Potatoes	boxes.. 180	162 00	72 00
Raisins	do. 562	562 00	56 20
Trimming-machines	dozen.. 2	18 00	3 60
Washing-machines	2	20 00	5 00
Shoes	dozen.. 150	1,350 00	300 00
Office furniture	boxes.. 3	225 00	45 00
White cotton drills	yards.. 8,385	503 10	167 70
Denims	do. 109,500	13,140 00	262 80
White shirtings	18,100	1,176 50	362 00
Sailing cloth	1,104	88 32	331 20
White calico	3,711	241 21	74 22
Prints	63,680½	4,139 20	1,273 60
Fire grenades	3	27 00	5 40
Scales	4	200 00	40 00
Writing-presses	2	20 00	5 00
Hammers	dozen.. 9	32 40	13 50
Ropes	pounds.. 7,344	734 40	110 16
Hardware	cases.. 15	1,200 00	240 00
Lampblack (noir de fumée)	packets.. 450	9 00	4 50
Ocher	barrels.. 6	12 00	4 50
Glue	pounds.. 80	4 00	3 20
Gum gamboge (lacquer)	boxes.. 2	16 20	3 24
Glasses	dozen.. 45	27 00	22 50
Glassware	do. 1	12 00	12
Wood buckets	pieces.. 27	67 50	40 50
Wood tubs	do. 18	54 00	18 00
Hops	bags.. 5	16 00	6 00
Straw hats	dozen.. 106	636 00	63 60
Drills (duck)	M. 21,488	1,289 28	644 64
Beets	barrels.. 6	15 00	6 00
Lamps	dozen.. 35	220 00	36 00
Apples	barrels.. 36	81 00	14 40
Iron safes	2	300 00	75 00
Trunks	pieces.. 32	160 00	192 00
Valises	9	18 00	13 50
Blacking	dozens.. 108	32 40	10 80
Table-salt	barrels.. 1	1 00	1 00
Cayenne pepper	1	2 00	1 00
Drugs	boxes.. 242	780 00	195 00
Florida water	cases.. 20	50 00	10 00
Rose water	do. 2	75 00	4 00
Herrings (sealed) and magdalen	boxes.. 12,000	1,800 00	720 00
			49,965 94
Additional duties 50 per cent., 33 per cent., 1 per cent., statement, 2½ per cent. wharfage and weighing, &c			58,126 53
			108,092 29

PORT DE PAIX.

*Report of Acting Consular Agent Schumacher.**Exports between Port de Paix, Hayti, and the United States for the year ended July 31, 1885.*

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Provision	\$55,000	.....
Lumber	6,000	.....
Dry goods	20,000	.....
Logwood		\$676 22
Coffee		500 00
Honey		150 00
Hides		67 40
Goat-skins		29 10
Total	81,000	1,422 72

Navigation at the port of Port de Paix, Hayti, for the year ending July 31, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
		Steamers.	Sailing ves- sels.	Steamers.	Sailing ves- sels.
American	Different ports to the United States.	No. 1	Tons. 770	No. 1	Tons. 770
British	do	No. 8	Tons. 1,920	No. 8	Tons. 1,920
French	Havre to Havre	No. 1	Tons. 602	No. 1	Tons. 602
German	Cape Hayti to Havre ..	No. 4	Tons. 3,100	No. 4	Tons. 3,100
Haytian	Cape Hayti to Nassau ..	No. 1	Tons. 20	No. 1	Tons. 20
Norwegian	Havre to Nassau	No. 1	Tons. 650	No. 1	Tons. 650
		No. 5	Tons. 3,870	No. 5	Tons. 3,870
		No. 50	Tons. 14,197	No. 48	Tons. 13,723

Exports from Port de Paix for the year ending July 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither imported.
Logwood	12,300 tons	\$222,676 22	United States.
Do	1,850 do	36,500 00	France.
Coffee	4,020 bags	40,200 00	Germany and France.
Do	1,950 pounds	19,500 00	United States.
Cocoa	40 do	300 00	France.
Honey	300 gallons	150 00	United States.
Bees'-wax	150 pounds	28 00	France.
Hides	2,000 do	67 40	United States.
Goat-skins	200 do	29 10	Do.
Total		319,450 72	

Imports at Port de Paix for the year ending July 31, 1885.

Description.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence im- ported.
Provisions	\$55,000	\$22,000	United States.
Lumber	6,000	800	Do.
Dry goods (assorted)	20,000	8,000	Do.
Dry goods	40,000	12,000	Great Britain.
Hardware, liquors, &c	12,000	3,000	Germany.
Fancy goods, liquors, &c	10,000	5,000	France.
Total	143,000	50,800	

A. SCHUMACHER,
Acting Consular Agent.

PETIT GOAVE.

Report of Consular Agent Merentie.

According to documents reaching you from this quarter, it is stated that during the year ending June 30, 1885, thirty steamers and five sailing vessels, measuring together 51,697.89 tons, having imported goods for \$149,768.15 and exported for \$524,416.37, have visited this port.

It is from year to year improving, and, owing to an establishment for preparing coffee by steam, which encourages a great deal the planters, paying better prices for coffee just coming from the trees, will surely before long take a very important place amongst Haytian commerce.

It is generally admitted that the Republic of Hayti, common year, exports about 70,000,000 of pounds of coffee. Petit Goâve, giving some 8,000,000 of pounds, furnishes in fact over the tenth part of the Haytian crop.

American goods, assorted provisions, and dry goods, such as calicoes, blue twills, checks, prints, &c., are very much liked, and imports of all these goods are freely made through the Atlas Line steamers, touching twice a month this harbor, one of the nicest and surest of the island.

E. MERENTIE,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Petit Goâve, October 1, 1885.

Navigation at the port of Petit Goâve, Hayti, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English	New York	20	36,000	.....	.....	20	36,000	.....	.....
do	Liverpool	2	2,600	.....	.....	2	2,600	.....	.....
French	Havre	1	2,200	.....	.....	1	2,200	.....	.....
Spanish	New York	2	2,592	.....	.....	2	2,592	.....	.....
German	St. Thomas	5	7,500	.....	.....	5	7,500	.....	.....
American .....	.....	.....	.....	4	621.38	.....	.....	4	621.38
Italian .....	.....	.....	.....	1	184.51	.....	.....	1	184.51
		30	50,892	5	805.89	30	50,892	5	805.89

Imports and exports between Petit Goâve, Hayti, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount of duties.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Value.
Provisions, assorted	\$42,275 67	\$83,472 30	.....	.....
Dry goods	34,846 56	34,846 20	.....	.....
Logwood .....	.....	.....	\$1,188 70	\$4,404 00
Leather .....	.....	.....	174 06	268 25

Exports from Petit Goâve for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Coffee, 4,530 bags	588,900	\$45,300 00	Europe via New York.
Coffee, 47,250 bags	6,983,636	472,500 00	Europe direct.
Cotton, 15 bales	5,317	638 04	Do.
Logwood, 333 tons	734,000	4,404 00	Europe direct, New York.
Leather	725	268 25	Do.
Cacao, 129 bags	16,451	1,306 08	Europe direct.

Imports Petit Goâve, Hayti, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Assorted provisions	\$83,472 30	\$42,275 67	From United States.
Dry goods	34,846 56	24,746 60	Do.
Miscellaneous goods	31,449 29	16,239 27	From Europe.

MIRAGOANE.

Report of Consular Agent Mitchell.

I inclose statements of imports from the United States at this port for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounting to \$13,159.30; also, the duplicate statements of goods exported for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounting to \$94,585.

On account of the revolution, which broke out here on the 27th of March, 1883, and the port being blockaded by sea and land until January 8, 1884, and the port being almost destroyed by fire, and shot and shells thrown into the town by the Government forces, the trade has gone to Port-au-Prince, and the goods being bought there instead of being imported here direct as usual, and a large part of the goods that would be exported to the United States have been sent to Port-au-Prince instead of being exported direct, as before.

The town is now being rebuilt, and as fast as it is rebuilt the imports and exports will increase. The imports should amount in value each year to at least \$150,000, if we could be assured of peace, and all would come from the United States.

The people now seem to believe that revolutions do not pay, and working on their farms will pay better. There is plenty of nice land around this town and other towns adjoining to be cultivated, and all the produce would be shipped from this port, and a very large trade would be done here with the United States.

FRANCIS W. MITCHELL,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Miragoane, 1885.

Imports at Miragoane, Hayti, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

[Imported from United States of America.]

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Mess pork.....barrels..	310	\$3, 190 00
Alewives.....do.....	90	421 25
Mackerel.....do.....	70	395 00
Drums codfish.....	90	1, 380 06
Smoked herring.....boxes..	1, 200	196 00
Flour.....barrels..	400	1, 467 73
Soap.....boxes..	1, 500	1, 034 00
Lard, 82 cases.....pounds..	8, 200	820 00
Family beef.....barrels..	2	33 00
Hams.....do.....	3	105 80
Rangoon rice, 50 half-bags.....pounds..	5, 600	147 00
Kerosene oil, 150 cases.....gallons..	3, 000	330 00
Butter.....cases..	3	57 00
Tobacco, cases.....pounds..	2, 430	383 30
Shetucket B Denims, 12,500 yards.....bales..	20	1, 367 20
Boards, white pine.....feet..	90, 000	1, 742 00
Spruce shingles.....	30, 000	90 00
Total		13, 159 34

Exports from Miragoane to United States of America for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Logwood.....pounds..	11, 750, 000	\$87, 333 25
Coffee, 463 bags.....do.....	68, 000	6, 773 75
Pickled limes.....barrels..	394	394 00
Dry hides.....pounds..	600	84 00
Total		94, 585 00

Navigation at the port of Miragoane, Hayti, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Sailing ves-	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American barks.....	Boston.....			1	385				
American brigs.....	do.....			3	789				
American schooners.....	do.....			4	891				
British barks.....	do.....			3	976				
British brigs.....	do.....			5	965			15	4, 006
American schooners.....	New York.....			8	1, 268	1			
British brigs.....	do.....			3	689			11	1, 457
British steamers.....	do.....	1	228			1	228		
American schooners.....	Chester, Pa.....			1	130			1	130
Do.....	Uncasville, Conn.....			1	227			1	127
Do.....	Providence, R. I.....			1	153			1	153
Norwegian barks.....	Falmouth.....			1	378			1	373
German barks.....	do.....			1	396			1	396

CAPE HAYTIEN.

Report of Consul Goutier.

As I have said before, we have the monopoly of the provision trade; and why should not the United States enjoy at least 75 per cent. of the extensive dry-goods trade of Hayti, instead of Great Britain, France, and Germany.

The importation of dry goods from the United States to Cape Haytien alone during the year ending June 30, 1885, amounted to:

Articles.	Quantity.
	<i>Yards.</i>
Cotton goods.....	308, 910
Denims	157, 730
Blue drilling	224, 236
Drilling for pantaloons.....	28, 151
Duck	64, 883
Prints for dresses.....	213, 006
Total.....	996, 916

Our denims and blue drilling have acquired the incontestable reputation they so richly deserve, and maintain themselves.

But the people are growing poorer.

Our white cotton cloth is of too fine a quality, and none imported from Europe can equal it; but it is a little too dear.

Even the French prints for dresses, so much in vogue, have to be neglected for the British, which cost less. The pieces measure 25 yards, or 20 ells; but half pieces are being imported, which betoken the impoverishment of the people; consequently they need cheap goods.

The Europeans at one time had the monopoly of the dry-goods trade of Hayti, as we now have that of the provision trade; but we have been making inroads on them. And, although there are many drawbacks, still there is nothing here but what Yankee skill, energy, enterprise, and indomitable will can overcome.

This being the case, our merchants and manufacturers will have only themselves to blame if they do not obtain their just due—viz, the lion's share—in the extensive dry-goods trade of Hayti.

To commence, let them send out competent persons to ascertain the requirements of this market, to examine the different quality of goods received from Europe, how they are prepared and folded, the necessary precautions taken in packing them, and many minor points which should not be overlooked.

I have already spoken of a new line of steamers, called the Diamond Line, and of the arrival of the Haytian Republic, the first steamer of that line, plying between Boston and Jacmel, touching at Turks Islands and ten Haytian ports. The second steamer of that line, the Manhattan, which is to run between New York and Jacmel, touching at the same ports in Hayti, arrived here October 27.

STANISLAS GOUTIER,

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Cape Haytien, November 24, 1885.

Description and quantity of produce exported from Hayti during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Coffee pounds..	74, 056, 371	Yellow wood pounds..	116, 550
Logwood do....	297, 548, 750	Lignum-vitæ do....	453, 708
Cocoa do....	3, 156, 957	Brazil wood do....	27, 000
Cotton do....	2, 569, 643	Orange peel do....	414, 700
Sugar do....	299, 478	Refuse coffee..... do....	45, 900
Hides do....	348, 051	Mahogany..... pieces..	95, 809
Old metal do....	8, 304	Honey..... gallons..	46, 845
Gum guaiacum..... do....	11, 066	Rum..... barrels..	400
Wax do....	2, 701		

Duties collected at the custom-houses in Hayti on merchandise imported and produce exported during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885.

	Duties on im- portations.	Duties on ex- portations.
Port-au-Prince	\$1, 370, 846 41	\$441, 330 03
Cape Haytien.....	841, 992 39	515, 126 53
Aux Cayes.....	389, 271 00	270, 359 19
Jacmel	355, 486 67	326, 432 01
Gonaïves	251, 701 95	237, 693 99
Jeremie.....	165, 713 60	112, 107 07
St. Mark.....	178, 390 44	93, 702 71
Petit Goâve	82, 856 47	174, 987 95
Port de Paix.....	85, 599 60	85, 918 91
Aquin	42, 177 00	58, 070 72
Miragoane.....	20, 315 26	23, 935 21
Total	3, 784, 350 79	2, 339, 664 32

Total duties collected on importations.....	\$3, 784, 350 79
Total duties collected on exportations	2, 339, 664 32
Total	6, 124, 015 11
Value of merchandise imported during the year.....	7, 869, 989 68
Value of produce exported during the year.....	6, 012, 555 12
Balance of trade against Hayti	1, 857, 434 56

Report of Consul Goutier for the year ending June 30, 1885.

I have the honor to inclose the following report for the year ending June 30, 1885, viz: No. 1, statement showing the imports and exports of Cape Haytien; No. 2, statement of the trade between this port and the United States; No. 3 and No. 4, statements showing the navigation at the port of Cape Haytien; and No. 5, aggregate of fees received at this consulate and its agencies. These statements show that 82 steamers and 151 sailing vessels, a total of 233 vessels, entered this port during the year, viz: French, 53; Swedish and Norwegian, 44; German, 43; American, 40; British, 26; Italian, 15, and other nationalities, 12. Aggregate American tonnage entered, 28,951.88.

The importations amounted to \$1,484,982.15, and the exportations to \$1,874,166.76. Of these amounts \$508,928.52, or 34.27 per cent., were imported from the United States, while produce amounting to \$474,191.85, or 25.3 per cent., were exported to the United States.

The importations from the United States during the previous year amounted to \$626,007.82. Compared with this, the present year shows a decrease of 19 per cent.

The political, agricultural, commercial, and financial condition of this country for the past year has been very unsatisfactory; and although there have been no insurrections, we have had no peace, in the general sense of the word. A feeling of insecurity pervades the upper classes, and this abnormal state of affairs has no tendency to stimulate commerce nor encourage new enterprises.

STANISLAS GOUTIER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cape Haytien, September 10, 1885.

Imports to Cape Haytien during the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Value.	Whence imported.
Dry-goods and liquors	\$32, 714 30	France.
Do	943, 339 33	France, England, and Germany.
Provisions, lumber, dry-goods, and other manufactured articles.	508, 928 52	United States.
Total	1, 484, 982 15	

Exports from Cape Haytien during the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Cocoa (5,548 bags).....pounds..	671, 705	\$47, 019 35	France, England, Germany, and United States.
Coffee (78,258 bags) .....do....	11, 248, 269	890, 861 52	Do.
Cotton .....do....	3, 400	204 00	England.
Hides .....do....	151, 252	18, 149 23	France, England, and United States.
Honey .....gallons..	10, 747	6, 448 20	France, Germany, and United States.
Mahogany crotchets .....pieces..	1, 600	2, 000 00	France and Germany.
Logwood .....pounds..	129, 987, 504	901, 912 30	France, England, Germany, and United States.
Oranges .....barrels..	11	20 00	United States.
Salted peppers .....do ..	123	525 00	Do.
Goat skins .....pounds..	19, 933	6, 987 16	Do.
Tortoise shell .....do....	12½	40 00	Do.
Total		1, 874, 166 76	

Imports and exports between Cape Haytien and the United States during the year ending June 30, 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Apples .....barrels..	160	Codfish.....pounds..	1, 529, 400
Axes.....dozen..	125	Tallow candles.....do ..	12, 268
Alewives{ barrels ..	2, 808	Blue drilling.....yards..	224, 236
Boards.....feet..	451, 335	Duck.....do....	64, 883
Beef, salt{ barrels ..	18	Denims .....do....	157, 730
Biscuits.....pounds..	24, 817	Colored drilling for pantaloons.do....	28, 151
Butter .....do....	83, 310	Drugs and medicines .. cases..	244
Beer in ½-bottles .....dozen..	533	Fire engines.....	2
Carts.....	5	Garden engines.....	8
Carriages.....	6	Furniture .....sets..	32
Cotton goods.....yards..	308, 910	Flour.....{ barrels ..	11, 479
Chairs .....dozen..	168	{ ½-barrels..	2, 278
Rocking chairs.....do....	14	{ ¼-barrels..	2, 695
Cheese .....pounds..	14, 277	Drinking glasses .....dozen..	1, 252
		Smoked herring .....boxes..	48, 725
		Hams .....pounds..	25, 099
		Head handkerchiefs .....dozen..	580

Imports and exports between Cape Haytien and the United States, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Ice	tons.. 293	Rice	pounds.. 71, 661
Iron, in bars.....	pounds.. 13, 986	Raisins.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -boxes.. 794
Iron safes.....	4	Sewing machines	dozen.. 21
Lard	pounds.. 207, 800	White sugar.....	pounds.. 153, 628
Mackerel.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{barrels} \dots 1, 524 \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{-barrels} \dots 30 \end{array} \right.$	Soap	boxes.. 62, 890
Matches.....	gross.. 4, 042	Shoes	dozen pairs.. 518
Nails	kegs.. 317	Scantlings	feet.. 253, 470
Kerosene oil.....	gallons.. 27, 420	Shingles	212, 700
Linseed oil	do.. 918	Tubs	nests.. 60
Onions	barrels.. 131	Trunks	do.. 218
Oats	do.. 67	Tobacco.....	pounds.. 22, 825
Oakum	bales.. 46	Tongues.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{barrels} \dots 13 \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{-barrels} \dots 34 \\ \frac{1}{4}\text{-barrels} \dots 7 \end{array} \right.$
Oars.....	dozen.. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spirits of turpentine	gallons.. 550
Prints for dresses.....	yards.. 203, 006	Vermicelli.....	boxes.. 155
Paint.....	kegs.. 407	Wheels.....	pairs.. 107
Pails.....	dozen.. 367	Florida water.....	dozen.. 106
Pork.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{barrels} \dots 5, 955 \\ \frac{1}{2}\text{-barrels} \dots 122 \\ \frac{1}{4}\text{-barrels} \dots 10 \end{array} \right.$	Zinc, in sheets	pounds.. 3, 205
Black pepper.....	pounds.. 7, 473	Total value.....	\$508, 928 52
Potatoes.....	barrels.. 173		

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa (1,783 bags).....	pounds.. 216, 037	\$20, 882 96
Coffee (12,728 bags).....	do.. 1, 746, 320	173, 437 20
Hides	do.. 91, 292	14, 866 96
Honey.....	gallons.. 7, 717	6, 630 20
Logwood	pounds.. 24, 972, 904	250, 802 37
Oranges	barrels.. 11	20 00
Salted peppers.....	do.. 123	525 00
Goat skins	pounds.. 19, 933	6, 987 16
Tortoise shell	do.. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 00
Total		474, 191 85

Logwood exported from Cape Haytien during six years ending June 30, 1885.

Years.	To the United States.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1880.....	39, 414, 186	115, 674, 636
1881.....	40, 233, 410	143, 020, 590
1882.....	46, 426, 870	120, 738, 520
1883.....	37, 519, 955	138, 898, 830
1884.....	35, 869, 772	140, 705, 352
1885.....	24, 972, 904	129, 987, 504
Total	224, 437, 097	789, 025, 432

Amount of Mexican silver exported from Cape Haytien to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1885, \$67,850.

Amount of specie imported from the United States to Cape Haytien during the year ending June 30, 1885: American gold, \$8,700; Mexican silver, \$5,214; total, \$13,914.

Navigation at the port of Cape Haytien for the year ending June 30, 1885.

ENTERED.

Flags.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French.....	France and possessions.....			25	
	England, France, and Germany.....	24			
British.....	St. Thomas.....			3	
	Buenos Ayres.....			1	
	Brazil.....			2	
	Cape of Good Hope.....			1	
	Port-au-Prince.....			1	
	Liverpool.....	4			
	Demerara.....			2	
	New York.....	2			
	Boston.....			7	
	Barbadoes.....			4	
United States.....	Buenos Ayres.....			3	
	United States.....	18	23, 824. 17	5	1, 272. 90
	West India Islands.....			17	3, 854. 81
					5, 127. 71
German.....	Havre.....			1	
	Brazil.....			5	
	England, France, and Germany.....	34			
	Demerara.....			2	
Sweedish and Nor- wegian.	St. Thomas.....			1	
	Havre.....			6	
	St. Thomas.....			19	
	Brazil.....			8	
	Montevideo.....			2	
	Demerara.....			4	
	Barbadoes.....			2	
	Porto Rico.....			2	
	Curacao.....			1	
	New York.....			6	
Haytien.....	Cape of Good Hope.....			2	
Italian.....	Montevideo.....			2	
	Buenos Ayres.....			3	
	Brazil.....			4	
	France.....			3	
Spanish.....	Genoa.....			1	
	Havana.....			1	
Austrian.....	Buenos Ayres.....			1	
Russian.....	Demerara.....			2	
	St. Thomas.....			2	
Total.....		82		151	

ST. MARC.

Report of Vice-Commercial Agent Lloyd.

By the inclosed return I have the honor to transmit to the Department for the year ended June 30, 1885, it will be seen that the commerce of this port, not having been as bright as could be expected, notwithstanding shows no decrease when compared with that of previous years.

IMPORTS, AS TAKEN FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE BOOKS.

The total amount of imports has been 260,049 American dollars, in which the commerce of the United States figures for a sum of \$224,351.

It may be expected that the imports from the United States will next year give higher figures, as American shoes commence to be appreciated in the different markets of this country, especially if American manufacturers are willing to employ better elastics for men's shoes. The shapes are good, but the sizes of common men's shoes ought to be more broad. Children's boots are all that are required.

With a view of protecting local industries, the duties on shoes, which are alike on the manufactures of all countries, are almost equal to the value of the article. Nevertheless everybody wears shoes of foreign fabrication, and, in spite of the duties, they are still cheaper than those manufactured in the country. Consequently, American shoes being found cheaper than Haytian and French shoes, no doubt, before long, this country will become a good market for American manufacturers if, as in France, the same advantageous terms of credit are given.

EXPORTS.

The value of the exports from this port amounted to \$485,297, American money, of which the United States have received \$88,551. The reason of that great discrepancy between the imports and exports from and to the United States, say a difference of \$135,800, is to be principally found on the benefits realized by our merchants in paying American imports in bills of exchange on Europe. On the other side, the greater part of our logwood has been this year shipped to European ports.

This dye-wood continues to form the most important product of St. Marc export; although it cannot be now procured but at a long distance in the interior, the quantity exported remains about the same. Its transportation to both shipping places of this district—St. Marc and Grande Saline—is effected by carts driven by oxen, on animals, by tow-boats, and in rafts on the river Artibonite, at the mouth of which is situated the small town of Grande Saline, certainly called in the future to great prosperity on account of its position and production of a fine quality of salt.

In 1878 the Haytian Government conceded to a French company for twenty-years the monopoly of the steam navigation of the Artibonite, with immense tracts of land, and with the exclusive right of shipping logwood at the port of Grande Saline, on certain conditions, which have never been executed correctly by the company. That contract, one of these days, may be canceled. Should that happen, other parties might find it beneficial to engage capital in such an enterprise.

Navigation.—The navigation at this port for the year is manifested by forty-one steamers and forty-three sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 15,264 tons for the sailing vessels. The part taken by the United States in that movement of vessels is reduced to one steamer, on her first voyage from Boston, and ten sailing vessels, all the freight from the United States being carried by the English steamers of the Atlas line. There has been no wreck.

Sanitary condition.—It is satisfactory to state that during the whole year no epidemic diseases have made their appearance, and that the sanitary condition of the town and vicinity has been very good. No death to deplore amongst the American citizens.

EVAN LLOYD,
Vice-Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
St. Marc, October 7, 1885.

Imports at St. Marc, Hayti, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
From United States: Salted meats, fish, flour, rice, sugar, tobacco, soap, cotton goods (denims) cotton gins, kerosene oil, lumber, paints, axes, nails, and other articles, in which are included European goods sent to the United States for transshipment		\$224, 351
From Europe: Linen, woolen, silk, and fancy goods, cotton goods, shoes of all sorts, earthenware, bricks, glassware, beer and porter, spirits, wines of dif- ferent qualities, perfumery, cutlery, jewelry, saddlery, musical instru- ments, &c.....		35, 698
Total		260, 049

Amount of duties, \$134, 190.

Exports from Hayti, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
To United States: Logwood.....pounds..	3, 320, 000	\$30, 595
Coffee.....do...	167, 809	15, 363
Cotton.....do...	293, 084	28, 649
Hides.....do...	4, 028	445
Tortoise-shell.....do...	19	47
Honey.....gallons..	392	271
To Europe: Logwood.....pounds..	24, 558, 231	217, 095
Coffee.....do...	1, 244, 817	113, 957
Cotton.....do...	660, 991	64, 612
Cotton seeds.....bags..	15, 254	14, 263
Total.....		485, 297

Navigation at the port of St. Marc for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.		
		Steam- ers.	Sailing ves- sels.	
		No.	No.	Tons.
American.....	United States.....	1	10	2, 044
English.....	do.....	22	1	202
Spanish.....	do.....	1		
English.....	Europe.....	5	1	356
French.....	do.....	5	11	5, 049
Italian.....	do.....		6	2, 637
Spanish.....	do.....		1	240
German.....	do.....	7	3	1, 016
Norwegian.....	do.....		8	3, 099
Swedish.....	do.....		1	367
Austrian.....	do.....		1	254
Total		41	43	15, 264

NOTE.—Tonnage not recorded at the custom-house; steamers only land or load part of cargo on their way.

Imports and exports between St. Marc, Hayti, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	
		Amount.	Value, duties included.
Salted meats, fish, flour, rice, sugar, tobacco, soap, cotton goods (denims), cotton gins, kerosene oil, lumber, paints, axes, nails, and other articles, in which are included European goods sent to the United States for transshipment.....	\$224, 351		
Logwood.....pounds..		3, 320, 000	\$35, 993 20
Coffee.....do.....		167, 809	18, 073 02
Cotton.....do.....		293, 084	33, 704 66
Hides.....do.....		4, 028	523 64
Tortoise-shell.....do.....		19	55 74
Honey.....gallons..		392	201 39
Total.....	224, 351		88, 551 65

SAN DOMINGO.

Report of Consul Astwood on the commerce and finances of San Domingo in 1884.

In looking abroad for markets to exchange a portion of our surplus productions, I see none that offers better facilities than that of San Domingo, and it is strange that an island lying at our very doors has been so long neglected. It is unlike any other West India island. It stands alone in its independence with its sister Republic, Hayti. This Republic is yet in its virginity, with its vast lands covered with rich timber, and its valleys only waiting for the plow to produce in abundance products to feed millions. San Domingo needs only capital and labor for its development and American push and energy to make it one of the richest islands in the world.

TRANSPORTATION.

The means of transportation is the only serious drawback to the development of this Republic, as stated in a former report. The most valuable lands, minerals, and woods must be abandoned for means of transportation. The railroad that is being built from Samana to Santiago, when completed, will be an important means of conveyance, opening up the fertile lands of the La Veja Valley to immigration and capital; it is said that the road will be completed within the next year. This road is controlled entirely by English capitalists.

THE BLAKE RAILROAD.

This is the greatest and most important enterprise ever undertaken here and one of interest to Americans. The Dominican Government has given to Mr. George H. Blake, of Portland, Me., the right for ninety-nine years to establish a railroad across the Republic, beginning at the Bay of Calderos on the south, and terminating at the Bay of Manzanilla on the north. These two harbors or ports are the best and safest commercial centers on the islands, being superior to the Bay of Samana, which surpasses them only in size. Vessels of heavy draught

can approach alongside the banks of these harbors, whilst at Samana it is necessary to lay in the offing. For coaling stations they offer great facilities.

The use of agricultural implements is unknown here, and just as soon as the plow and other modern appliances are put in use, the yield from these fertile lands will become immense, accommodating thousands of the emigrants that cross the ocean annually from European countries. In this country frost is never known and crops are continuous, thereby rendering production more abundant and advantageous.

IMPORTATIONS.

The value imported through the different custom-houses of the Republic for the year 1884 amounts in the aggregate to \$2,467,853.24, as follows:

San Domingo.....	\$1, 082, 758 00
Porto Plata.....	908, 919 81
Samana.....	203, 013 23
Monti Christi.....	104, 795 44
Azua.....	31, 032 14
Marcoris.....	137, 336 62
Total.....	2, 467, 853 24

In comparing this amount with the imports of 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, we find the following result:

1880.....	\$1, 748, 912 94
1881.....	1, 636, 079 39
1882.....	2, 039, 403 64
1883.....	3, 142, 102 42

My last report stated that the large increase of importation in 1883 was not due to actual consumption, but to the quantity of machinery introduced for the manufacture of sugar, which would not be continued in the same proportion for the year ending December, 1884. This is evident when it is noted that at the ports of San Domingo and Marcoris, where machinery was imported exclusively in 1883 and scarcely any in 1884, there is a falling off at the former port of \$669,683.90, and the latter of more than one-half, \$150,666.35, making a total of \$820,350.25; while there was a seeming falling off of \$674,249.18 in importations of 1884 as compared with those of 1883, an actual increase in consumption of merchantable articles, amounting to \$146,101.17, is shown.

PORT OF SAN DOMINGO.

Articles imported from the United States from January 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884, are as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Prints.....yards..	538, 617	Herrings.....pounds..	73, 288
Colored drills.....do....	67, 423	Beans.....do....	20, 876
Blue denims.....do....	75, 788	Lard.....do....	335, 938
Brown duck.....do....	13, 944	Butter.....do....	87, 012
White cottons.....do....	121, 689	Preserves.....do....	7, 834
Muslins.....do....	12, 689	Onions.....do....	65, 180
Brown cottons.....do....	81, 042	Potatoes.....do....	162, 900
Chairs.....dozen..	699	Cheese.....do....	49, 278
Agricultural implements.....do..	526	Rice.....do....	611, 431
Shoes.....do....	1, 230	Soap.....do....	47, 972
Beer.....do....	1, 155½	Candles, sperm.....do....	22, 890
Glasses.....do....	614½	Candles, tallow.....do....	18, 560
Globes, for lamps.....do....	1, 094	Ham.....do....	22, 635
Florida water.....do....	212	Sausages.....do....	3, 609
Codfish.....pounds..	399, 848	Salt pork.....do....	31, 971

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Candies.....pounds..	5,238	Almond oil.....pounds..	1,060
Sardines.....do.....	2,425	Hats.....	1,060
Biscuits.....do.....	35,859	Lamps.....	1,161
Corn starch.....do.....	6,555	Bricks.....	478,100
Salmon.....do.....	21,900	Trunks.....	753
Vermacelli.....do.....	34,311	Safes, iron.....	11
Paint.....do.....	11,878	Watches.....	155
Manila rope.....do.....	16,989	Empty barrels.....	1,752
Nails.....do.....	64,725	Empty bags.....	8,775
Oakum.....do.....	4,586	Sewing-machines.....	362
Resin.....do.....	132,051	Flour.....barrels..	17,255
Tar.....do.....	11,970	Corn-meal.....do.....	242
Tallow.....do.....	187,891	Apples.....do.....	100
Soda, sal.....do.....	28,020	Mackerel.....do.....	284
Soda, caustic.....do.....	44,866	Coal.....tons.....	237
Salt beef.....do.....	8,901	Ice.....do.....	459
Tobacco.....do.....	3,543	Kerosene oil.....barrels..	79,716
Spices.....do.....	4,384	Lumber, boards.....feet..	1,146,310
Sugar.....do.....	57,874	Lumber, scantling.....do..	380,208
Condensed milk.....do.....	5,116	Shingles.....do.....	43,190
Cement.....do.....	34,700	Matches.....great gross..	1,631
Powder.....do.....	4,000	Fire-crackers.....packages..	70,880
Preserved fruits.....do.....	3,570	Envelopes.....do.....	789
Ocra, powder.....do.....	6,140	Paper.....reams.....	7,993
Limes.....do.....	41,000	Machinery.....in pieces..	4,799

Silver dollars, \$69,980.

It will be seen by the above list that there are 81 articles imported from the United States, classed merchandise, provisions, hardware, liquors, lumber, machinery, zinc, bricks, specie, valued as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Merchandise.....	\$86,802 48	Lumber.....	\$31,818 53
Machinery.....	48,857 73	Lime.....	6,948 27
Provisions.....	253,883 45	Bricks.....	4,060 80
Hardware.....	24,434 70	Specie.....	69,980 00
Sundries.....	60,000 00		
Liquors.....	4,278 65	Total.....	561,064 61

Making a total value of importations from the United States during the year of \$561,064.11.

Importations from foreign countries are as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Merchandise.....	\$213,611 91	Hardware.....	\$37,726 80
Provisions.....	117,816 10	Zinc and copper.....	2,214 70
Liquors.....	33,847 44	Bricks.....	54,552 35
Lumber.....	3,740 25		
Machinery.....	24,312 63	Total.....	487,822 18

Total amount imported from all countries through the custom-house at San Domingo, \$1,082,756; from the United States, \$487,822.18; from foreign markets, \$521,691.89.

Whilst we have a large balance in our favor in provisions, lumber, machinery, and specie, the European markets have a monopoly in merchandise, liquors, and zinc, as shown in our detailed list. The only merchandise imported from the United States is cotton goods, boots and shoes, but we are not able to compete in linens, woollens, or fine goods. The provisions imported from foreign markets consist principally of East India rice, potatoes, onions, garlic, olive-oil, Dutch headcheese, Danish and French butter, sausages, canned meats, and preserves.

The merchandise consists largely of linen goods, cashmeres, boots and shoes, hats, hosiery, silks, worsteds, notions, &c.

A branch from some of our dry-goods houses, at San Domingo and Puerto Plata, with samples, might control, even under the present circumstances, more than one-half of the European trade. Small dealers could be supplied at shorter notice with the goods they require, and could get the facilities of the short credits obtainable in Saint Thomas and the European markets. Our business men have neglected this trade entirely, leaving it in the hands of foreign commission merchants and brokers, whose commissions are so very expensive as to drive a large portion of our trade in other directions. In visiting several of our large stores in Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, and Boston, I am convinced that with wholesale branch houses here, managed by enterprising young men, they could supply the identical goods imported from Europe and used here, with profit, especially our cashmeres, flannels, and notions.

TRADE OF MARCORIS.

The consular agent, Mr. S. W. Mellin, from Marcoris, reports as follows: Value of inward cargoes by American vessels, \$104,183.85; value of inward cargoes by foreign vessels, \$140,538.13; total, \$244,721.98.

No returns have been received from Azua, so that the imports of these two principal ports of this district were \$1,327,477.98.

EXPORTS.

The total amounts exported from the Republic during the year, as reported in the message of the minister of finance in his message to Congress, are as follows:

Ports.	Value of exports.	
	1884.	1883.
San Domingo	\$1,108,600 29	\$773,296 99
Puerto Plata	971,630 64	915,988 29
Samana	48,831 21	63,598 06
Monti Christi	143,866 14	146,569 03
Azua	66,465 27	103,602 61
Marcoris	227,716 91	112,443 23
Brahona	29,792 86	13,768 16
Total	2,596,903 32	2,129,266 37

But these figures cannot be considered reliable, as the amounts exported from this consular district, as shown by the following statement, are very much in excess of the amounts reported by the minister. The amounts exported from the custom-house, as per consular invoices, are as follows: \$1,400,955.04; of this amount, \$113,427.33 were exported to foreign countries, and the large amount of \$1,287,527.71 was exported to the United States, against \$954,329.46 for the year 1883. Value exported from the port of Marcoris, \$312,580.49. Value exported from the port of Azua, \$119,842.03. Total value exported from this consular district, \$1,833,377.56; of this amount, \$1,719,950.23 were exported to the United States, leaving only \$113,427.33 shipped to foreign countries. The following itemized accounts will show the quantity and value of each article exported from this district:

Port of San Domingo.

Articles.	Exported to the United States.		Exported to other countries.		General value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Sugar.....pounds..	27,638,323	\$1,133,599 69	72,260	\$2,763 75	\$1,136,363 44
Molasses.....gallons..	162,301	19,435 62	253,932	17,684 93	37,120 55
Honey.....do...	48,632	19,920 90	1,935	241 44	20,162 34
Lignum-vitæ.....tons..	200 ¹⁵⁵ ₁₀₀	2,429 78	778 ³ ₄	20,741 00	23,170 78
Logwood.....pounds..	463,500	1,910 50	424,000	2,754 00	4,664 50
Mahogany.....feet...	20,515	1,755 55	233,409	13,695 55	15,451 10
Mahogany, crutch.....do...	9,753	2,055 35	21,265	2,680 05	4,735 40
Coffee.....pounds..	14,504	1,363 40	124,826	12,127 00	13,490 40
Wax.....do.....	4,418	1,000 04	91,399	18,561 05	19,561 09
Hides.....do.....	124,756 ¹ ₂	16,037 76	38,347	9,066 70	25,104 46
Goat skins.....do.....	3,198	1,217 05			1,217 05
Mora.....do.....	47,622	635 75			635 75
Cocoa.....do.....	12,655	1,581 87	96,460	8,522 96	10,104 83
Cedar.....feet...			6,000	170 45	170 45
Rosin.....pounds..			1,667	200 20	200 20
Satin-wood.....feet...			13,821	1,387 53	1,387 53
Lig-gum.....pounds..	635	122 75			122 75
Yaya.....do.....			32,000	468 72	468 72
Turtle-shell.....do...	343	1,093 25	548	1,865 00	2,958 25
Turtle-nail.....do...	100	50 00			50 00
Old rigging.....feet...	28	53 00			53 00
Fustic.....tons..	9 ¹ ₂	76 00			76 00
Rum.....gallons..			680	210 00	210 00
Tobacco.....pounds..			1,300	67 00	67 00
Clay.....barrels..	8	8 00			8 00
Cabilma.....feet...			9,000	220 00	220 00
Charges.....		83,181 45			83,181 45
Total.....		1,287,527 71		113,427 33	1,400,955 04

Port of Marcoris.

Articles.	Exported to the United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar.....pounds..	7,297,715	\$294,040 12
Honey.....gallons..		7,795 63
Molasses.....do...	33,350	9,893 94
Hides.....pounds..	6,160	616 00
Old sail.....pieces..	4	74 80
Railways.....do.....	4	160 00
Total.....		312,580 49

Port of Azua.

Articles.	Exported to the United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar.....pounds..	2,595,293	\$93,351 48
Honey.....gallons..	11,840	6,257 00
Hides.....pounds..	21,922	2,869 82
Goat skins.....do...	3,469	1,386 60
Do.....dozen...	61	296 00
Mahogany.....feet...	3,754	315 55
Beeswax.....pounds..	12,654	3,483 59
Gum guaiacum.....do...	15,038	3,670 01
Coffee.....do.....	22,685	2,831 80
Various woods.....pieces..	249	430 45
Sabica bark.....bales..	15	15 00
Machinery.....pieces..	9	120 00
Lignum-vitæ.....tons..	287 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	4,792 98
Do.....pounds..	87	21 75
Total.....		119,842 03

The general statement not being yet tabulated by the minister, I am unable to give the itemized statements from the remainder of the Republic, but with the exception of tobacco and mahogany shipped from the district of Puerto Plata to Europe, the United States controls the export trade of the island. Correcting the deficit in the minister's statistics made up from the manifests produced by merchants, we find that the value of exports for the Republic was \$3,027,498.41, instead of \$2,500,903.32, as reported by the minister. Made up as follows :

	Value.
San Domingo (corrected).....	\$1,400,955 04
Marcoris.....	312,580 49
Azua.....	119,842 03
Puerto Plata (not corrected).....	971,630 64
Samana.....	48,831 21
Monti Christi.....	143,866 14
Brahona.....	29,792 86
Total.....	3,027,498 41

If the irregularities were corrected at Puerto Plata and the other places, which must have occurred in the same ratio to obviate the full payments of export duty in force until November, 1884, I am of the opinion that the exports would have quite reached the figures of \$3,500,000.

NAVIGATION.

The number of vessels entering this port during the year 1884 was 158, with a total tonnage of \$1,705.91; of these 48 were American, with a total tonnage of 27,305.21, and 110 foreign, with a total tonnage of 64,316.70. Commercially speaking this excess of foreign tonnage is not important, since the large amount of 44,310.70 is consumed by mail steamers touching here monthly to and from their ports of destination, leaving only 19,798.77 tons to vessels engaged in mercantile pursuits, a large amount of which must be credited to small schooners of less than 100 tons burden, repeating their trips twice a month between this port and the ports of St. Thomas and Curaçoa.

There are four lines of foreign steamers touching here monthly, the French Transatlantic line running between St. Thomas, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Jacmel, Hayti, Port-au-Prince, Santiago de Cuba, and Jamaica, returning by the same route; the German, running between St. Thomas, San Domingo, Jacmel and Puerto Plata, returning by the same route; the Spanish, from St. Thomas to all of the ports in Porto Rico and Cuba, terminating at Havana and returning by the same route; and the English, from St. Thomas to San Domingo and La Guayra, returning by the same route. The Clyde line of steamships, running twice a month between New York, Turk's Island, Cape Haytien, Puerto Plata, Samana, Marcoris, and San Domingo City, is the most serviceable and important of all of the lines, bringing our American mails and important supplies in provisions, &c. It can be seen by the above statement that whilst the number of foreign vessels and their tonnage seems large, its influence is not important from a commercial stand-point, since all of the exports, with but a small exception, are carried in American bottoms, and a large portion of the imports.

FINANCES AND BANKING.

The finances of the country are in a deplorable condition, and I can see no means of bettering the situation without foreign aid—that is to say, the establishing of a well-regulated bank.

The rate of interest paid by the Government to-day is ruinous, averaging about 5 per cent. per month; regular commercial operations range from 1 to 3 per cent. per month.

This is easily accounted for. The Government revenues are collected by a syndicate to whom the Government is indebted. This syndicate advances the Government certain sums for its actual expenses at the above-named rates of interest, crediting the surplus to their debt and interest fund. This is an extraordinary process, and must in time bankrupt the country. The Government is trying through its agent in New York to contract for a loan, or a bank, to take the place of this syndicate and to manage the finances of the Republic, and to advance money at a reasonable rate of interest,—say 10 or 12 per cent. per annum.

What is true of the Government is true of the planters. Having no banking facilities here or cash credit abroad, they are at the mercy of the money exchangers, who do business on a small scale. At the beginning of the crop or grinding season large amounts are needed to move the sugar. Brokers in New York will only advance on cargoes shipped. During this time money is borrowed and the rate of 1 and 2 per cent. per month is paid, as above stated. A bank here would not only do the business of the Government, but also that of the sugar planters and the merchants in general. The question of exchange is a fictitious one. Mexican silver is the standard, but as all of the business is done with the United States, drafts on New York are worth from 10 to 15 per cent. premium; American coin not less than 15 per cent.

Drafts vary in value for this reason: when the planter draws on New York, and is in need of money for his weekly expenses, drafts are not only sold at a low rate, but payable in weekly installments to meet the necessity of the planter. For this reason it can be easily seen how necessary and how remunerative a well-regulated bank would be here.

INCOME.

The income of the Government, reported by the minister of finance for the year 1884, amounts to \$1,421,483.46½, against \$1,533,625.34½ for the year 1883, leaving a deficit in favor of 1883 of \$121,141.87½. This deficit may be accounted for in a measure by the export duties, which were abolished by Congress from November of last year. To meet this deficit Congress has levied additional import dues of 8 per cent., which are very burdensome, and are being protested against by the citizens of the Cibao. I am unable to give a detailed account of the income and expenses of the Government in accordance with my last year's account, for the reason that they have not been published by the treasury department. The minister says in his message: "The accounts for 1884 are not yet centralized, and this ministry is ignorant of the details of the expenditures and cannot therefore approximate calculations in any way of these expenditures."

THE INTERNATIONAL DEBT.

The international debt in favor of foreign claimants paid by 2 per cent. of the import dues amounted to, on the 31st of December, 1883, \$149,214.95. Since then \$80,060.23 have been added to this amount, making the total \$229,275.18. During the year the sum of \$47,120.96 was paid, reducing the debt on the 31st of December, 1884, to \$182,134.22.

THE INTERIOR DEBT.

The interior debt has been materially reduced. This debt was fully explained in my last report. On the 31st of December, 1883, the debt amounted to \$3,533,365.20. The Government retired during the year \$1,223,820.64, leaving a balance on the 31st of December, 1884, of \$2,129,544.56. This amount was retired with \$134,549 in cash, which was the result of the 15 per cent. destined to pay the interior debt. The history of this debt was explained in my last two reports, but as the bonds have increased in value the Government will not be as successful this year. Two years ago these bonds were worth \$3 in cash for \$100 in bonds; they are now sold in the market from 10 to 12 per cent. or \$10 in cash for \$100 in bonds. As stated in my last report, the Government, instead of receiving 15 per cent. of these bonds for import dues, places the proceeds of the 15 per cent., on the first of each month, at auction, in lots of from \$5 to \$20. The parties giving the highest number of bonds for the lots get the money.

GENERAL INDEBTEDNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The general indebtedness of the Government is as follows:

Interior debt	\$2, 129, 544 56
Foreign debt	182, 154 20
Due the company of credit.....	363, 396 08
Total.....	2, 675, 094 84

It can be seen that this Republic needs nothing but financial ability to insure success. With its revenues amounting to nearly \$1,500,000, its expenditures not exceeding \$1,000,000, and with an indebtedness of only \$2,674.994.84, the financial problem is not a difficult one. With its financial affairs in the hands of a good banking institution, with its interest reduced to a reasonable rate, its sinking fund would be large in a very few years, making it possible to appropriate the necessary funds for education and public improvements.

EDUCATION.

The educational facilities cannot be considered very encouraging for the masses. In the principal cities and towns, such as San Domingo City, Puerto Plata, Santiago, Mocha, La Veja, Samana, Azua, Marcoris, and a few others, there are Government and municipal schools, and the people in part avail themselves of these schools, but I think that less than one-third of the children of these centers are being educated. In the rural districts there are no pretensions to education at all. The past administration began to grapple with this grave question, and many of the newspapers are agitating it.

The present minister of public instruction is a progressive man and is anxious for the Government to settle its finances so as to give attention to this important branch in favor of the nation's wards.

THE RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

In speaking of the railroads, mention was made of the resources of the country, and as shown in the list of exports, it will be noticed that sugar, tobacco, honey, wood, and wax were the principal products. The La Veja Valley, controlled by the Samana Railroad, will open up rich tracts of land and more than double the production of tobacco, which

is the principal product of the Ciboa, and at Samana large plantations of cocoa and coffee are being planted in anticipation of the completion of that road. But this enterprise and its resources are inferior to the immense resources to be developed through the Blake Railroad, which controls the richest and most productive valley of the whole island, La Valle de Concepcion.

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

The only article manufactured in this Republic is ordinary soap, corresponding in quality to that manufactured by Fay Bros. for West India markets. There is a factory at Puerto Plata and one in this city; the former is not a success, but the latter produces about 4,500 boxes monthly, quite enough for the immediate supply of this district. It holds an absolute concession of this district for eight years longer, which will be quite a lucrative business in case of the ratification of our treaty. In conversing with many of our leading merchants relative to the importation of the full supply of dry goods from the United States, almost unanimously, their replies are as follows: "In consequence of the enormous import dues we were obliged until now to continue our importations of dry goods principally from Europe, on account of the facilities, of the conditions, and quality and make of the goods." Of course, within the past few years nearly all of our cotton goods and denims are imported from the United States, with the exception of the inferior qualities which are used for country purpose. This quality of goods and the blue stripes and checks, called by us "listados," and used by our country people, are made in Germany and Manchester, where especial widths are manufactured to economize in duties; of course the quality is much inferior to American goods, and to make up in the appearance sizing is used. Import duties are as follows, taking \$100 as a basis:

Duties.	Per cent.	Amount.
Ad valorem	34	\$34 00
To pay interior debt	6	6 00
To pay foreign debt	2	2 00
To pay additional	6	6 00
To pay additional	8	8 00
Wharfage upon two first items	1	40
Recharge upon two first items	2	80
Additional wharfage	1	40
		57 60

These duties are not charged on the amount of invoice, but by appraisement; a yard of cloth 24 inches wide, irrespective of quality; pays much less than a yard 36 inches wide. For instance, calicoes 30 inches wide, invoiced at from 3½ to 6 cents, according to quality, are valued at 8 cents per yard. Flour invoiced at \$5 per barrel pays duty on a valuation of \$7, and so on with all of our goods. In England the trade is known, and the special widths are made to suit the market; but no attention has been given to this in the United States. The superiority of our cotton goods for the fine trade has taken the market without an effort on the part of your manufacturers, and I think if attention was paid to the trade by your business men, the whole trade would be absorbed. This is the opinion of nearly all of our business men.

H. C. C. ASTWOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San Domingo, May 1, 1885.

PUERTO PLATA.

Report on the trade and commerce of Puerto Plata for the year 1885.

Like the previous year the past one has been far from satisfactory to the commerce of this district.

The prices received for our principal articles of exports (sugar and tobacco) have been unremunerative.

The crop of tobacco is nearly the same as previous year, while sugar has increased 668,850 pounds.

NAVIGATION.

The number of vessels entered and cleared was 85 steamers, 70 sailing, a decrease of 18 sailing and increase of tonnage 2,269.16.

American tonnage shows a decrease of 8,211.42. A large portion of this decrease is due to the customs authorities still continuing the old registers of American vessels, while the present figures are taken from the books of this consulate.

	Imports.	Exports.
Total value for 1884.....	\$908,920 00	\$991,506 00
Total value for 1885.....	653,187 43	943,727 73
Decrease of	255,732 57	47,778 27
Total duties for 1884	550,690 00	67,080 00
Total duties for 1885	406,226 78	14,314 61
Decrease of	144,463 22	52,765 39
Total value of exports to United States for 1885.....		\$269,579 32
Total value of exports to United States for 1884.....		191,813 25
Increase of		77,766 07

The duties on exports, which were entirely abolished in December 1884, were again imposed from October 1, 1885, as the result expected was not attained.

THOS. SIMPSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Puerto Plata, March 1, 1886.

Imports at Puerto Plata for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Salt.....	\$2,146 68	\$3,877 76	Turks Island.
Merchandise and provisions	78,038 91	42,549 89	St. Thomas.
Do.....	272,323 33	188,489 86	Europe and United Kingdom.
Do.....	284,035 38	162,253 13	United States.
Do.....	16,643 13	9,056 14	West Indies.
Total value	653,187 43		
Total duty		406,226 78	

Exports from Puerto Plata for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Tobacco.....pounds..	10,493,524	\$603,750 00	Germany.
Mahogany.....feet..	441,000	75,000 00	United Kingdom and United States.
Sugar.....pounds..	4,065,347	129,227 73	United States.
Ox-hides.....number..	21,115	25,000 00	Do.
Divi-divi and tannery bark.....pounds..	31,500	1,000 00	Porto Rico.
Salmy wood and cedar.....feet..	34,700	5,000 00	Europe.
Lancewood spars.....number..	10,547	10,000 00	Do.
Fustic, logwood and lignum-vitæ.....tons..	700	8,300 00	United Kingdom.
Beeswax.....pounds..	118,750	30,000 00	Spain.
Coffee.....do..	84,800	8,500 00	France.
Cocoa.....do..	263,700	27,500 00	Europe.
Goat-skins.....dozen..	3,600	13,000 00	United States.
Honey.....gallons..	7,300	1,750 00	Do.
Molasses.....do..	35,000	5,000 00	Do.
Miscellaneous.....		700 00	Various countries.
		943,727 73	
Duty and charges.....		14,314 61	
Total.....		958,042 34	

Navigation at the port of Puerto Plata for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	18	23,024.15	6	1,156.43	24	24,180.58
German.....	25	26,467.60			25	26,467.60
Spanish.....	34	24,984.00	2	289.22	36	25,273.22
Norwegian.....			4	1,449.67	4	1,449.67
French.....	4	4,127.00			4	4,127.00
Holland.....			1	218.61	1	218.61
Danish.....			12	846.00	12	846.00
English.....	4	916.00	33	836.31	37	1,752.31
Dominican.....			12	126.17	12	126.17
	85	79,518.75	70	4,922.41	155	84,441.16

Exports between Puerto Plata and the United States for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar.....pounds..	4,710,619	\$171,150 53
Molasses.....gallons..	30,205	6,121 40
Honey.....do..	8,153	4,301 20
Cow-hides.....number..	19,391	44,778 35
Goat-skins.....do..	43,653	17,909 75
Mahogany.....feet..	50,287	6,752 30
Tobacco.....pounds..	27,145	2,985 95
Coffee.....do..	55,881	5,646 80
Cocoa.....do..	8,045	1,108 15
Fustic.....tons..	172½	3,300 00
Logwood.....do..	246	3,660 00
Lignum-vitæ.....do..	14	280 00
Miscellaneous—old brass, copper, divi-divi, cocoa nuts, &c.....		1,584 89
American goods returned, not being suitable.....		91 00
<i>In transit.</i>		
Mahogany.....		3,776 60
Wax.....		1,280 00
Cocoa.....		826 00
Lancewood spars.....		2,306 00
Total.....		277,858 92

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.

Report of Consul Jackson on the commerce of Antigua in 1884.

DECREASE OF TRADE.

Notwithstanding an unusual increase in the output of sugar for the year 1884 at Antigua, amounting to at least 20 per cent., trade receipts fell off considerably in imports, while in exports the shrinkage from the preceding year proved quite alarming. The following statement shows the full amount of the decrease:

	1883.	1884.	Decrease.
Imports	\$885,777	\$813,602	\$72,175
Exports	1,068,846	853,476	215,370

In some cases the prices obtained for sugar amounted to a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. from the prices of the preceding year, and the business received such a paralyzing shock as to shake the confidence of most of the operators in sugar to the very center. Disasters are common educators, and great good was wrought by this repulse. Economy ruled in every branch of sugar culture and manufacture. A saving of as much as 25 per cent. was brought about, and no loss was incurred at prices that would have been certain bankruptcy two years before. The year in question was a very interesting one in respect of trying the staying qualities of cane sugar in the credits of the world. But few sugar estates were free to act in purchase of supplies and sale of produce where suited them. Most estates have been carried for longer or shorter periods by cash advances and supplies provided by London and Glasgow capitalists, depending upon the crop for their remuneration.

The return in a majority of cases was very unsatisfactory to the capitalists, and foreclosure seemed their only resort. At the closing of the year a stronger feeling prevailed on account of weakness in beet-root sugar production, and credits were carried over for the crop of 1885, and the crisis, to a great extent, was passed.

NAVIGATION.

As noticed in the table of navigation hereto annexed, the number of arrivals of steam vessels for 1884 amounts to 164, an increase of 11 over 1883, and of 63 over 1882. It is thought that steam service has about reached its limit in respect to trade with this port, as ample communication now exists with ports necessary to the trade of Antigua. The service between New York and this port has been improved through better steamers and more frequent communication,

I have to note an improvement in the carrying trade in American bottoms. While the entries of sailing vessels amounted to 25 only in

1883, in 1884 the number had increased to 36. There is no accounting for the increase, unless fast sailing schooners were preferred to the more expensive service of steam.

RECIPROCITY IN TRADE.

The feeling of reciprocity in trade between Antigua and the United States, as far as Antigua is concerned, grows stronger day by day. It is felt on every side that the American market, in the past four years, saved Antigua from bankruptcy, and it is quite natural that a friendly feeling should exist.

Although there was a decrease in imports from the United States, as shown in the following statement, it was directly due to hard times and cheap purchases, and not to a desire to withdraw from the trade at all.

Imports at Antigua from the United States, year 1883, \$323,480; 1884, \$306,496.84; increase, \$16,983.16.

CHESTER E. JACKSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antigua, June 25, 1885.

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Ale and beer..... tons..	25½	\$2,424 00	\$207 88	United Kingdom.
Ale and beer..... dozen..	3,328	5,591 04	703 70	Do.
Asses..... head..	2	36 00	2 25	British West Indies.
Bread..... pounds..	585,116	14,042 80	3,246 61	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies.
Butter..... do....	78,407	12,545 28	1,742 16	Do.
Bricks and tiles..... thousands..	132,900	3,353 76	262 01	United Kingdom, Dutch West Indies.
Beef..... pounds..	43,555	3,832 78	494 49	United Kingdom, United States.
Candle:				
Tallow..... do....	29,640	3,556 80	702 90	United States.
Other..... do....	3,945	631 20	262 91	United Kingdom.
Corn..... bushels..	41,278	29,720 16	2,907 22	United States, British West Indies.
Coffee..... pounds..	27,186	3,262 32	602 24	United States, British and French West Indies.
Cocoa..... do....	33,943	5,430 88	300 17	British and French West Indies.
Cheese..... do....	35,207	5,281 04	735 53	British North America, United States, British West Indies.
Coals..... tons..	2,274½	6,822 76	1,279 24½	United Kingdom, United States.
Cigars..... value.....		396 46	97 82½	Danish and Dutch West Indies.
Cattle..... head..	135	3,240 00	137 24	British and French West Indies.
Fish:				
Dried quintals (112 lbs.)..	14,933	59,732 00	3,470 31	British North America, United States, British West Indies.
Pickled..... barrels..	3,166	12,664 00	1,500 93	Do.
Flour..... do....	18,812½	94,815 00	24,½46 77	United States.
Fruit, dried..... pounds..	12,767	3,064 08	576 58½	United States, United Kingdom, British West Indies.
Hams, tongues, &c..... do....	29,296	4,687 36	636 36	United States, United Kingdom.
Horses..... number..	13	1,632 00	105 30	United States, British West Indies.
Lard..... pounds..	44,700	3,576 00	1,034 01	Do.
Mules..... number..	111	10,656 00	599 40	United States.
Meal..... barrels..	10,121	36,435 60	5,313 60	United States, United Kingdom, British West Indies.
Oilmeal..... pounds..	395,632	7,121 36	895 53	United States.
Oil..... gallons..	5,266½	4,423 64	681 18	United States, United Kingdom.
Kerosene..... do....	24,115	2,893 80	1,627 77	United States.
Oats..... bushels..	3,864	2,318 40	103 21	United States, United Kingdom, British North America.
Pork..... pounds..	378,800	30,304 00	4,849 38	United States, United Kingdom.
Peas..... bushels..	1,296	1,866 24	90 37½	United States, British West Indies.
Potatoes..... barrels..	1,491¾	2,237 64	600 11	British North America, United States.
Rice..... pounds..	862,840	20,708 16	4,557 55	United Kingdom, British West Indies.
Rum..... gallons..	14,961	7,330 08	12,118 41	British West Indies.

Imports at Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Spirits :				
Brandy.....gallons..	1, 649	\$4, 947 00	\$1, 819 10	United Kingdom.
Gin.....do.....	4, 513	3, 249 36	4, 151 24½	United Kingdom, Dutch West Indies.
Whisky.....do.....	4, 632	6, 948 00	3, 609 36	United Kingdom.
Sweetened.....do.....	16	38 40	22 61½	Dutch West Indies.
Soap.....pounds..	151, 397	6, 045 96	1, 703 23	United Kingdom, United States.
Sugar, refined.....do.....	21, 411	2, 141 10	475 00	Do.
Tallow.....do.....	14, 321	1, 718 52	322 22	United Kingdom.
Tea.....do.....	5, 649	2, 033 64	510 84	United Kingdom, United States.
Tobacco :				
Manufactured.....do.....	720½	576 40	72 06	United States.
Leaf.....do.....	53, 155	4, 783 94	6, 534 33	Do.
Wood :				
W. P. and split.....feet..	1, 206, 964	17, 380 28	2, 036 76	British North America, United States.
Pitch pine.....do.....	419, 494	7, 550 88	943 86	United States.
Shingles :				
Cypress and Wallaba, per thousand.	1, 281, 200	9, 224 64	1, 371 60	United States, British West Indies.
Cedar and pine, per thousand.	1, 569, 050	3, 138 10	885 40	United States, British North America.
Wood hoops.....number..	364, 240	6, 556 32	494 44	United Kingdom.½
Staves.....do.....	226, 034	6, 781 02	381 40½	United States, British West Indies.
Shooks :				
No heads.....bundles..	10, 873	9, 133 32	1, 467 87	United States.
With heads.....do.....	514	616 80	92 52	United States, United Kingdom.
Aerated water.....		3, 585 20	239 74	United Kingdom.
Boots and shoes.....		16, 145 46	1, 089 81½	United States, United Kingdom.
Carriages.....		5, 523 94	381 19½	United States, British West Indies, United Kingdom.
Cotton, woollens, &c.....		84, 134 94	5, 626 19½	United States, United Kingdom, British West Indies.
Drugs and chemicals.....		5, 556 52	375 08½	Do.
Estates stores.....		5, 166 22	346 22	Do.
Empty packages.....		4, 539 66	305 58	Do.
Earthenware, glass, &c.....		7, 286 70	474 99	Do.
Fancy goods.....		2, 621 54	176 95	Do.
Furniture.....		5, 315 78	358 83	Do.
Groceries.....		12, 576 06	838 41	Do.
Hardware.....		27, 381 60	1, 839 86	United States, United Kingdom, British North America.
Haberdashery and millinery.....		51, 917 00	3, 504 53	United States, United Kingdom, British West Indies.
Jewelry, silver-plate.....		1, 484 14	100 19	Do.
Leather and saddlery.....		8, 262 62	554 18½	Do.
Matches.....		826 24	94 38½	Do.
Perfumery.....		3, 084 80	216 50	British, Dutch, West Indies, United Kingdom, United States.
Stationery.....		4, 312 20	291 09	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies.
Salt.....		506 18	28 24	Do.
Wine.....		5, 247 56	1, 277 12	United Kingdom, United States.
Hats, mats, brooms, &c.....		618 46	35 46	British and French West Indies.
Musical instruments.....		1, 477 90	106 43	United Kingdom, United States.
Naval stores, cordage.....		8, 364 28	544 42	United Kingdom, United States, British North America.
Paint.....		3, 055 14	206 74	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies.
Tombstones.....		62 64	4 23	Do.
Books.....		3, 647 68	Free.	United Kingdom, United States.
Machinery.....		14, 168 76	Free.	United Kingdom, United States, British West Indies.
Manures.....		9, 724 50	Free.	Do.
Sheep, goats, swine, &c.....		1, 971 64	Free.	United States, British West Indies.
Goods for exhibition.....		75 34	Free.	United Kingdom, United States.
Onions.....		609 60	Free.	Portugal, British West Indies.
Cocoa-nuts.....		289 20	Free.	British West Indies.
Articles for public service.....		7, 307 30	Free.	United States, United Kingdom, British West Indies.
Articles for the governor.....		3, 901 60	Free.	Do.
Articles for the navy.....		3, 357 94	Free.	United Kingdom.
Total.....		813, 602 66	122, 521 41	

Exports from Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Ale and beer.....dozen..	63	\$108 24	British and Danish West Indies.
Do.....tuns..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	168 00	British West Indies.
Asses.....head..	39	420 00	Do.
Bread and biscuits.....pounds..	4,242	197 78	British and French West Indies.
Beef.....do..	1,500	132 00	Do.
Butter.....do..	5,500	904 00	Do.
Candles, tallow.....do..	1,140	136 80	British and Dutch West Indies.
Candles, other.....do..	50	8 00	Dutch West Indies.
Corn.....bushels..	412	296 64	British West Indies.
Coffee.....pounds..	412	49 44	Do.
Cacao.....do..	341	54 56	British North America.
Cheese.....do..	3,202	480 30	British West Indies.
Cattle.....head..	7	180 00	British and French West Indies.
Fish, dried.....112 pounds..	2,460 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,841 00	Do.
Fish, pickled.....barrels..	700 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,802 00	Do.
Flour.....do..	1,660	8,366 40	British, Dutch, and French West Indies.
Hams, bacon, and tongues...lbs..	753	120 48	British and French West Indies.
Horses.....head..	45	1,934 40	British West Indies.
Lard.....pounds..	2,664	213 12	British and French West Indies.
Matches.....cases..	25	312 26	Do.
Meal.....barrels..	177	637 20	French and Dutch West Indies.
Oils, paint.....gallons..	127	106 68	British West Indies.
Oils, kerosene.....do..	1,672	200 64	Do.
Oats.....bushels..	2,184	1,310 40	British and French West Indies.
Pork.....pounds..	19,600	1,568 00	Dutch and French West Indies.
Peas.....bushels..	12	17 28	British and French West Indies.
Rice.....pounds..	11,784	282 82	British and Dutch West Indies.
Sheep, goats, swine.....head..	19	42 96	Do.
Spirits:			
Brandy.....gallons..	30	90 00	United States, Spanish and British West Indies.
Gin.....do..	885 $\frac{1}{2}$	637 56	United States, Dutch, Spanish, and French West Indies.
Whisky.....do..	81	121 50	United States, Dutch and Spanish West Indies.
Soap.....pounds..	5,952	267 84	British West Indies.
Sugar, refined.....do..	854	85 40	British, Dutch, and French West Indies.
Tea.....do..	115	41 40	British West Indies.
Tobacco:			
Leaf.....do..	32,921	2,962 88	French, Dutch, and British West Indies.
Manufactured.....do..	460	368 00	British West Indies.
Wood:			
Pitch pine.....feet..	143,284	2,578 82	Do.
White pine and spruce.do....	35,456	510 56	British, Dutch, and French West Indies.
Shingles, cypress and wal-lafa, number.	41,000	295 20	British West Indies.
Shingles, cedar and pine, number.	76,850	153 70	British and French West Indies.
Staves.....do..	1,000	30 00	Dutch West Indies.
Wines.....dozen..	18	64 32	British West Indies.
Skins and hides.....value..		10,821 64	British North America, French West Indies.
Pineapples.....barrels..	524	1,257 60	United States, United Kingdom, and British West Indies.
Potatoes, not sweet.....value..		153 00	British West Indies.
Non-enumerated articles..do....		9,780 74	British, French, Spanish, and Dutch West Indies.
Sugar, muscovado...hogsheads..	14,342 $\frac{7}{10}$	619,604 64	United Kingdom, United States, British North America.
Do.....tierces..	2,051	59,068 80	Do.
Do.....barrels..	3,747	20,233 80	Do.
Molasses.....puncheons..	7,083	101,995 20	Do.
Rum.....do..	25	1,200 00	United Kingdom.
Cigars.....value..		1 80	British West Indies.
Total.....		863,215 80	

Imports and exports between Antigua, West Indies, and the United States for the year 1884.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Bread and biscuits.....pounds..	570,018	\$13,680 44
Butter.....do.....	23,549	3,767 84
Candles, tallow.....do.....	29,640	3,556 80
Beef.....do.....	43,336	3,813 56
Corn.....bushels..	40,238	28,971 36
Coffee.....pounds..	812	97 44
Cheese.....do.....	33,907	5,086 04
Coal.....tons..	12	36 00
Fish, dried.....	647	2,588 00
Fish, pickled.....barrels..	486	1,944 00
Flour.....do.....	18,116	91,304 64
Fruits, dried and preserved.....pounds..	286	68 64
Hams, tongues, bacon.....do.....	19,716	3,154 56
Horses.....number..	10	1,440 00
Lard.....pounds..	43,710	3,496 80
Mules.....number..	99	9,504 00
Meal.....barrels..	8,767	31,561 20
Oilmeal.....pounds..	329,345	6,108 22
Oils.....gallons..	18	15 12
Oils, kerosene.....do.....	24,115	2,893 80
Oats.....bushels..	725	435 00
Pork.....pounds..	369,900	29,592 00
Peas and beans.....bushels..	898	1,293 12
Potatoes.....barrels..	113	169 50
Soap.....pounds..	6,898	310 40
Sugar, refined.....do.....	8,475	847 50
Tea.....do.....	179	64 44
Tobacco, manufactured.....do.....	640½	512 40
Tobacco, leaf.....do.....	53,155	4,783 94
Wood, white pine and spruce.....feet..	491,230	7,073 72
Pitch pine.....do.....	419,494	7,550 88
Cypress and wallafa.....number..	1,280,650	9,220 68
Cedar and pine.....do.....	196,500	393 00
Staves.....do.....	179,863	5,395 88
Shooks—no heads.....bundles..	10,873	9,133 32
Shooks with heads.....do.....	100	120 00
Boots and shoes.....		543 34
Carriages and carts.....		2,920 50
Cottons, woolens, and linens.....		1,046 36
Drugs and chemicals.....		1,840 72
Estate stores.....		233 80
Empty packages.....		990 60
Earthen and glass ware.....		410 92
Fancy goods, toys, &c.....		516 92
Furniture.....		1,238 16
Groceries.....		1,399 84
Hardware.....		1,242 72
Non-enumerated articles.....		4,128 72
Total.....		306,496 84

EXPORTS.

Non-enumerated articles.....		\$271 18
Sugar, muscovado and concrete.....hogsheads..	10,134 ⁷ / ₁₆	} 557,080 06
Do.....tierces..	1,633	
Do.....barrels..	2,471	
Molasses.....		21,790 92
Total.....		579,122 16

Navigation at the port of Antigua for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United Kingdom.....	3	2, 539	5	1, 882	21	15, 713	9	2, 110
	British North America.	.....	.....	13	1, 360	.....	.....	23	3, 029
	British West Indies.	139	135, 263	253	8, 294	123	123, 830	235	6, 600
	French West Indies.	19	23, 387	31	2, 282	19	23, 189	27	1, 052
	Dutch West Indies.	.....	.....	3	143	.....	.....	15	1, 157
	Danish West Indies.	3	2, 451	1	24	.....	.....	4	370
	United States .....	.....	.....	9	1, 286	1	908	9	1, 407
	Other countries.....	.....	.....	2	368	.....	.....	2	343
American....	Total.....	164	163, 640	317	15, 639	164	163, 640	324	16, 068
	United States and British West Indies.	.....	.....	36	8, 756	.....	.....	33	7, 842
French	West Indies.....	.....	.....	11	252	.....	.....	11	252
Dutch	do .....	.....	.....	11	579	.....	.....	11	579
Norwegian ..	Europe .....	.....	.....	2	767	.....	.....	3	1, 162
Danish	West Indies.....	.....	.....	1	175	.....	.....	1	175
Swedish	Europe .....	.....	.....	1	597	.....	.....	1	597
Russian	do .....	.....	.....	1	273	.....	.....	1	273
	Grand total....	164	163, 640	380	27, 038	164	163, 640	385	26, 948

BAHAMAS.

Report of Consul McLain on the trade and commerce of the Bahama Islands for 1885.

GENERAL COMMERCE.

There was a larger volume of trade between the Bahamas and the outside world during the year 1885 than during any previous year since at least 1877 ; and a marked increase is exhibited in both imports and exports over the commerce of 1884, as appears from the following statement :

Total imports for 1885.....	\$1, 139, 934
Total imports for 1884.....	882, 947
Increase	256, 987
Total exports for 1885	831, 718
Total exports for 1884	595, 416
Increase	236, 302

There is always a considerable item that goes to swell the total of imports and exports of this colony that must not be lost sight of in estimating the actual increase or decrease of trade, viz, the amount of merchandise that arrives and departs in vessels in distress or from vessels wrecked in these waters. It is not proper to classify this under the head of ordinary trade. The total value of cargoes of this kind included in the returns for 1884 was \$127,788 ; and in 1885 the value was \$183,233. These sums should therefore be deducted from the gross imports and exports of those years in order to ascertain the amount of ordinary trade.

IMPORTS.

An examination of the tables herewith submitted, and a comparison with those of 1884, will show that the Bahamas in 1885 made an apparent increase of import trade, amounting to the sum of \$256,987, over that of the previous year. From this sum, however, we must deduct the increase of merchandise by wrecks and distressed vessels, viz, \$55,445; and there should also be deducted the very large increase over the ordinary in the amount of specie imported, to wit, about \$125,000, made necessary by the suspension of the public bank. Deducting this excess of specie, and the increase of importations by wrecks and vessels in distress, we find still a balance of increased importations in 1885 over 1884 of about \$77,000, which is legitimate, and which shows a good activity in trade.

We find also that this increased importation of \$256,987 came from, as follows: From Great Britain, \$61,947; from the United States, \$110,943; from vessels in distress, &c., \$55,445; and from other countries, \$28,652.

The increase of \$61,947 of importations from Great Britain is not one of ordinary trade; for it is all made up, and more too, by the excess of specie imported from London for the suspended bank, viz, \$68,131, showing no increase but an actual *decrease* of ordinary importations from that country of over \$6,000.

A larger amount of specie than ordinary was also imported from the United States, partly on account of the bank, and partly for paying salvage on a cotton wreck. This excess of specie, viz, \$55,703, must be deducted from the increased imports in 1885 from the United States, viz, \$110,993, which leaves a legitimate increase of \$57,285 in favor of the United States.

The other countries favored by the increase of \$28,652 are Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, and the adjacent West Indies, and are made up of increased importations of cigars, coffee, molasses, rum, shingles, &c.

EXPORTS.

The total increase of exports in 1885 over 1884, as we have seen, is \$236,302. Deducting therefrom the increase of wrecked goods, &c. (which were both imported and exported, to wit, \$55,445), we have the actual increase of ordinary exports to be about \$180,000, a large increase, and one that speaks well for the prosperity of the colony.

The tables of exports reveal what seems to be an astounding falling off of exports in 1885 to Great Britain. We find the value of exports to Great Britain in 1884 to be \$174,000, but in 1885 it is only \$97,000, a loss of \$77,000. An examination shows that this loss is made up in part by a decrease of shipments of sponge, \$60,000 worth less being shipped to the mother country in 1885. This loss of the sponge trade is not an actual one, for the reason that considerable sponge was shipped to New York for transshipment to London, and so appears in the tables as a gain to the United States and a loss to Great Britain. The remaining loss is not to be accounted for, except as a direct and actual decrease of exports from the Bahamas to England, to wit, about \$17,000. And this loss, both in imports and exports, is in strict keeping with the general drift of trade, which has for several years past been gradually but surely setting more and more toward the United States.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement will show at a glance the gratifying condition of trade between the United States and the Bahamas :

Imports from the United States, 1885	\$645, 862
Imports from the United States, 1884	534, 869
Increase	110, 993
Exports to the United States, 1885	624, 806
Exports to the United States, 1884	400, 625
Increase	224, 181

EXPORTS.

The foregoing increase of exports to the United States in 1885 is a very large one, and is made up as follows: Increase in sponges, \$95,000; in pine-apples and other fruits, \$80,000; in preserved fruits, \$7,500; in salt, \$1,200; in shells, \$1,300; in sugar, \$9,000; and moderately in many other articles. In this large increase of sponges are of course included those shipped to London via New York, which I have reason to believe did not exceed the \$60,000 before alluded to, if, indeed, they reached that figure. Those declared at this consulate show an actual increase of shipments to the United States for home consumption of over \$30,000 over 1884.

IMPORTS.

From the \$110,943 of increase of imports from the United States we deduct the excess of specie over the previous year and find the actual increase of ordinary imports to be, say, \$57,000, which is a very handsome showing. There is a small decrease in a few articles, such as brandy, cattle, cheese, cigars, fresh meat, oakum, nails, refined sugar, and tea; but this falling off is more than made up by a decided increase in other directions. The single item of flour shows an increase of \$25,000; gin and whisky increased by \$1,700; coal by \$1,200; corn meal and hominy by \$6,500; lumber by \$5,000; kerosene by \$500; potatoes and other vegetables by \$750; rice by \$8,500; shingles by \$1,200; rum by \$600; tobacco by \$1,500; and wines by \$1,200.

There was also a fine increase in the importation of woolen goods, cottons, silks, hardware, boots and shoes, crockery, and glassware, &c., amounting in all to about \$21,000. As the articles are not separated by customs officials, but are reported in a lump as paying 20 per cent. duty, I cannot give the exact increase of each article. As is apparent, therefore, American shippers and producers are steadily absorbing the entire trade of this colony; and a good portion of the remaining exports to England are now being carried via New York and by American steamers to that point.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The orange crop has not yet recovered from the inroads made by the scale insect a few years ago, new plantings having not yet reached good bearing. The average shipment of oranges, say previous to 1881, were from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 per annum. In 1884 1,853,000 were shipped, and last year 1,920,000. Prices have ruled low, despite the

small quantity raised, owing to the sharp competition of other orange-growing countries. From \$4 to \$4.50 per 1,000 was the price in 1885, as against \$7 to \$8 per 1,000 in 1880.

The pine-apple crop of 1885 was an abundant one, and realized fair prices. The number shipped in 1884 was 331,000 dozen, value \$155,970; in 1885 were shipped 456,000 dozen, declared value \$247,446. The foregoing refers to ripe or fresh fruit. Of preserved pine-apples there were shipped in 1884 22,228 cases, value \$36,000; in 1885, 29,332 cases, value \$43,297. About 2,000 cases were put up by a Cincinnati, Ohio, firm in water, for purpose of being "candied" at home. Nearly all this fruit, ripe and canned, went to the United States.

Very fine vegetables can be raised here from December until April, such as potatoes, onions, tomatoes, beets, radishes, &c., but there are few exported except tomatoes, for want of frequent steam communication with the States.

THE SPONGE INDUSTRY.

The sponge business continues reasonably prosperous, and is the most important and reliable industry of the islands.

In 1884 the value of the sponge shipped to England was \$120,000, and to the United States \$104,700.

In 1885 only about \$60,000 worth went to England direct, probably about the same amount going there also via New York. Much of the sponge shipped to London goes on directly to Paris, Hamburg, and Rotterdam, but appears in the tables as exported to England.

In 1885 the sponge shipped to New York was valued at \$194,530, a large increase over previous years. It is thought about \$60,000 of this was for transshipment to London, leaving a legitimate increase to the United States of about \$35,000 over 1884.

The sponge trade here is largely controlled by resident agents of New York and European firms. Of late competition has been brisk, and some firms have opened agencies on the adjacent islands.

The sponges obtained here are not of the finest quality, but there is a steady demand for them in the markets of the world, and they are worth to the colony about \$250,000 per annum.

THE SALT TRADE.

The trade in salt continues dull and unprofitable. The supply greatly exceeds the demand, although the quality of the article is unexcelled. The capacity of the islands for production is almost without limit; but the small quantity raked is made by a few people who have nothing else to do, and thus make a meager livelihood. Most of it is sold to chance vessels who are seeking a return freight north, after bringing out a full cargo to the West Indies. A small amount goes regularly to Hayti and San Domingo. From 250,000 to 350,000 bushels is sold on an average per annum, bringing from 4 to 6 cents per bushel on board ship. In 1884 there were shipped 382,950 bushels, averaging 4½ cents per bushel, or \$18,000. In 1885 the amount shipped was 238,000 bushels, averaging 6¼ cents per bushel, or \$15,000. Of this latter amount British North America took 80,000 bushels; United States, 132,000 bushels; West Indies, 25,000 bushels. The duty of 6 cents per bushel on it in the United States is almost prohibitory, and until that is removed there will be no prosperity or money in salt for this colony. Of course the colonists desire a removal of this duty by our

country, but they seem in no haste to reduce their own tariff, which is quite heavy on nearly every article that our shippers send to this colony. We have removed our 20 per cent. duty on their pine-apples, the largest item of export, except sponges, that they have.

SHELLS AND PEARLS.

The export of conch-shells is less than formerly. Some years ago there were shipped from five to six hundred thousand per annum. This has dwindled down to 108,000 in 1884 and 219,000 in 1885. There is a fair trade carried on in pearls, which are found in extracting the conch from its shell. These pearls are seldom larger, and generally less, in size than an ordinary pea. They are of an exquisite pink color, sometimes watered, and are sold mostly in London and Paris. They do not find a market in the United States, though some New York jewelers have sought to introduce them. Dealers here pay from \$5 to \$500 each for them according to size, form, color, &c. As they are not exported regularly, but dealers carry them in person to London for sale, it is difficult to estimate the amount of trade in them, but it is thought to range from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum.

WOODS AND GUANO.

The trade in dye and cabinet woods, formerly quite an item of business, has fallen off very much during a few years past. What trade is left has gone to the United States. The varieties grown here are brazil-letto, logwood, cedar, lignum-vitæ, madeira, sabica, ebony, and mahogany. In 1884 the woods shipped to England amounted in value to only \$807, and in 1885 to only \$588. To the United States in 1884 \$9,859, and in 1885 \$9,065.50.

No guano or cave earth—a rich bat deposit found in caves—was exported in 1885, the policy of the local government being opposed to the removal of any fertilizers from the islands. Before this from \$12,000 to \$15,000 worth was annually exported.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests of the islands may be said to be fairly prosperous. Considerable sugar-cane is grown, from which a tolerably good quality of brown sugar is made. There are no large factories, but there are numerous small mills throughout the islands. There is a steady market for all canes grown and for the native sugar, though the latter cannot be exported to advantage to compete with other countries. Tobacco has not increased in the amount grown, and the attempt to import Cuban tobacco and manufacture cigars for the United States market has not been a success, owing to the double duty involved, first here on the raw leaf and next in the United States on the cigars. Key West will find no competitor in Nassau in that direction. A good quality of corn is grown here, but it does not seem to diminish greatly the corn meal and hominy imported from America. An effort is now being made to cultivate the fiber plant of Central America, and some fiber machines have been introduced, but it is too early to speak of the results. The colonists have but a meager soil for agriculture, and their likings and instincts are for the sea rather than the land.

NAVIGATION.

There are not as many American sailing vessels visiting Nassau as came a few years ago, which is partly owing to the number of steamer arrivals from the United States, these steamers making reasonable rates for freight and running on schedule time with great regularity. There were 27 arrivals of American steamers during 1885, having a tonnage of 34,950 tons, and 91 sailing vessels under our flag, having a tonnage of 11,040 tons, all being from United States ports. There were also 23 American steamers arrived here from other West Indian ports, and 7 sailing vessels, having a total tonnage for the 30 vessels of 33,831 tons. Of these 148 arrivals, 84 were at the port of Nassau, manned by 2,800 American seamen.

There were of British vessels arriving here in 1885 from American ports (United States) 2 steamers and 130 sailing vessels; total tonnage 12,403 tons. British vessels from England, 6 steamers and 4 sailing vessels; tonnage 5,728. British vessels from other ports, 96; tonnage 10,213.

From this we see that the United States has not only the great bulk of the export and import trade of the Bahamas, but we do the most of the carrying for this colony also, our vessels representing a tonnage of 79,821 tons engaged in Bahama commerce against a British tonnage of 28,344, although this is an English colony. Here at least is one spot in the great world where American bottoms get the lion's share of the foreign carrying trade.

MAIL COMMUNICATION.

The steam mail communication between the Bahamas and the outside world was well performed during 1885 by the New York and Cuba Steamship Line, James E. Ward & Co., agents, New York, the contractor being also an American gentleman, Mr. Robert W. Parsons. This line, under the American flag, has had the contract for five years, ending with 1885, receiving for seventeen trips per year an annual subsidy of \$24,000 from this colony. The contract has lately been renewed for seven years at an annual subsidy of about \$18,000. During the five months ending April 30 there is fortnightly communication and monthly for the rest of the year.

The steamers of this line are elegantly equipped, and afford safe and convenient facilities for the large passenger travel between the colony and New York, their American port of departure.

The Bahamas are in the postal union for all mail matter received here; but are a law unto themselves for all outgoing mails, the outward postage being 8 cents per half ounce.

A new line was organized during 1885 to ply between Jacksonville and Nassau, which had obtained a mail contract from the United States Government, but owing to the loss at sea of the pioneer ship, the *City of Nashua*, the scheme seems to have been abandoned, at least for the present.

THE PUBLIC BANK.

A severe blow to the industries and the material interests of the Bahamas was received by the suspension of the colonial bank in March, 1885, which resulted in the closing up of the bank and in leaving the colony without any banking institution within its limits at present. The institution in question, known as the "Public Bank," was organized under an act of the local legislature, passed some fifty years ago, and

was a peculiar affair, emphatically *sui generis*. It had no capital of its own, but received deposits subject to check at sight, and fixed deposits on which $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest was allowed. It loaned money at 5 per cent. interest on security. It issued no bills nor did it deal in exchange, although the cashier did an exchange business on his own account. The faith of the colony was pledged as security for all interest-bearing deposits without limit, and for other deposits to the amount of 1,000 pounds sterling to each depositor. A board of trustees and a cashier managed the affair, with certain control of the governor and with certain examinations by legislative committees. This was the *theory* of control and management; the practice was to let the cashier do as he pleased; the result was the collapse of the bank in March, 1885.

A receiver or temporary cashier was appointed from England; the colonial legislature voted an issue of colonial debentures to the amount of £35,000, which were sold in London and America, and the proceeds used to adjust matters with depositors; debtors were forced to prompt payments; all depositors were paid in full; and the bank was closed up, the public debt of the colony being largely increased to reach this end.

Of course this sudden interruption of banking facilities and forced payments on the part of borrowers caused a severe stringency in the money market, and crippled business generally to a marked extent that was not much improved by the end of the year. It is thought that a branch of some British colonial bank will soon be established here.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

The last year has been about a fair average in the way of marine disasters to American vessels in these waters. One steamship and seven sailing vessels have sought refuge in this port during 1885, driven hither by accidents at sea or by stress of weather. In all these cases necessary repairs were made and the voyages continued. Six American vessels were wrecked and became total losses in the Bahamas during the year, which were as follows: The schooner Pauchita, of Machias, Me., 412 tons, from Boston to Cuba, in ballast; the three-masted schooner Rockie E. Yates, of Boothbay, Me., 175 tons, Hayti to New York, cargo of salt; the schooner W. B. Hopkins, of Baltimore, from Baltimore to Aspinwall, cargo of coal; the schooner Mary E. Webber, of Boothbay, Me., from Boothbay south, with cargo of lumber; the bark T. K. Weldon, of Boston, from Port-au-Prince to Boston, with cargo of logwood; and the ship Caledonia, of Bath, Me., 1,180 tons, from New Orleans to Havre, with cargo of 4,000 bales of cotton. No lives were lost in any of these disasters. The cargoes of the M. E. Webber, the T. K. Weldon, and the Caledonia were salvaged; all the others were lost. The Caledonia was a very profitable wreck to the Bahama wreckers, about \$70,000 being paid out at this port for salvages and other expenses. Forty-six destitute seamen were cared for at this consulate during the year and reshipped or forwarded to the United States. A large portion of the work of this consulate has reference to vessels wrecked or in distress and the care of seamen. The total number of seamen arriving at Nassau in American vessels in 1885 was 2,800.

A WINTER RESORT.

During 1885—that is, in the months of January, February, March, April, November, and December—about the same number of strangers visited Nassau as usually come to the Bahamas for a winter sojourn—that is to say, about 400 or 500. These people, of course, were coming and going, probably not over half the above number being here at any

one time, and then only from the middle of January till the middle of March. The visitors are mostly from the United States and Canada, and are attracted hither by the mild and equable climate that prevails during these months. There seems to be but little increase or decrease in the number of visitors, and so no unusual means have been provided to entertain them, the excellent Royal Victoria Hotel, and two or three good boarding-houses having been easily able so far to accommodate all who came. I am not able to discover any strong reason why the number visiting the Bahamas should much increase, so long as the mails are but fortnightly, and so long as there is no cable communication with the outside world. Whilst the Bahamas possess a delightful winter climate, their extreme isolation is the main reason why more people do not visit them; and until this objection shall have been removed, Nassau will remain as a winter resort in *statu quo*.

FUTURE RELATIONS.

The gratifying condition of trade that obtains between the United States and the Bahamas is really a most natural one, and one that any candid observer would expect to find existing.

The contiguity of the islands to our continent; the kindly feeling that exists between the two people; the continual interchange of visits; similarity of language; the fact that we furnish an excellent and inexhaustible market for nearly all the colonists have to export, and can in turn sell them all they need at fair prices; the steady and reliable steam communication that is had between New York and Nassau; the employment that our trade gives to the numerous small vessels of the islands, carrying little cargoes to and from our Southern ports—these are some of the causes which have already been potential in turning the bulk of Bahama trade from Great Britain to the United States, and which, continuing to operate, may in due time give us control of all of it.

THOS. J. McLAIN, JR., *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nassau, N. P., April 14, 1886.

Imports at Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Alcohol .....gallons..	303	\$204 40	\$200 00	Great Britain, United States.
Ale and porter:				
Bottles .....dozen quarts..	1,400	3,129 15	292 00	Great Britain, United States, West Indies.
Wood .....gallons..	12,720	5,304 40	1,445 35	Do.
Apples .....barrels..	269	754 30	160 60	United States.
Beans and peas .....bushels..	515	783 50	31 00	Do.
Biscuits and bread:				
Fancy .....pounds..	39,065	2,418 45	379 58	United States, Great Britain.
Common.....barrels..	753	1,888 25	355 25	United States.
Boats .....number..	7	228 72	131 40	United States, Great Britain, wrecks.
Brandy .....gallons..	872	2,442 90	1,698 45	Do.
Butter.....pounds..	103,326	21,315 30	4,185 20	United States, Great Britain, West Indies.
Candles:				
Sperm.....do....	18,305	2,340 75	491 50	United States, Great Britain.
Tallow .....do....	3,271	150 86	48 66	United States.
Cabbage .....number..	2,111	199 52	19 95	Do.
Cattle .....do....	130	3,387 10	311 45	United States, West Indies.
Cheese .....pounds..	24,060	2,496 50	584 00	United States, Great Britain.
Cigars .....number..	29,440	768 90	170 32	United States, West Indies.
Coal .....tons..	324	1,226 35	.....	United States.
Copper and yellow metal..lbs..	36,000	3,722 85	603 60	United States, Great Britain.
Currants, raisins, &c .....do....	10,003	939 25	293 00	Do.
Coffee .....do....	211,355	9,806 00	2,511 00	West Indies, wrecks.

Imports at Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Corn.....bushels..	5,006	\$3,168 10	\$301 72	United States.
Corn meal and hominy...bbls..	10,902	36,755 75	5,304 50	Do.
Cotton.....value..	.....	157,120 00	.....	Wrecks.
Cotton gin.....number..	1	53 54	.....	United States.
Cocoa-nuts.....do....	14,025	233 60	.....	West Indies.
Fiber-machine.....do....	2	48 65	4 86	Do.
Fish:				
Dried.....pounds..	39,831	1,455 00	243 32	West Indies, United States.
Pickled.....do....	122	914 75	131 40	Do.
Flour, wheat.....do....	29,800	120,455 60	30,663 85	United States.
Gin, whisky, &c.....gallons..	9,538	8,720 70	6,856 30	United States, Great Britain.
Gunpowder.....pounds..	1,950	374 72	209 25	Do.
Hay.....do....	96,762	982 60	233 60	United States.
Hides, raw.....number..	4,835	1,358 00	.....	Brazil.
Honey and sirup.....gallons..	198	43 80	486	West Indies.
Ice.....tons..	1,023	846 60	.....	United States.
Hulks and ships materials, value.	.....	3,649 00	700 70	Wrecks.
Lard.....pounds..	147,270	10,828 10	2,294 00	United States.
Lumber.....feet..	1,581,144	24,886 70	3,567 10	United States, wrecks, vessels in distress.
Machinery.....value..	.....	1,370 00	.....	United States, Great Britain.
Meat:				
Salted.....pounds..	560,919	40,138 10	7,640 40	Do.
Fresh.....do....	24,828	5,421 25	360 10	United States.
Manures.....value..	.....	200 00	.....	Do.
Molasses.....gallons..	38,700	11,683 40	.....	West Indies.
Nails of iron.....pounds..	79,851	2,963 10	583 90	Great Britain, United States.
Oakum.....bales..	146	433 12	.....	Do.
Oil, kerosene.....gallons..	44,075	5,610 75	3,216 54	United States.
Oil, other.....do....	5,727	3,474 00	486 00	United States, Great Britain.
Oats and bran.....bushels..	3,280	1,625 00	200 00	United States.
Potatoes and other vegetables, barrels.	1,831	4,428 65	442 80	United States, West Indies.
Poultry.....value..	.....	34 86	7 50	United States.
Philosophical instruments, value.	.....	209 25	.....	Great Britain.
Pitch and rosin.....barrels..	184	462 31	56 50	United States.
Plants.....value..	.....	24 00	.....	Do.
Prunes.....pounds..	224	24 00	4 86	Do.
Plantains.....bunches..	753	150 86	24 00	West Indies.
Printed books.....value..	.....	2,681 20	.....	Great Britain, United States.
Rice.....pounds..	1,357,792	28,395 30	6,584 00	Do.
Rum.....gallons..	25,608	17,393 15	17,280 20	Great Britain, United States, West Indies.
Sheep.....number..	103	831 60	50 00	United States.
Shingles:				
Cypress.....do....	1,042,326	6,360 00	646 60	United States, wrecks.
Not cypress.....do....	398,480	1,484 00	194 60	United States.
Soap, common.....pounds..	139,151	6,004 45	1,644 00	United States, Great Britain.
Spars.....number..	184	870 60	.....	United States, wrecks.
Specie.....value..	.....	151,235 00	.....	United States, Great Britain.
Sponge.....value..	.....	3,625 00	.....	United States, Mexico.
Swine.....pounds..	150	9 73	96	West Indies.
Sugar:				
Refined.....do....	160,789	7,193 10	1,815 20	Great Britain, United States.
Unrefined.....do....	937,383	34,235 80	6,229 50	United States, vessels in distress, and West Indies.
White clayed.....do....	89,305	5,606 20	2,179 60	United States, West Indies.
Steam-boiler.....number..	1	583 90	.....	United States.
Tallow.....pounds..	3,453	253 65	24 00	United States, Great Britain.
Tea.....do....	4,488	1,815 25	1,036 20	Do.
Tobacco:				
Manufactured.....do....	90,693	19,032 50	6,667 15	Do.
Not manufactured.....do....	32,578	5,429 00	651 00	United States, West Indies.
Turtle shell.....do....	687	1,863 90	.....	Do.
Turpentine.....gallons..	446	194 60	24 00	United States, Great Britain.
Turtle.....pounds..	6,900	197 35	.....	United States.
Windlasses.....value..	.....	82 70	.....	Do.
Wool.....bales..	181	14,600 00	.....	Brazil.
Wine.....gallons..	3,077	5,445 10	2,335 00	Great Britain, United States, West Indies.
Woods, dye.....tons..	261	4,529 80	.....	West Indies, vessels in distress.
Woollen goods, cottons, linens, silks, hardware, earthenware, &c., paying an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.	.....	306,327 00	54,709 20	Great Britain, United States, West Indies, Mexico, wrecks, vessels in distress.
Total.....	.....	1,139,934 59	180,171 58	

Exports from Bahama Islands for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Ale in bottles.....dozen quarts..	97	\$223 85	West Indies.
Bark, cascarilla.....pounds..	472, 947	3, 834 25	Great Britain; United States.
Boats.....number..	4	87 60	United States.
Canvas, old.....pounds..	5, 636	82 73	Do.
Cigars.....number..	11, 500	374 72	United States; Great Britain.
Copper, old.....pounds..	4, 988	292 00	Do.
Coral.....value..		175 20	Do.
Cotton.....pounds..	4, 848, 916	134, 061 60	United States; France.
Cotton, damaged.....do..	234, 847	27, 305 55	Do.
Corn-meal and hominy.....barrels..	11	34 06	West Indies.
Crabs.....baskets..	140	24 35	United States.
Curiosities.....value..		184 92	Great Britain; United States.
Donkeys.....number..	9	48 66	West Indies; United States.
Fiber, sisal.....pounds..	473	14 60	United States.
Flour.....barrels..	12	38 93	West Indies.
Fruit:			
Mixed.....value..		1, 119 30	United States; Great Britain.
Preserved.....cases..	29, 388	43, 370 40	United States.
Fresh, viz:			
Cocoa-nuts.....number..	46, 179	939 25	Do.
Bananas.....bunches..	15, 358	3, 007 60	Do.
Oranges.....number..	1, 958, 895	8, 529 90	Do.
Pineapples.....dozen..	455, 965	252, 312 70	United States; Great Britain.
Gin, whisky, &c.....value..	1, 094	248 20	Do.
Goat-skins.....value..		238 45	United States.
Hats, straw.....dozen..	529	223 85	Do.
Hides, raw.....number..	5, 325	15, 372 70	Do.
Horses.....do..	48	1, 085 30	Do.
Junk.....pounds..	23, 561	311 45	Do.
Lead, old.....do..	1, 532	29 20	Do.
Lumber.....feet..	52, 022	452 60	West Indies.
Meat, salted.....pounds..	23, 204	1, 445 30	West Indies; United States.
Miscellaneous.....value..		15, 196 85	West Indies; Great Britain.
Molasses.....gallons..	38, 640	11, 660 20	United States.
Mules.....number..	1	24 33	Do.
Oil, kerosene.....gallons..	6, 700	943 50	United States; West Indies.
Personal effects.....value..		389 00	United States; Great Britain.
Plants.....do..		29 20	United States.
Poultry.....do..		253 05	Do.
Rags and rope, old.....pounds..	19, 590	292 00	Do.
Rice.....do..	14, 000	287 10	West Indies.
Rum.....gallons..	95	58 40	United States.
Salt.....bushels..	237, 775	15, 128 70	United States; Canada; West Indies.
Shells.....value..		2, 633 00	United States; Great Britain.
Shell-work.....do..		53 50	United States.
Shell, turtle.....pounds..	5, 686	12, 356 00	United States; Great Britain.
Sea curios.....value..		214 10	United States.
Ships' materials.....do..		214 10	Do.
Soap.....pounds..	1, 792	82 70	West Indies.
Specie.....value..		28, 434 25	United States.
Sponges.....pounds..	907, 181	206, 689 40	United States; Great Britain.
Sugar, refined.....do..	660	29 20	West Indies.
Sugar, unrefined.....do..	500, 000	15, 167 65	United States; Canada; West Indies.
Sirup.....gallons..	840	194 60	United States.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....pounds..	5, 530	666 00	United States; West Indies.
Turtle-backs.....value..		200 00	United States.
Turtle, live.....do..		510 33	Do.
Wines.....gallons..	110	262 80	Do.
Woods, dye and cabinet.....value..		9, 664 50	United States; Great Britain.
Wool.....do..		14, 614 60	United States.
Total.....		831, 718 28	

Navigation at the ports of the Bahamas for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States	2	707	130	11,696	4	1,513	108	9,466
	United Kingdom	6	5,064	4	664	4	3,693	8	1,502
	British North America			1	92			26	2,861
	British West Indies	2	909	76	4,785			26	2,681
	British Honduras	4	3,693	1	59	8	6,880		
	Spanish possessions	3	1,054	6	574			1	17
	France					1	1,068		
	French possessions			1	175				
	Portuguese possessions			2	416				
	Mexico	1	1,068					2	190
American	Central America							2	232
	Hayti			21	591			13	328
	San Domingo			6	101			13	230
	United States	27	34,950	91	11,040	23	32,284	83	12,827
	British West Indies	3	811	1	142	3	811	4	941
	British Guiana			1	226				
	Spanish possessions	19	31,685	5	1,007	19	31,855	6	920
	St. Domingo			1	176			1	12
	Portuguese possessions			4	914				
	Mexico			1	91				
Mexican	United States Colombia			1	392	1	39	1	126
	Venezuela			3	949				
	Hayti			2	520			1	148
	Mexico			2	128			1	58
	Haytien			19	669			19	358
	San Domingo			1	12			4	98
	Hayti			4	109			1	47
	San Domingo			5	168			9	230
	United States	1	372						
	Spanish possessions							1	372
		68	80,313	389	35,696	63	78,143	330	33,644

Imports and exports between the Bahama Islands and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Alcohol	161	\$90 46		
Ale and porter:				
In bottles	875	1,868 78		
In wood	960	389 32		
Apples	263	744 57		
Beans and pease	512	778 65		
Biscuit and bread:				
Common	753	1,888 25		
Fancy	37,608	2,214 25		
Boat	1	97 33	4	\$87 60
Brandy	118	369 85	4	9 73
Butter	103,036	21,227 72		
Cabbages	2,111	200 00		
Calves	1	9 73		
Candles:				
Sperm	7,128	1,031 70		
Tallow	3,271	150 86		
Cattle	72	2,223 40		
Cheese	23,381	2,413 18		
Cigars	4,440	150 86	100	9 73
Coal	324	1,226 35		
Coffee	30,813	2,803 10		
Copper and yellow metal	28,640	2,891 15		
Corn	5,006	3,168 20		
Cornmeal and hominy	10,902	36,756 25		
Cotton gin	1	53 53		
Currants, figs, and raisins	9,326	866 65		
Dogs	1	4 86		
Fish:				
Dried	34,056	1,260 12		
Pickled	112	871 10		

Imports and exports between the Bahama Islands and the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Flour:				
Wheat.....barrels..	29,763	\$120,348 10		
Rye.....do.....	4	19 46		
Gin, whisky, &c.....gallons..	2,117	3,202 25	1,090	\$243 35
Gunpowder.....pounds..	250	24 33		
Hay.....do.....	96,762	982 73		
Ice.....tons.....	1,023	846 12		
Lard.....pounds..	147,215	10,824 65		
Lumber.....feet.....	1,418 971	22,896 32		
Machinery.....value.....		1,300 00		
Manures.....bbls.....	36	200 00		
Meat:				
Fresh.....pounds..	24,828	5,421 00		
Salted.....do.....	559,353	39,924 10	800	43 80
Molasses.....gallons..	55	24 33	38,640	11,660 18
Nails of iron.....pounds..	62,028	2,208 00		
Oakum.....bales.....	143	418 50		
Oats and bran.....bushels..	3,280	1,625 00		
Oil:				
Kerosene.....gallons..	44,002	5,601 10		
Others.....do.....	3,125	1,946 00		
Pitch, rosin, and tar.....barrels..	176	428 25		
Plants.....value.....		19 46		29 20
Potatoes and other vegetables.....barrels..	1,814	4,380 00		
Poultry.....value.....		19 46		
Printed books.....do.....		150 86		
Prunes.....pounds..	224	1,089 80		
Rice.....do.....	675,352	15,062 30		
Rum, weaker than 24°.....gallons..	973	831 50	95	58 40
Seeds for planting.....value.....		77 86		
Sheep.....number.....	103	831 50		
Shingles:				
Cypress.....number.....	980,304	5,908 12		
Not cypress.....do.....	398,475	1,484 00		
Soap, common.....pounds..	122,557	5,300 00		
Spars.....number.....	158	728 10		
Specie.....value.....		82,126 85		28,434 25
Sponge.....do.....		24 46		(see below.)
Steam boiler.....number.....	1	584 00		
Sugar:				
Refined.....pounds..	160,647	7,187 05		
Not refined.....do.....	374,688	17,300 00	300,000	9,124 50
White clayed.....do.....	89,132	5,586 00		
Swine.....number.....	18	9 73		
Tallow.....pounds..	3,182	333 60		
Tea.....do.....	2,707	1,085 00		
Tobacco:				
Manufactured.....pounds..	90,673	19,052 00		
Not manufactured.....do.....	31,862	5,357 00	3,280	389 32
Turpentine, spirits of.....gallons..	403	175 20		
Turtle.....pounds..	6,900	195 00		520 00
Turtle shell.....do.....	145	58 40	1,342	2,993 00
Windlasses.....value.....		82 73		
Wine.....gallons..	813	2,676 10		
Woolen goods, cotton, linens, silks, hardware, earthenware, &c., paying an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.....value.....		164,155 72		
Barks, cascarilla, &c.....pounds..			61,581	2,444 73
Baskets, straw.....number.....			142	19 45
Brass, old.....pounds..			11,236	467 20
Canvass, old.....do.....			5,636	82 70
Copper and yellow metal, old.....do.....			4,988	287 10
Coral.....value.....				175 20
Cotton.....pounds..			86,916	4,068 20
Cotton, damaged.....do.....			218,847	25,353 80
Crabs.....basket.....			140	24 30
Curiosities.....value.....				146 00
Donkeys.....number.....			1	9 73
Eye-stones.....packages..			1	19 46
Fiber, sisal.....pounds..			473	14 60
Fruit, fresh, viz:				
Bananas.....bunches..			15,358	3,007 60
Cocoa-nuts.....number.....			46,180	938 60
Oranges.....do.....			1,920,795	8,530 00
Pine-apples.....dozen.....			424,065	224,160 70
Sundry kinds.....value.....				690 40
Goat skins.....do.....				238 40
Hats, straw.....dozen.....				223 85

Imports and exports between the Bahama Islands and the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Hide cuttings..... bales.....				\$243 30
Hides, raw..... number.....				15,412 05
Horses..... do.....				1,085 30
Junk, old..... pounds.....				311 45
Lead, old..... do.....				29 20
Miscellaneous..... value.....				10,686 00
Mules..... number.....				24 30
Personal effects..... value.....				146 00
Poultry..... do.....				253 05
Preserved fruits, viz:				
Pine-apples..... cases.....			29,332	43,297 05
Pine-apple juice..... barrels.....				24 30
Mixed..... value.....				48 66
Rags and rope, old..... pounds.....				292 00
Salt..... bushels.....				6,850 90
Sea curios..... value.....				214 10
Shells:				
Conch..... number.....				1,927 20
Small..... packages.....				390 00
Manufactured..... do.....				53 50
Ships' materials..... value.....				141 10
Squills..... packages.....				38 90
Sponges, viz:				
Clippings..... pounds.....			106,941	1,026 50
Glove..... do.....			14,973	2,043 30
Grass..... do.....			284,171	42,780 80
Hardhead..... do.....			15,597	3,590 90
Mixed..... do.....			552	262 80
Reef..... do.....			42,393	30,887 70
Refuse..... do.....			4,417	301 70
Velvet..... do.....			130,562	42,678 00
Wool..... do.....			78,724	60,140 25
Yellow..... do.....			49,139	10,814 20
Sirup..... gallons.....			840	194 60
Turtle backs..... number.....			111	199 40
Woods, viz:				
Braziletto..... tons.....			63	306 60
Lignum-vitæ..... do.....			96	467 10
Logwood..... do.....			489	6,904 50
Sabica..... do.....			242	1,177 46
Satin..... do.....			41	200 10
Timbers..... number.....			3	14 60
Wool..... bales.....			3,003	14,575 00
Zinc, old..... pounds.....			315	4 86
Total.....		\$645,862 26		624,806 61

BARBADOES.

Report of Consul Reed.

I forward the following report in regard to the sugar crop of Barbadoes for 1886, in comparison with that for five preceding years:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Hhds.</i>	
1881.....	52,236	\$3,761,010
1882.....	54,592½	3,985,845
1883.....	52,899½	3,875,051
1884.....	62,183¾	4,575,867
1885.....	67,764¾	3,362,364
1866 (estimated).....	42,000	2,160,000

This large decrease in production was caused by long continued drought, which was so bad in some parishes that the yield was not one-fourth of previous years.

The planters here claim that they have not made any money for several years, when crops were larger and prices higher, and were depending on a very large crop this year to enable them to overcome their financial troubles, but with such a small production and such low prices, there will no doubt be numerous failures.

The exports to the United States has, up to this date, been only about one-half of that of previous years.

The depression in all branches of business is very great and will entail much suffering amongst the overcrowded population of the island.

L. G. REED,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barbadoes, W. I., May 31, 1886.

Values of the imports and exports, from and to the various countries, at Barbadoes, W. I., for year 1885.

From and to—	Imports.	Exports.		
	Total imports therefrom.	Produce and manufacture of the colony.	British and foreign produce and manufacture.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	\$1,495,371 02	\$1,639,711 84	\$5,566 40	\$1,645,278 24
British colonies:				
British North America	414,963 84	552,212 76	97 88	552,310 64
British West Indies	165,935 04	13,342 34	538,297 84	551,640 18
British Guiana.....	125,075 36	21,756 50	173,220 96	194,977 46
Calcutta	128,104 26			
Chittagong	92,874 50			
Bermuda	1,368 06	16,556 56	244 80	16,801 36
Channel Islands	7,349 76			
Ascension	96 00			
St. Helena	64 80			
Cape Town	29 80			
Honduras	10 50			
Port Natal.....			2,944 50	2,944 50
Total	935,871 92	603,868 16	714,805 98	1,318,674 14
Foreign countries:				
United States.....	1,651,731 74	1,758,600 64	20,589 88	1,779,190 52
Foreign West Indies.....	62,767 10	2,567 12	46,010 30	48,577 42
Peru.....	40,440 00			
Monte Video.....	37,441 10			
France	23,089 64			
Dutch Guiana	6,938 32	475 20	20,769 14	21,244 34
Venezuela	948 00	72 00	5,396 96	5,468 96
Denmark	1,152 00			
Brazil.....	616 56			
New Granada (Colon).....	58 84	255 00		255 00
Hayti.....	127 20			
Whaling.....	18,758 60			
Total	1,844,069 10	1,761,969 96	92,766 28	1,854,736 24
United Kingdom.....	1,495,371 02	1,639,711 84	5,566 40	1,645,278 24
British colonies.....	935,871 92	603,868 16	714,805 98	1,318,674 14
Foreign countries	1,844,069 10	1,761,969 96	92,766 28	1,854,736 24
Grand total.....	4,275,312 04	4,005,549 96	813,138 66	4,818,688 62

Statement showing the imports and exports between British island of Barbadoes, West Indies, and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Arrowroot and starches pounds..	5, 470	\$218 80	35, 041	\$1, 401 64
Blacking		260 96		
Books, &c., printed		862 64		1 44
Bran and pollard pounds..	368, 977	4, 427 72		
Bread, pilot, navy, and crackers do..	4, 335, 278	93, 642 00		
Butter do..	625, 030	112, 505 40		
Candles:				
Tallow pounds..	3, 722	3, 072 20		
Other kinds do..	1, 120	224 00		
Carriages		9, 418 80		
Casks and empty packages		318 44		105 60
Cattle, neat or horned head..	56	2, 150 40		
Calves, sucking do..	22	158 40		
Cheese pounds..	120, 297	14, 435 64		
Clocks and watches		694 70		
Coal and mixed preparations thereof and coke tons..	272	1, 305 60		
Coffee pounds..	3, 020	362 40		
Cordage, except twines do..	23, 027	1, 768 48		
Corn and grain, unground do..	9, 829, 287	141, 541 72		
Oats do..	2, 834, 524	51, 021 44		
Corn meal and other kinds barrels..	47, 922	172, 519 20		
Drugs and chemicals		5, 733 56		
Earthenware, pipes, &c		69 20		
Fish, dried, salted, and smoked quintals..	5, 383	15, 503 04		
Fish, fresh, in ice		348 00		
Fish, pickled barrels..	1, 287	3, 088 80		
Fire-arms	6	144 00		
Flour, wheat, or rye barrels..	71, 310	427, 860 92		
Fruit and vegetables		1, 725 44		
Furniture and cabinet ware		4, 258 04		
Glass and porcelain		2, 046 78		
Groceries, confectionery, and spices		7, 340 20		9 60
Hardware		8, 092 96		
Hay and straw		4, 065 76		
Hides and skins				4, 986 68
Horses, over 13½ hands	40	4, 800 00		
Ice tons..	2, 827	10, 177 20		
Jewelry and plated ware		855 34		
Lard pounds..	892, 173	71, 373 84		
Leather		1, 651 32		
Lime juice		48 00		
Linens, cottons, &c		4, 279 66		
Liquors:				
Malt, cider, and Perry, in wood gallons..	25	353 02		
Malt, in bottles dozen..	810	1, 166 40		
Wine, in wood gallons..	104	70 80		
Spirits:				
Brandy, whisky, liquors and cordials	42	65 52		
Rum gallons..			762	274 32
Machinery		2, 700 74		
Matches, lucifer, and others gross..	301	288 96		
Meat:				
Salted and cured pounds..	3, 550, 890	213, 053 40		
Fresh, in ice		129 20		
Merchandise in transit packages..	212			
Metal, iron, nails, spikes, &c pounds..	89, 165	3, 439 22		
Miscellaneous		5, 075 56		
Molasses puncheons			12, 167	182, 501 24
Mules, value \$60 and upwards head..	74	7, 104 00		
Nitrate of soda tons..			4	240 00
Oils and burning fluids		118 74		
Oil:				
Kerosene gallons..	329, 464	49, 419 60		
Whale barrels..			743	18, 723 60
Oilmeal and oilcake pounds..	4, 824, 202	96, 484 04		
Oilmen's wares		891 56		
Perfumery		3, 075 00		
Petroleum, crude casks..			16	230 40
Rice pounds..	67, 200	1, 344 00		
Saddlery and harness		740 90		
Sheep, goats, &c head..	1, 325	6, 360 00		
Soap pounds..	7, 811	234 34		
Spars, sweeps, oars, &c		362 22		
Hulls, boats, &c		653 20		
Stationery		3, 011 88		
Sugar:				
Refined pounds..	117, 948	5, 897 40		

Statement showing the imports and exports between British island of Barbadoes, West Indies, and the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Sugar—Continued.				
Crystallized, vacuum pan.....pounds..	\$12, 000	\$480 00		
Muscovado.....hogsheads..			32, 723	\$1, 570, 716
Tar, pitch, and resin.....		487 74		
Tallow.....pounds..	12, 525	939 38		
Tea.....do..	424	152 64		
Tobacco;				
Cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes...do....	1, 381	4, 142 06		
Leaf.....do..	92, 476	7, 398 08		
Manufactured.....do....	113, 625	22, 724 96		
Snuff.....do..	1, 800	360 00		
Wood:				
Hoops, coiled or straight.....pieces..	59, 688	1, 432 50		
Truss hoops.....sets..	103	988 80		
W. and P. pine and spruce.....feet....	1, 319, 872	19, 006 16		
Shingles of all descriptions.....	236, 000	472 00		
Staves and shooks.....pieces..	2, 847, 855	6, 151 36		
Unsquarred posts.....		283 72		
Other articles.....		300 64		
Total.....		1, 651, 731 74		1, 779, 190 52

Navigation at the port of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, West Indies, for year ended December 31, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United Kingdom, British North American Colonies, South American ports, Africa, British and Foreign West Indies, United States, British and Dutch Guiana, Calcutta, Bermuda, &c.	249	307, 971	834	94, 852	247	304, 694	842	104, 708
American.....	United States, South American ports.	1	1, 902	103	30, 241	1	1, 902	106	31, 078
Norwegian ..	South American ports, Great Britain, and Africa.			18	7, 830			17	7, 570
French	France, Montevideo, and French West Indies.			6	2, 299			7	2, 585
Dutch	British and French West Indies, British Guiana, and Pernambuco.			38	2, 104			38	2, 102
Swedish	Africa, Montevideo, and Pernambuco.			4	1, 450			4	1, 450
Austrian	Montevideo.....			3	1, 331			3	1, 331
Spanish.....	Venezuela and British Guiana..	3	1, 086	1	49	3	1, 086	1	49
Argentine ...	Buenos Ayres.....			1	932			1	932
German.....	British America, Capetown, and Liverpool, England.			3	798			3	798
Danish	Copenhagen and Danish West Indies.			2	260			3	601
Venezuelan..	Venezuela and French West Indies.			5	348			5	348
Total		253	310, 959	1, 018	142, 494	251	307, 682	1, 030	153, 552

JAMAICA.

Under date April 6, 1886, Consul George E. Hoskinson, Kingston, Jamaica, transmitted the following:

Customs revenue.—The collections under the import tariff amounted in the year under review to £265,400, as against £253,144 in the previous year, or an increase of £12,256. This increase would be very gratifying were it not for the fact that it arises principally from a much larger consumption of foodstuffs, caused not by the natural demands of a growing population, but by the failure of the island food crops, owing to a severe and protracted drought, which in some parts of the island has not yet terminated. While classing the increases on bread and biscuit, £769; corn, £210; flour, £8,486; meal, £992; peas and beans, £103; and rice, £1,542 as due to the lamentable necessity from the foregoing cause, on the other hand there has been increased importation of other items of food, such as butter, £544; fishstuffs, £4,536; lard, £114; and tongues, £146, which tend to show that there is increased spending power amongst a portion of our population, and this view receives confirmation from the increase which a comparison of the collections on the following items of luxury and household necessity exhibits: Matches, £897; oils, £1,527; soap, £187; spirits, £769; tea, £96; and cigars, £147.

Except under the heading of collections on goods paying an ad valorem duty, the decrease on which amounts to £6,02, there has not been any very notable diminution of collections under the import tariff on comparison with the collections of the previous year, the items which are principally responsible for decreased collections being ale, £305; gunpowder, £143; salt, £372; tobacco, £874; and woods, £706.

Export duties.—The collections under the head of sugar exhibit the serious falling off of £1,104, and rum the slight amount of £95, while coffee yielded an increased revenue of £1,370, and dyewoods, £582. The cause or causes of these variations I will endeavor to trace when reviewing the year's exports.

Imports.—The gross value of goods imported into the colony during the year now being reviewed amounted to £1,487,833; the value of those which were duty paid for consumption being somewhat less, viz, £1,456,373; the figures for the preceding year being £1,568,639 and £1,548,707; there has thus been a decrease in the value of gross importations of £80,806, and in the value of goods entered for consumption of £92,334.

Of the value of goods entered for consumption the ad-valorem duty was paid on £623,307; duty by tale weight or measure on £717,794; and admitted under free tariff, £115,270; the corresponding figures for 1873-'84 being:

Ad valorem	£675,317
Rated	667,971
Free	205,419

There has thus been a falling off in the value of goods paying the ad-valorem duty, which about counterbalances the increase in the value of goods paying the rated duty, the goods coming in under the free tariff being responsible for the diminution of the imports on comparison with 1883-'84.

The importations of ad-valorem goods, under which is embraced clothing fabrics and boots and shoes, building materials, furniture, and groceries, had been unusually large in 1883 and 1884 in consequence of the destruction of stocks in the fire of 1882, and had not apparently yet resumed their normal proportions during the past year, there having been an increase over the average of the four preceding years of £66,000, although a decrease on the year immediately preceding of £52,000. The proportion of imports paying ad-valorem duty during 1884-'85, classified under each of the above general heads, may be thus stated:

Clothing materials	£425,900
Building materials	59,500
Furniture materials	18,800
Groceries materials	33,500
Other items	85,600

The increase in the value of rated goods of £49,800 is due to larger importations of foodstuffs, caused partly, as has already been stated, by the necessity which arose for imported food through the failure of native esculents from severe and protracted drought, and in part to an increasing and natural desire for variety in food as well as drink. The imports paying rated duty under the following general heads may be thus classified:

Luxuries in food and drink	£342,800
Necessities in food	262,500
Building material	34,000

Household necessities, such as candles, lamp-oil, matches, &c.....	£54,500
Other items	24,000

Of the falling off of £90,000 in the value of free imports, £27,490 occurs on the item specie, £15,000 on estates' supplies, £4,700 on building materials, and £32,200 on steam-engines, railway and street car materials, and £1,700 on ice. The free imports under the following general heads are thus classified:

Estates' supplies	£21,000
Building material	6,300
Steam engines and car and railway materials.....	10,000
Books, slates, and educational requirements.....	9,800
Specie	9,600
Coal	29,500
Ice	3,700
Other items	25,370

The reasons for the diminished importations of estates' supplies, building material, railway necessities, and ice must be so patent to even casual observers that comment seems unnecessary. The cause of the apparent falling off in the importations of specie will be touched upon in connection with the exports from the colony.

In 1877 the value of the staple exports of the island, viz, coffee, pimento, sugar, rum, and logwood, exceeded the value of the exports during the past year by, respectively, £112,679, £14,032, £222,198, £75,677, and £7,233, together, making £431,819; yet a comparison of the importation in that year of articles which may fairly be taken to be an index of prosperity do not compare favorably with the importation of similar articles during the past year, as the following figures will show:

Articles.	1885.	1877.
Clothing material.....	£425,900	£405,991
Building material.....	99,800	56,872
Furniture.....	18,800	20,300

Taking into account the great reduction that has taken place in recent years in the price of manufactured goods, these figures would represent a much greater increase in quantity than the proportionate increase in the money value, and, I maintain, fairly establish the fact that although there has been a great and lamentable falling off in the quantity and value of the staple products of the island, thereby impoverishing the upper classes or proprietary body, there has been much progress on the part of the small proprietors and traders; and it would seem that although the wealth of the few has been decreased there has been a greater diffusion of wealth amongst the many.

Exports.—The gross value of the exports from the island during the past year was £1,408,848, or £75,141 less than in the year immediately preceding, the figures placed in juxtaposition being:

Description.	1885.	1884.
Island manufacture.....	£1,191,202	£1,350,900
Foreign manufacture	227,645	133,089
Total	1,408,848	1,483,989

Putting aside the exports of British, foreign, and other colonial products the diminution in the value of island produce stands at £169,697. Towards the result:

Sugar contributes.....	£120,619
Bananas.....	62,055
Oranges.....	26,635
Cocoa.....	2,638
Pimento.....	38,929
Cocoa-nuts.....	2,765
Lancewood spars.....	1,548
Fustic.....	1,801
Horses and mules	2,118

While the following exhibit an increase:

Coffee	£58,440
Rum	13,439
Sticks	1,036

Ebony	£1, 111
Lignum-vitæ	1, 034
Logwood	18, 033

The increase in the value of British, foreign, and other colonial products is £94,556, and is entirely due to fluctuation, the exports of specie alone having been larger to the extent of £96,123. As pointed out in my last annual report the large discrepancy between the imports and exports of specie arises from the fact that very considerable quantities are brought here by emigrants returning from Colon, in their baggage and on their persons, the extent of which can only be estimated by the large quantities collected and exported by merchants and others, and the great proportion of American gold found by the supervisor of revenue offices on his half-yearly inspection of parochial treasure chests. It is almost impossible to acquire such knowledge of the quantities brought into the island in the manner indicated, as to include the amounts in the import returns, but with a view of collecting such statistics on this point as may be available I have requested the officers charged with the duty of examining passengers' baggage to use their best endeavors to obtain information with regard to the private imports of specie coming from the isthmus of Panama.

The decrease in the output of sugar is doubtless due to restricted cultivation, owing to the very indifferent prices that have been ruling since the middle of last year, and there seems but small prospects of the prices obtained a few years ago ever being recovered; and if sugar is to continue to take a prominent place in the list of our exports, planters will have to turn their attention towards cheapening the cost of production, and with a resident proprietary it is possible that much might be done in this direction.

The decrease in the value of fruit exported is partly due to a limited yield owing to protracted drought in certain districts, and partly to successful competition in the American markets of other fruit-producing countries, tending to reduce prices. The total failure of the pimento crop in the parish of St. Ann, added to the absolute stagnation of the English market, will supply an ample reason for the diminution in quantity and value of the output of this product. The other items which exhibit a falling off do not call for any special remark, the unseasonable weather experienced during the year being sufficient to retard to a considerable extent all agricultural operations.

As regards the items which bear a favorable contrast with the exports of 1883-'84 coffee is the chief, and a glance at the statement marked D will show that the exports are very variable and are large in each alternate year, and having been very low in 1883-'84 the comparison is naturally very much in favor of 1884-'85, though not from any other reason than fluctuation. The increase in the value of rum, sticks, ebony, and lignum-vitæ is likewise due to fluctuation, while the material improvement in the quantity of logwood exported is to be ascribed to the large demand for the roots of this article.

Jamaica's business relationship with the different markets of the world during the past year was in the following proportions:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.....	52.3	37.2
United States	31.9	42.2
Dominion of Canada	12.2	5.4
Other countries	3.6	15.2

And the table here given shows the description of the export trade with the countries named:

Articles.	Proportion to total exports.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Dominion of Canada.	Other countries.
Sugar	22	22.5	56.7	17.1	3.7
Rum	17	83.5	1.0	.....	15.5
Coffee	11	36.1	39.0	4.0	20.9
Pimento.....	4	71.4	20.8	.1	7.7
Fruit.....	11	.....	98.5	1.3	.2
Dye-woods	11	75.4	5.0	.....	19.6
Minor items	7	47.5	25.9	3.5	23.1
Foreign produce.....	17	1.6	65.2	.1	33.1

Shipping.—As was naturally to be expected, there was an appreciable diminution in the shipping transactions of the island owing to the indifferent sugar and fruit crops and to the competition of South American countries in the latter product, and, possibly, the discontinuance of the subsidy to the Atlas steamers may have had some influence in producing the result here noted. The abstract of shipping, marked E, so clearly depicts the state of maritime trade that it is unnecessary for me to make any further remarks on this head.

Emigration.—Work on the Panama Ship Canal continued during the year to attract large numbers of the laboring population, and the number which left for the isthmus totaled 15,541, but the record of return passengers shows a total of 15,151. Thus the loss to the population of the country has been only the insignificant number of 390 during the year. From these figures it may be fairly argued that very few, if any, of our island people make a permanent home on the isthmus, and, judging from the excess of ascertained exports over imports of specie, those returning bring back with them an average sum of £12 each.

TURK'S ISLAND.

Report of Consul Sawyer, of Turk's Island, for 1885.

The report from this consulate for 1884 was, upon the whole, a more flattering one than the facts will warrant me to make this year. The amount of salt exported to the United States is somewhat less than for 1884, and yet the statistics for the years given in the commissioner's report will not be valueless as a basis for future calculations.

It will be seen by the yearly report of the commissioner, which is inclosed, that the amount of salt shipped from the colony is less by more than 300,000 bushels than was shipped last year. The number of bushels on hand is about that amount in excess of what was estimated last year, so that this year's crop was about the same as last year's.

The facilities for the manufacture of this staple remain the same from year to year. The only factor entering into the case is the state of the weather. The mode does not change, but it is evident that soon those salt merchants who introduce new methods, new machinery, &c., will be the only ones who can always compete with the outside dealers and manufacturers.

I have been looking up the sources whence the supply of canned goods come. A large portion of the meats come from America. So of the canned fruit. No other part of the world can compete with the United States in its canned tomatoes, peaches, pears, apples, cranberries, &c., but in jams the English are ahead. By the last Halifax steamer I noticed a large invoice of preserved Bartlett pears put up in California. Last year on inquiry I was informed that the American canned goods did not keep as well in this climate as the English, but I think this is a mistake. One does not blame an Englishman for preferring canned English beef to the American article, if it is a fancy, no more than he can cast blame on the good-natured Mark Tapley for giving his old landlady an extra kiss when he got well home, "for her nationality." This "aroma" of nationality is all the superiority there is to be found in it, except it may be the very elaborate manner of wrapping the goods. One is readily reminded of an Egyptian mummy when he begins to take off the coverings, and at last finds the tins painted.

In the dry-goods line there is a superiority in the American cottons. The dark-colored and heavily-sized English goods of the same class would hardly find a sale, if a little cheaper in an American village. But it will be remembered that it is the cheaper quality of goods that are imported for this market.

The local tariff on imported goods has been revised, and I inclose the list as it now stands. This tariff is laid to raise revenue to support, in part, the local government, and goods from England or anywhere else are subject to the same tax. The local government is in good financial condition, having funds invested in England and a good supply in the home "chest." The new commissioner, Hon. H. M. Jackson, seems to be very satisfactory to the people. The late one, Hon. R. B. Llewellyn, left a fine record as an economist and safe ruler.

If Boston is the literary "hub of the universe," New York is the business hub of the United States, and therefore those advertisers in the several very ably conducted monthlies that are especially devoted to promoting the foreign trade of the United States had better have agencies in New York City for reference if they wish to have their wares reach a foreign market.

One of the largest dealers in salt in this colony, in the monthly report for January, this year, says:

Owing to the scarcity of salt and consequent limited shipments during the first quarter, the total quantity exported, for the year, was only 1,628,220 bushels, or a little more than the average of the past thirty years. Of this quantity East Harbor shipped 655,254; Grand Turk, 604,449, and Salt Cay, 368,517 bushels. Of the above total, 1,300,000 were coarse salt, principally exported to the United States, and 320,000 bushels were steam-ground fishery salt, all of which was taken by our Nova Scotia friends, who find that fish cured with our salt keeps longer and commands a better price, especially in the tropics, than if cured with salt from other sources, which generally contains more or less sulphate of lime and chlorides of calcium and magnesia, the former, owing to its insolubility, leaving a slimy scum, and the chlorides, from their diluquescent nature, making it difficult, if not impossible, to keep fish firm and hard for any length of time in a warm climate.

The improvements made at East Harbor by the Government, both in respect to the moorings and the removal of sundry shoals, have had the desired effect in inducing masters of large vessels to load there with confidence and satisfaction, consequently the shipments from there, during the past season, have been larger than ever before, and we look forward to the time—not far distant—when a million bushels will be exported from there annually. The natural facilities for salt making at East Harbor are far superior to those of Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and to all other salt islands in the West Indies. All that is wanted is a shipping wharf at which large vessels can load, and this we hope to see erected shortly.

N. K. SAWYER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Turk's Island, February 20, 1886.

Tariff of duties.—Turk's and Caicos Islands.—Passed July 24, 1884.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Alcohol and spirits of wine	4s. per gallon.
Ale, beer, porter, perry and cider	2d. per gallon.
Bay rum and bay water	1s. per gallon.
Biscuits and bread	1s. per 100 pounds.
Butter	8s. 4d. per 100 pounds.
Cheese	6s. 3d. per 100 pounds.
Cigars	10s. per thousand.
Drugs and medicines	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Furniture	Do.
Flour, wheat	3s. 9d. per barrel.
Hats, bonnets, and caps	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Hardware and cutlery	Do.
Lard	4s. 2d. per 100 pounds.
Leather, unmanufactured, and all manufactures thereof	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Lumber, yellow or pitch pine	9s. per thousand feet.
other than yellow or pitch pine	6s. per thousand feet.
Meat, salted or cured	4s. 2d. per 100 pounds.

Tariff of duties.—Turk's and Caicos Islands.—Passed July 24, 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.
Oil, mineral	1d. per gallon.
all other	6d. per gallon.
Paints	4s. 2d. per 100 pounds.
Rice	1s. per 100 pounds.
Shingles, cypress	2s. per thousand.
all other	1s. per thousand.
Soap	3s. per 100 pounds.
Spirits and cordials of all kinds	4s. 6d. per gallon.
Starch	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Sugar, refined	8s. 4d. per 100 pounds.
muscovado and all other	4s. 2d. per 100 pounds.
Tea	6d. per pound.
Textile fabrics of all materials and descriptions	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Tinned provisions of all kinds	Do.
Tobacco, manufactured, other than cigars	8s. 4d. per 100 pounds.
unmanufactured	4s. 2d. per 100 pounds.
Wine	1s. per gallon and 10 per cent. ad valorem.
Hulls and materials, including boats, of vessels wrecked, derelict, stranded, or condemned	15 per cent. ad valorem.
All other articles not enumerated	Free.

Articles commonly imported which are exempted from duty, together with any others not on the above tariff.

Aerated waters.	Corn and other unprepared	Paper of all kinds, includi	sta-
Asses.	grain.	tionery.	
Bar and sheet iron.	Currants, raisins, &c.	Pepper.	
Beans and peas.	Clocks and watches.	Perfumery,	
Bitters.	Earthenware.	Peas.	
Boats, except those on vessels	Fish of all kinds.	Pipes.	
wrecked.	Flour, other than wheat.	Pitch, tar, and rosin.	
Bulls, cows, and oxen.	Glass and glassware.	Sewing machines.	
Brooms and brushes.	Gunpowder and fireworks.	Spices.	
Calves.	Horses.	Stoves.	
Candles.	Hominy and samp.	Sheep, goats, and lambs.	
Cement.	Jewelry.	Swine.	
China and porcelain ware.	Matches.	Metal sheathing.	
Chocolate.	Molasses, honey and sirup.	Tinware.	
Cocoa.	Musical instruments.	Tombstones.	
Coffee.	Nuts.	Vinegar.	
Cordage.	Oars.	Woodware.	
Confectionery.	Packing cases.		

Value of exports of domestic produce and manufactures in the years 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Articles.	1883.			1884.			1885.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salt	24,950	0	5	27,836	10	8	24,197	1	11
Cave earth	6,265	16	0	4,028	9	0	1,818	13	4
Sponge	632	19	5	489	13	11	356	18	0
Straw, shells, &c	285	19	0	182	8	0	180	0	0
Total	32,134	14	10	32,537	1	7	26,552	13	3

Value of imports for the years 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Year.	Imports.		
	£	s.	d.
1883	24,557	13	8
1884	26,623	1	2
1885	27,857	16	2

Average quantity of salt exported from each port for the five years 1880-'84, and exported for the years 1884 and 1885.

Ports.	1880 - '84.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Grand Turk	602, 266	623, 140	604, 449
Salt Cay	464, 539	724, 608	368, 517
Cockburn Harbor	453, 458	629, 623	655, 254
Total	1, 520, 263	1, 977, 371	1, 628, 220

	<i>Bushels.</i>
Salt in the colony .	
December 31, 1884	150, 000
December 31, 1885	450, 000

SPANISH WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

CIENFUEGOS.

Report of Consul Pierce on Shipping.

I submit some figures and observations relating to the effect the "memorandum of agreement" between the United States and Spain has produced upon American shipping at this port.

The figures demonstrate that the renewal of the American discriminating duty against the cargoes of Spanish vessels, taken in connection with the other features of the agreement, while it may have been a cause of the decrease in the price of freights, has largely increased the carrying trade of American vessels visiting the port.

I beg to say in advance that all the amounts given in this dispatch may be relied on as substantially correct. The data I have used in making the calculations have been obtained from different sources and some may be and doubtless are not strictly accurate, yet in no instance would the data vary from a close approximation.

Statement showing the proportion of American to total registered tonnage entering the port.

Year.	American.	Year.	American.
	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1859	69	1883	23
1881	44	1884	27
1882	28	1885 (to September 30)	34

But the fact as shown by these figures, that the proportion of American registered tonnage underwent a change for the better the very year (1884) that the agreement took effect, does not necessarily show that the proportion of American productive tonnage underwent a corresponding increase, for the reason that an immense quantity of unproductive tonnage (vessels in ballast) was continually coming and going.

The great decline in the proportion of American registered tonnage since 1859, has been largely owing to a number of Spanish steamers

entering with only such remnants of cargo as were left after discharging at other ports of the Island, and clearing prior to the agreement, almost invariably in ballast.

The following tables covering corresponding periods of time before and after March 1, 1884 (the day on which the agreement took effect), will show the increase of the American carrying trade in the way of exports from Cienfuegos, and since last April American vessels have absorbed the entire trade in the way of imports from the United States to Cienfuegos.

Productive (sugar and molasses) tonnage cleared from January 1 to September 30, inclusive.

Flag.	1883.		1885.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	57	23, 205	32	10, 896
Norwegian	13	5, 702	7	4, 244
Russian	1	442	.....	.....
Italian	1	417	.....	.....
Swedish	1	543	.....	.....
Spanish	6	1, 355	29	22, 369
American	45	29, 932	73	49, 940

This table, however, while of interest in showing the character of changes that have taken place in the productive tonnage of the port, should be received with considerable allowance in estimating the amount of cargo exported by that tonnage, not only because the carrying capacity of vessels varies according to their construction, but also because several Spanish vessels, during the present year, have cleared with short cargo. Therefore the aggregate gain (5,845) of the non-American tonnage does not show that the actual cargo exported by that tonnage has increased. Quite the contrary has been the case, as the following tables will show:

Actual cargo of sugar and molasses, reduced to hogsheads, shipped to the United States.

Flag.	March, 1883, to February, 1884, inclusive.		March, 1885, to February, 1886, inclusive.	
	Sugar.	Molasses.	Sugar.	Molasses.
American	32, 702	4, 558	39, 136	3, 405
Spanish .....	.....	.....	9, 575	410
All other	36, 543	3, 537	25, 068	4, 517

But for obvious reasons, principally royal order of the 6th of April, last, the effects of the agreement were not so fully defined during the first year of its existence as subsequently, hence the following table is a better criterion:

Actual cargo of sugar and molasses, reduced to hogsheads, shipped to the United States.

Flag.	March to September, 1883, inclusive.		March to September, 1885, inclusive.	
	Sugar.	Molasses.	Sugar.	Molasses.
American	22, 269	3, 665	40, 038	5, 106
Spanish .....	.....	.....	10, 709	624
All other	30, 378	2, 596	12, 671	1, 052

This heavy increase of the American carrying trade to the United States, has not been off-set by the increase of that of other vessels to other countries, as the following will show :

Cargoes of sugar and molasses, reduced to hogsheads, exported to other than United States ports.

Flag.	January to September, 1883, inclusive.		January to September, 1885.	
	Sugar.	Molasses.	Sugar.	Molasses.
Spanish.....	497	275	5,418	.....
All other .....	.....	3,516	.....	245

The increase of the American carrying trade, contrary to the expectation of many, seems to be attributable to the following influences :

The danger to American vessels occasioned by removing the discriminating duty against the cargoes of Spanish vessels has been largely obviated by the fact that Spanish steamers, which cannot afford to wait for the accumulation of cargo, not unfrequently find that it is as much to their interest on discharging cargo to proceed (if not already under contract to do so) to our southern ports, whither substantially no cargo goes in ballast, for a return cargo to Europe, as to proceed with cargo at competition rates in the price of freights to our northern ports.

From the 1st of January to the 1st of August of this year, covering substantially all of the sugar exporting season, and during which time not one American vessel, sail or steamer, cleared from this port to the United States without some cargo of sugar or molasses, nine Spanish steamers, with a registered tonnage of 14,780, cleared to New Orleans, Hatteras, and Baltimore without any cargo whatever, except 196 logs of wood one of them took to Baltimore, while only five Spanish steamers, with a registered tonnage of 8,019, took cargo to the United States during this period.

The late ruling of the Spanish authorities excluding from the third column American products when brought in vessels other than American and Spanish, has enabled American vessels, so far, to almost monopolize the bringing of such products, which come almost exclusively from our northern ports, and on account of freights from the United States to Europe being higher than from Europe toward the United States, vessels bringing these products having a better alternative, and can charter to a better advantage than vessels coming from toward Europe (very few of which are American), or than vessels chartering in Cuba. Hence American vessels with cargo from the United States, when not running regularly, usually charter in advance for a return cargo.

American vessels having substantially a monopoly in the way of transporting to this port the products of and articles proceeding from the United States, it follows that the agreement by tending to increase the bulk and profits of these freights has more or less favored American vessels. As to what extent the agreement has affected the bulk of freights from the United States I have no satisfactory way of ascertaining, but the Cuban custom-house records have undertaken to show the sum of the increase of the profits of such freights for the entire island.

In other words, to show the loss the Cuban custom-house revenue has sustained on account of the agreement, the following table, made up

from various numbers of the official Gazette, will give this loss, according to said records from January to June inclusive of the present year:

Ports.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Havana	\$46,944 35	\$32,169 79			\$30,020 19	\$29,110 18	\$138,244 51
Cienfuegos	5,729 29	3,196 20	\$4,451 96	\$8,799 12	10,997 91	5,521 61	38,696 09
Matanzas	6,304 66	6,614 95	3,207 26	10,834 36	4,048 12	2,932 07	33,941 42
Santiago de Cuba	4,023 19	4,623 01	4,444 93	4,983 68	3,561 26	3,134 60	24,770 67
Cardenas	4,660 99	5,644 48	5,584 24	3,416 34	1,726 31	3,789 74	24,822 10
Sagua	989 43	595 79	876 54	615 96	870 86		3,948 58
Nuevitas		3,182 67	949 49	1,449 06	417 50	1,342 84	7,341 56
Manzanillo	891 18	1,042 38	107 25				2,040 81
Caibarien	336 74		1,902 15	807 63	133 57		3,180 09
Gibara		421 00	407 00	445 85	1,257 14		2,530 99
Baracoa	511 11				510 70	230 00	1,251 81
Zaza		255 94			139 47		395 41
Guantanamo	566 53	550 30	443 09	619 02	484 43		2,663 37
Grand total							283,827 41

NOTE.—I take for granted that the two blanks (March and April) at Havana are omissions, and probably there are other inaccuracies in the table, but it correctly represents the publications in the Official Gazette, however inaccurate they may be.

But other circumstances, with probably one exception not incidental to the agreement, have tended to diminish American shipping at this port. These are principally as follows:

Decrease in the price of freights: Freights contracted for in Cuba have ranged lower in price per hogshead since the agreement than before, and it seems to be generally believed that the agreement by making available for cargo to the United States a large amount of Spanish steamship tonnage, has principally if not altogether caused this reduction. If this be true, that the agreement has decreased the price per hogshead of freights of vessels chartering or contracting for cargo in this port, while at the same time increasing the bulk of such freights, I presume it would be accounted for in this way: prior to the agreement the tonnage entering with cargo and available for exports to the United States, was not sufficient for that export trade, so that it was necessary for many vessels to come here in ballast from other points in the West Indies. This may have raised the price of freights from here to the United States to a degree that would have induced a number of Spanish steamers (otherwise preferring to proceed to our southern ports) to take them if the price continued; and as a matter of policy other vessels in quest of cargo, and especially the American steamship line, which had only the alternative of returning in ballast if it failed to get cargo, may have lowered freights sufficiently to obviate the threatened competition of such Spanish steamers.

These Spanish steamers, however, so far as I can see, could not materially have affected the price of freights of those American vessels that charter in our northern ports for cargo out and back, and yet the price of freights of even these vessels has been somewhat reduced since 1883, though not so much as the price of freights of those contracting for cargo while here.

Decrease of American cooperage: A Spanish law enacted in 1881 (I think in June) removing a custom house discrimination that had previously existed against exporting sugar in bags has had the effect to greatly decrease freights of American cooperage, which, as shown above, are now brought exclusively in American vessels. Bags are now very rapidly gaining favor at the expense of hogsheads in Cuba, and for the dryer classes of Cuban sugar, it is more than likely that in the near fu-

ture they will almost entirely supercede hogsheads, resulting in a serious decrease of the freights of American vessels and in a loss to the American coöperage trade of several million dollars.

The shipments of bags of sugar at this port are as follows:

1882	4,991
1883	5,836
1884	18,006
1885	94,166

I notice that bags are meeting with very great favor at various other ports, and it seems from a recent publication that about two-thirds of the sugar received at Havana during the present year has been in bags.

Increase of sugar exports to Europe: The large increase of the sugar exports to Europe has caused such exports to the United States to be considerably less than they otherwise would have been, and if these exports to Europe continue to increase, American vessels in the Cuban trade may seriously suffer, for it is safe to assume that they cannot compete with European vessels in carrying Cuban sugars in that direction.

The shipments of sugar to Europe from Cienfuegos during 1883, 1884, and to September 30, 1885, are as follows:

	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Bags.	Barrels.
1883	323	21	1,413	.....
1884	744	40	7,986	1
1885 (to September 30)	1,553	96	20,847	157

A published statement sent out by Hidalgo & Co., of Havana, puts the tons of sugar exported from all the ports of the island to Europe, from January 1 to July 31, in 1883, 1884, and 1885, respectively, as follows:

	Tons.
1883	14,067
1884	24,590
1885	62,425

I am disposed to think that this tendency of Cuban sugars to go elsewhere than to the United States may be something more serious than a mere "spurt" in the market, particularly since there appears to be a growing disposition in England to impose an import tax on refined sugars, so as to offset the heavy advantages now enjoyed by the American refiners.

If this should be done, crude cane-sugar would doubtless be less of an object in the United States and more of an object in England than at present.

In this connection I beg to submit the following information, obtained from the "Revista Mercantile," of Havana, giving the shipments of sugar from that port, that port being a better criterion to go by than this, in order to show that the cause of this tendency of Cuban sugars to quit the American market is not confined to the attractions of any one country, there being a very decided increase to all the markets named outside the United States, except that of northern Europe:

Sugar exports of Havana from January 1 to September 25.

Where to—	1883.			1884.			1885.		
	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.
United States	123,020	693	119,219	105,129	1,285	123,211	54,135	9,054	377,099
England	1,085	.....	4,125	5,342	2,942	15,532	2,102	2,038	46,343
Northern Europe .....	.....	2,000	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
France .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10,095	500	.....	13,871
Spain	1,427	31,722	23,092	457	34,318	68,688	4,029	57,213	123,327
Southern Europe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175	.....	21,567
Other countries	479	2	550	4,365	2	10,748	1,902	275	17,425

[Reduced to hogsheads.]

United States	144,894	127,898	125,285
All other countries	17,676	39,934	67,176

I am unable to give any satisfactory information as to the cause of these increases except in so far as it relates to Spain. About a year ago Spain made certain changes in her revenue laws which it seems virtually gives to her colonies the privilege of supplying her sugar market, except so far as it may be supplied by her own sugar product, which the revenue laws protect even as against the colonies. The sugar product of Spain, however, is at present insignificant, and it is believed will remain so. It is thought that but for the reason that Germany is understood to have overstocked the Spanish sugar market with cheap sugar, in anticipation of the changes in the revenue laws referred to, that Cuba would have exported to Spain even a larger portion of this year's crop than she has.

CONCLUSION.

While it is evident that the agreement as enforced by Spain has increased the productive tonnage of American vessels in the Cuban trade, yet it is feared that this increase will be of only a temporary duration. The presumption is that British vessels desirous of the Cuban trade, discriminated against by the agreement and unable to come under the American flag, will sooner or later go under the Spanish flag, and that American shipping in the Cuban trade will continue to decline as before the agreement.

WM. P. PIERCE, *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cienfuegos, November 23, 1885.

BARACOA.

Report of Commercial Agent Coon on the trade of Baracoa in 1880-'85.

NAVIGATION.

I transmit herewith a general statement of exports from this port to the United States during the last five calendar years, and also showing the number, nationality, and tonnage of vessels employed in this trade.

It will be observed that in 1881 no business was done here by foreign bottoms, nearly all the carrying trade being in the hands of small New England schooners, which divided their time between this trade, in the season, and that of fishing on the "Banks" in its season, thus making a healthy business for a very respectable number of our merchant marine. But, unfortunately for them, the trade grew beyond their capacity, and in 1882 one or two American steamers were employed in this trade, as an experiment.

It was soon discovered that while steam-propelling vessels afforded a considerable increase of profits over those of sail, by reason of cheaper charter, it was also about the same time discovered by the sharp fruitmen that British bottoms could be chartered cheaper than American, while now the Norwegian is underbidding all, and comes here, this present year, for nearly one-half of the whole trade.

With this brief statement we will consider the accompanying statement, carefully compiled from the books of this office, with a view of showing, at a glance, by comparison, the increase or decrease of tonnage and exports of each year as compared with those of the previous year. It will be observed that while the total American tonnage has suffered a decrease of 47.30 per cent. during the past year, that of American sail vessels has been reduced far below that figure, say 61 per cent., while for the present year, 1886, I may safely predict, in advance, that the American steam tonnage will be barely nothing, while that of American sail vessels will be greatly reduced below that of 1885.

It is simply distressing to relate that a carrying trade, at this small port alone, which required for the past year more than 65,000 tons of shipping to do the business, with a certainly increasing demand for the future, should be irredeemably lost to a people who are its next door neighbor.

This disastrous condition of our carrying trade is the result of a fair competition on freights between vessels under our flag and those of other nations, and it is useless to hope for a redemption of our lost position in the commerce of the world until we can put the necessary amount of tonnage on the seas which will enable us to command and compete for a respectable share of this class of business by offering a lower rate of charter per ton, accompanied with equal or greater speed than those of other nations.

EXPORTS.

In reference to the exportation of the banana, it will be observed that the increase has been, during these past five years, regular and rapid, while the cocoanut has fallen off 24.44 per cent., which is to be accounted for in the unusual low price of nuts in the United States, as very few are marketed in other countries.

The exportation of the cocoanut oil to the United States is governed, more or less, according to the demand on this island and that of Porto Rico, where it is required for the manufacture of soap and for lubricating purposes.

While the article of oil may vary in amount of exportation, the nut production is gradually and permanently on the increase, which may be safely estimated in round numbers as follows: Total estimated production for the past year, 30,000,000; about 10,000,000 were consumed in the manufacture of oil, while excess over exportation are in part fed to animals, while the residue are ungathered for want of a price which will remunerate for the labor.

Of the bananas there was an estimated production of more than 2,000,000 bunches, of which more than 1,100,000 found a market in the United States last year; the balance were consumed in part, but the greater proportion were left to decay on the tree.

DATUS E. COON, *Commercial Agent.*

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

Baracoa, March 1, 1886.

Statement showing the exports from the port of Baracoa to the United States of America, during the last five years; also the number, nationality, and tonnage of vessels employed in this trade, and the proportional increase and decrease of each calender year.

Years.	Number, nationality, and tonnage of vessels.							
	American vessels.				Foreign vessels.			
	Sail.	Steam.	Total tonnage.	+Increase. —Decrease.	Sail.	Steam.	Total tonnage.	+Increase. —Decrease.
				<i>Per cent.</i>				<i>Per cent.</i>
1881.....	151		20,645		17		1,850	
1882.....	205	5	34,001	+64.69	13		1,400	—32.14
1883.....	221	14	40,967	+20.47	16		1,650	+17.85
1884.....	122	16	31,545	—23.00	7	49	34,700	+20.09
1885.....	48	16	16,622	—47.30	2	94	48,668	+40.25

Years.	Bananas.			Cocoa-nuts.		
	No. of bunches.	Increase.	Value.	Number.	+Increase. —Decrease.	Value.
		<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>	
1881.....	312,994		\$259,386 70	4,949,024		\$98,980 48
1882.....	480,889	21.60	410,665 89	6,377,385	+28.83	127,547 70
1883.....	673,944	40.00	536,859 21	7,842,966	+22.97	156,857 32
1884.....	886,544	31.54	607,571 39	8,793,528	+12.25	175,870 56
1885.....	1,107,997	25.30	744,564 46	6,892,710	—21.44	137,854 20

Years.	Cocoa-nut oil.		Miscellaneous goods.	Total value of exports.	Increase.
	Value.	+Increase. —Decrease.			
		<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
1881.....	\$55,813 28		\$1,972 72	\$416,153 20	
1882.....	27,082 26	—51.48	1,068 92	566,364 83	36.09
1883.....	10,626 26	—60.76	700 42	764,943 21	24.47
1884.....	32,934 59	+209.00	598 59	816,952 61	15.87
1885.....	37,850 12	+14.08	498 59	920,767 37	12.72

Navigation at the port of Baracoa, Cuba, for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	16	9,181	48	7,441	16	9,181	48	7,441
Foreign.....	94	48,468	2	200	94	48,468	2	200
Total.....	110	57,649	50	7,641	110	57,649	50	7,641

Exports from Baracoa to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Bunches bananas.....	1, 107, 997	\$744, 564 46
Cocoa-nuts.....	6, 892, 710	137, 854 20
Cocoa-nut oil.....		37, 850 12
Miscellaneous goods.....		498 59
Total		920, 767 37

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Exports from Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo from January 1 to June 30, 1885.

Destination.	Coffee.	Sugar.				Honey.	Tobacco.	Rum.	Cocoa.	Wax.	Fustic.	Mahogany.	Cedar.	Iron ore.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Tr's.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Phr's.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Qn't.</i>	<i>P'cs.</i>	<i>M.ft.</i>	<i>M.ft.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
New York.....	700	5, 821	.....	37, 741	117	.....	12	47	.....	.....	.....	43	44, 750	
Boston		100	.....	140										
Philadelphia											35	10		
Total United States	700	5, 921	.....	37, 881	117	.....	12	47	.....	.....	35	53	44, 750	
London.....							365				110	10		
Liverpool.....		30			40		200				66			
Bremen					60		383	1, 062			238			
Spain.....	644		6	4, 918		341	94	4, 622	152	2, 935	33			
Sundries						8	12							
Coastwise	172, 000		54	753			643	936						
Total	173, 344	5, 951	60	43, 552	217	349	1, 709	6, 667	152	2, 935	482	63	44, 750	
United States		9, 076	.....	101, 864										
Total from both ports:														
1885.....		15, 027	60	145, 416	217	349	1, 709	6, 667	152	2, 935	482	63	44, 750	
1884.....	660, 200	52, 134	304	15, 145	190	3, 236	3, 116	10, 197	2, 192	3, 690	1, 590	801	22, 700	
1883.....	424, 162	42, 996	510	7, 133	61	15, 679	4, 099	11, 756	214	973	111	110	.....	
1882.....	1, 816, 120	49, 304	1, 244	1, 640	111	19, 000	4, 561	12, 471	111	.....	55	.....	.....	

OTTO E. REIMER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santiago de Cuba, November 17, 1885.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA.

Imports and exports at Trinidad de Cuba for the year ending, 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Values.	Whence imported.
Cooperage and coals.....	Tons. 4, 158	\$33, 522	United States.
Rice—India	209	10, 000	Bremen.

Imports and exports at Trinidad de Cuba &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Values.	Whither exported.
Sugars tons..	5,068	\$330,385 41	United States.
Molasses gallons..	223,579	73,205 98	Do.
Cedar-wood feet..	355,431	21,784 92	Do.
Sugars tons..	110	7,150 00	England.
Honey gallons..	29,200	15,500 00	Do.
Rum do..	6,875	1,100 00	Do.
Cedar and mahogany feet..	414,000	18,850 00	Do.

Navigation at the port of Trinidad, Cuba, for the year ending 1885.

Flag.	From—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American..	United States.....			11	3,484.54				
	Island of Cuba			4	1,623.87				
	British West Indies.....			5	1,322.91				
	South America			3	1,372.28				
English....	British West Indies			2	468.95				
German	do			2	521.75				
	do			3	959.86				
Spanish ...	England	1	500.72						
	TO—								
American..	United States.....							19	6,639.98
	Island of Cuba							4	1,163.62
English....	United States.....							2	468.95
German	England							2	521.75
	do							3	959.86
Spanish....	Bremen.....					1	500.72		
	Total	1	500.72	30	9,754.16	1	500.72	30	9,754.16

JOSÉ P. Y MAGDALENO,
Consular Agent.

ZAZA.

Imports and exports at Zaza for the year ending December, 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
	<i>Tons.</i>			
Coals	1,050	\$4,500 00	\$525 00	United States.
General cargo.....	300	11,000 00	1,600 00	Do.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Sugar..... tons..	2,572	\$177,669 00	United States.
Cedar and mahogany..... feet..	1,437,608	65,485 00	Do.

Navigation at the port of Zaza for the year ending December, 1885.

Nationalities.		Sailing vessels.	
	<i>Entered.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
From United States:			
American.....		3	1,221
From West Indies:			
American.....		7	1,637
Norwegian.....		9	2,544
Spanish.....		2	505
English.....		1	293
<i>Cleared.</i>			
American.....		8	2,435
Norwegian.....		9	2,544
Spanish.....		2	505
English.....		1	293

S. R. BALLESTA,
Consular Agent.

PORTO RICO.

Annual report of Consul Conroy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

I hereby have the honor to render my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and at the same time regret to say that during this period commerce and industry have suffered considerably, owing to the depressed tone which has prevailed, due to the extreme low prices obtained abroad for the chief productions of this island.

The following notes and statistics will plainly demonstrate the truth of the facts.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports have not been as large as in former years, but the greater part of the staple articles, say flour, lard, petroleum, pork and bacon, and other minor articles of provisions, continue to be imported from the United States with the same acceptance as before, and as they are brought frequently and in proportionate quantities, find a ready market at comparatively paying rates. It may be mentioned that the short delay in having orders executed and brought out has given occasional animation to the rather dull tone of business in general.

Exports have been a trifle below last year. The principal articles sent to the United States are sugar and molasses. Other products—hides, coffee, tobacco, and rum—are sent to European markets, where they find better prices.

FINANCIAL.

Money matters are almost in the same state as when I last reported. The only coin which is the current one that circulates in the commercial traffic is the Mexican dollar. Small change is composed of American 50, 25, 10, and 5 cent pieces, all of which have been punched, and thereby become almost monopolized in the island. During the year the Government, in order not to allow certain speculators to introduce punched coin into the island, and also to avoid too great an accumulation of such coin, published a decree forbidding the introduction of all coins that

were not in a sound state, and, taking into consideration that no other small coins were in circulation than those which were punched, ordered that within a certain period such should be stamped by the treasury, and should not be admitted in the absence of this requisite.

The great scarcity of money, in consequence of low prices for produce and limited transactions in general of business, has maintained exchange more firmly than last year. Bills on the States have been paid from 14 to 18 per cent., according to period when drawn, and drafts on London \$5.40 to \$5.80.

NAVIGATION.

Navigation has continued considerably active to and from the United States throughout the year. As the greater part of sugars and molasses has been exported to the States, an active demand prevailed for tonnage to that destination, and the requirements were principally filled by American vessels. The Atlas line of steamers run two or three boats a month from New York, bringing provisions for dealers' account, and returning generally with sugar and molasses. We are still without direct mail communication with the United States, and all correspondence is forwarded via Havana or St. Thomas.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

As stated before, last year's trade has been considerably reduced in regard to speculative operations as well in imports as in exports, and it may be said that trade has been confined to satisfying actual demand and needs.

Next year's sugar crop is expected to be very small, and also late, because of the very unfavorable weather for the growing canes. Prices for sugar have fluctuated during last crop from \$2 to \$3. Several holders of estates, whose means have allowed them, have introduced the factory system for making centrifugal sugars, and there are now eight to ten estates on which this improvement has been introduced. It is anticipated this change will be favorable to the production of sugar in this style.

EDWARD CONROY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San Juan, September 7, 1885.

Imports to the island of Porto Rico from the United States during the fiscal year 1885.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Amount.	Value.
Marble and other minerals for construction	100 kilograms.	218, 624	\$2, 927 92
Asphalt, pitch, &c	do	211, 498	6, 979 44
Petroleum	do	1, 572. 678	89, 311 92
Glassware, common and fine	do	100, 798	32, 301 50
Chinaware, porcelain	do	14, 754	4, 174 48
Jewelry	hectogram	5	500 00
Iron, manufactured	100 kilograms.	292, 981	36, 603 29
Fire-arms, knives	do	1, 459	3, 619 20
Steel, manufactured	do	229	1, 007 50
Copper and brass, and other metals, manufactured	do	14, 023	7, 508 79
Medicines and drugs	do	215, 917	22, 502 19
Soaps, common	do	541	70 33
Paraffine, stearine, &c	do	1, 922	576 60
Perfumery, essences	kilograms	5, 097	10, 194 00
Gunpowder and blasting matters	do	3, 203	800 75

Imports to the Island of Porto Rico from the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Amount.	Value.
Starch.....	100 kilograms.	11, 327	\$1, 132 70
Oils, cotton, cocoa-nut, palm, and others	do	29, 559	7, 374 75
Cotton, raw	do	2, 966	741 50
Cotton, manufactured.....	kilograms	46, 203	34, 072 30
Hemp, raw and rope	100 kilograms	105, 545	21, 066 30
Sacking and canvas	kilograms	17, 344	8, 272 85
Paper, writing and printing.....	100 kilograms	19, 020	3, 960 30
Books and printed matter	do	4, 555	1, 366 50
Pictures, &c	kilograms	123	738 00
Straw and packing paper	100 kilograms	338, 933	33, 895 30
Paper, without classification	do	9, 091	6, 363 70
Pasteboard, in sheets and manufactured	do	26, 474	5, 388 13
Shooks for hogsheads and barrels	do	11, 128, 084	168, 687 24
Lumber.....	cubic meters	6, 633	139, 961 25
Shingles and clapboards.....	100 kilograms	537, 776	38, 988 76
Wood, fine, for furniture	do	1, 890	151 20
Wood:			
Ordinary, manufactured.....	do	210, 233	65, 697 81
Fine, manufactured	do	9, 672	932 04
Horse hair	do	1, 784	64 22
Manufactured	do	19, 237	1, 041 00
Hides, raw and cured	do	467	707 75
Shoes and boots	kilograms	436	1, 182 25
Harness and carriage apparels	do	3, 241	6, 482 00
Feathers, ornamental	do	2	25 00
Animal grease	100 kilograms	194, 623	38, 924 60
Pianos	number	1	250 00
Clocks and watches	do	373	1, 334 00
Machinery and works	do	240	1, 680 00
Sewing-machines.....	100 kilograms	3, 740	3, 740 00
Carriages	number	40	12, 000 00
Carts and wheelbarrows	100 kilograms	5, 559	444 72
Pork and bacon	do	429, 814	60, 173 96
Beef, jerked, salted, and smoked	do	58, 811	8, 321 76
Butter	do	77, 405	30, 962 00
Lard	do	1, 347, 378	296, 423 16
Codfish.....	do	2, 632, 456	131, 622 80
Fish, fresh and pickled.....	do	318, 063	15, 903 15
Grain	do	51, 758	2, 070 32
Rice.....	do	182, 073	16, 386 57
Dried vegetables	do	295, 599	23, 647 92
Flour	do	7, 083, 089	903, 802 16
Corn flour.....	do	179, 796	11, 506 30
Vermicelli, macaroni, &c.....	do	78, 475	13, 656 79
Biscuits, ordinary.....	do	114, 114	14, 834 82
Seeds of all kinds	do	35, 664	713 28
Vegetables, fresh	do	267, 325	10, 158 35
Fruits, dried	do	21, 440	2, 315 51
Spices.....	kilograms	44, 175	8, 735 00
Liquors, common.....	hectolitres.....	197	2, 758 00
Gin.....	do	50	800 00
Cognac, brandy, rum.....	do	90	4, 072 50
Beer, cider, &c.....	do	561	6, 732 00
Vinegar	do	21	107 50
Sugar, loaf	100 kilograms	6, 142	2, 395 38
Preserved meats	kilograms	8, 205	4, 102 50
Sweetmeats and fine biscuits.....	do	40, 919	6, 547 04
Cheese	do	104, 655	41, 862 00
Common jewelry	do	59	969 38
Horns and whalebone	do	102	887 40
Walking-sticks and umbrella-handles	hundred	164	73 80
Buttons, all kinds	kilograms	53	251 75
Wooden boxes, &c	do	38	304 00
Matches	do	2, 414	4, 828 00
Rubber, raw and manufactured	do	2, 066	3, 396 00
Oil-cloths and tarpaulin for flooring	do	1, 293	581 85
Oil-cloths for other purposes.....	100 kilograms	4, 206	3, 575 10
Umbrellas, silk	dozen	537	1, 376 00
Hats, all kinds	do	18	117 00
Elastic, bands and pieces.....	kilograms	211	844 00
Tobacco, raw and manufactured.....	do	7, 668	4, 985 88
Gold and silver coin.....	value		5, 734 00
Total value.....			2, 474, 277 01

Articles imported on which no duties are levied.

Implements for agriculture.....	100 kilograms..	\$119, 068 00
Coal, mineral	do	2, 035, 864 00
Guano	do	113, 966 00
Materials for railroads.....	do	73, 887 00

Exports from the island of Porto Rico to the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	Amount.	Value.
Sugar	100 kilograms.	58,102,938	\$3,776,690 96
Coffee	do	1,834,470	513,651 60
Molasses	do	28,475,942	683,422 59
Tobacco	do	23	7 49
Wood	do	6,365	254 60
Hides	do	4,928	1,232 00
Rum	litros	48,600	3,888 00
Cotton	kilograms	3,705	926 25
Bay rum	litros	8,749	1,093 62
Oranges	thousand	5,680,000	14,200 00
Coin (silver)	value		24,429 00
Total			5,019,796 11

ST. JOHN'S.

Value of importations and exportations and duties paid thereon at St. John's, P. R., during the year 1885.

Flag.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
Spanish	\$5,362,127 13	\$1,335,476 74
Foreign	324,104 94	1,046,946 72
Total	5,686,232 07	2,382,423 46

Revenues received.

Import duties	\$809,576 50
Maritime dues	32,126 94
Bond house dues	1,185 95
Fines imposed	9,775 01
	852,664 40
Export duties	51,366 54
Total	904,030 94

Imports and exports to the United States for 1885.

Flag.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Tons.*</i>	<i>Tons.*</i>
American	18,423	31,819
British	3,837	24,707
Danish	1	1,520
German		1,019
Spanish	21,179	18,972
Swedish	218	10,572
Total	43,657	88,609

*Tons of 1,000 kilograms.

AGUADILLA.

Report of Acting Consular Agent Schnabel on trade and industry in 1884.

The undersigned, on rendering his annual report, regrets to have to state that business in general during the year under record has been most unsatisfactory in this district, chiefly on account of the very low prices which have ruled for coffee and sugar, our principal staples of exportation.

SUGAR.

Sugar prices fluctuated between $2\frac{1}{16}$ to $2\frac{3}{8}$ cents first cost, up to the latter part of May, when suddenly an active demand set in, the market became quite excited, prices rising rapidly to 3 cents, and even a fraction more has been granted. Unfortunately, the planters of this district had sold almost all their stocks previously in order to provide funds for the crop operations, and only a very small portion, about 500 or 600 casks, have been placed at improved rates.

Sugar is calculated to cost about $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 cents to the planter; thus the sales effected in this year are really ruinous, and fatal consequences have arisen and may still arise through the enormous short fall in the value of the crop.

Not only the planters, but also the merchants, who made to the former the necessary advances for the cultivation of their plantations and the movement of their crops, are placed in a very different situation, as almost none of the planters have been able to refund the merchants for their advances.

Prospects for next crop are good enough, as the rainy weather of late has favored the growing canes; but it is very probable that the yield, which under favorable circumstances would fully come up to the same figures of this year, will fall short considerably, the planters not being in a position to extend their own plantations, as they used to do formerly; nor to cultivate and attend to the growing canes in proper style on account of entire want of resources.

The Government, in spite of this calamitous situation, has not done nor does anything in favor of the planters, who are laboring under the pressure of exorbitant taxes. On the contrary, it has been noted that the worse the situation the greater indifference is displayed by the Government.

Under such circumstances a general feeling of distrust prevails, and the merchants are not inclined to run the risk of granting any new aids to the planters.

COFFEE.

With regard to coffee, the crop has been an extraordinarily abundant one, but prices obtained show very low figures, 11 to 14 cents, first cost, according to quality. Prospects for next crop are very poor, and the yield is calculated to about 50 per cent. of this crop.

PROPOSED RAILROAD.

There is a project to establish a railroad from this port to Pepino and Lares (the principal coffee-producing places of this district), the necessary funds to be furnished by some American capitalists.

There is much traffic between these places, and very high prices are now paid for the transport of produce coming and provisions going. During the dry season from 60 cents to \$1 is paid for the transport of 100 pounds of coffee, and the same for goods leaving; but when rainy weather sets in, the conveyance of produce and goods is much more expensive.

There is vast virgin territory between this place and Lares, which would probably all be planted with sugar-cane were there a chance of transporting the produce at a reasonable cost; the entire coffee crop of Lares and Pepino, of which a great portion is now sent to Arecibo and Mayaguez, as well as the produce of several other places in the interior, would be brought to this market.

A railway communication between Aguadilla and Lares would naturally prove of very great advantage to this port and the whole district; thus it is likely that such an undertaking would not meet with any difficulties.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The import trade has been much neglected, all importers having limited themselves as much as possible. Imports from the United States have fallen off considerably, and it is very strange that we have not seen any augmentation in imports under American flag, though it is placed on an equality with the Spanish with regard to duties on cargoes.

We have no direct communication with the United States; the only traders are the Atlas steamers, which do not fill our requirements satisfactorily, charging besides rather high rates of freight.

The value of exports compares very unfavorably with last year, due to the low prices obtained for our produce.

The crops have been satisfactory with regard to the yield, but the benefit has not been felt, as almost all produce has been sold at prices which do not cover the cost.

COFFEE.

	Quintals.
The exports amount to.....	60,000
Stocks in the market.....	3,500
Stocks in the interior.....	3,000
Total estimate for 1885.....	66,500
1884.....	31,228
1883.....	52,844
1882.....	34,406
1881.....	68,006
1880.....	34,400

Sugar.—The exports show a little higher figure than last year, amounting to—

	Quintals.
6,085 hogsheads 26 barrels Muscovado, 7,815 bags crystallized, and 2,530 hogsheads molasses sugar.....	137,663
Stocks on hand.....	5,400
Total estimate for 1885.....	143,063
1884.....	134,000
1883.....	110,279
1882.....	86,722
1881.....	57,552
1880.....	90,083

Molasses.—Shipments of this article show a decrease of about 33 per cent. compared with last year. Prices opened at \$6 to \$7 per 110 gal-

lons, and gradually went down to \$4. On account of these low rates a great number of planters preferred to throw away the molasses, instead of bringing it to the market. In some cases the cost of transport would have exceeded the value of the produce.

	Gallons.
Exports amount to.....	43,646
1884	67,395
1883	26,290
1882	35,786
1881	15,960
1880	78,500

Rum.—This article has been very low in prices, ranging from 18 to 25 cents per gallon, and large stocks are on hand. A trial shipment has been made to Bordeaux, consisting of about 4,000 gallons, which has not given satisfaction.

TOBACCO.

	Quintals.
Exports amounted to.....	8,950
1884	3,445
1883	9,315
1882	5,665
1881	6,231
1880	10,232

Prices ruled from \$5.75 to \$6.50. The crop was bought up by the speculators, which sold afterwards, it is said, with much profit.

The weather has been very unfavorable for the next crop, which will be very insignificant.

Annotta.—Some small parcels have been exported to the United States, and it appears that this article will deserve more attention in future.

POPULATION.

The population of this district consists of 11,689 whites and 4,211 colored; in all, 15,900 inhabitants.

ROBERT SCHNABEL,
Acting Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Aguadilla, Porto Rico, September 16, 1885.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

CURAÇAO.

Report of Consul Smith on the production and the commerce of Curaçao.

LOCATION.

The Island of Curaçao, as is well known, is situated in the Caribbean Sea, and with the neighboring islands of Bonaire and Aruba, and the more windward islands of St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin, comprises the Dutch possessions in the West Indies. The town of Williamstadt is the principal one, and is the seat of Government military and naval station at this island, which has a population of about 25,000. It has one of the finest natural harbors in the world, accessible for the

largest ships, and not in the zone of those fearful scourges of the West Indies, yellow fever and hurricanes, lying as it does in the pathway of ships from Europe bound through the Caribbean Sea to the Isthmus of Panama and the Gulf of Mexico. The importance of this island will in time, when engineering skill has cut a roadway to the Pacific, assert its prominence to the maritime nations of the world.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The entrance to this harbor, although very deep, is comparatively narrow, and the winds and currents of years had deposited at the entrance sandbars. These obstructions have been removed, and the harbor is now safe for the largest ships of war. The dredgers are now engaged in deepening the entrance to what is called the Spanish water, a few miles to the windward. This is a tongue of the sea that forms a fine land-locked harbor. This will be used in case of need for a quarantine station. Commodious and extensive buildings have been erected there for that object.

It is to be regretted that the recommendations for the building of wharves and a dry-dock have not had the encouragement and support they should have, as at a small expense compared with most any other port a first-class dry dock to accommodate the largest ships could be completed, as nature has commenced the work and carried it out well towards that end in the most desirable part of the harbor. These improvements, with all the great advantages the harbor presents, would make it the most complete naval station in the West Indies.

The importance as to location and the harbor of Curaçao was fully understood and realized by freebooters and pirates when it was made the headquarters of them, and from the early part of 1797 to 1801, under cover of the national flag of France, their armed vessels captured and brought into this port some fifty sail of American vessels that with their cargoes were condemned as prizes by the agent of the Republic of France. Those vessels ranged in size, rig, and value from the Connecticut sloop laden with provisions, to the homeward bound East India-man with cargo of coffee, indigo, and specie.

By the inauguration of the present governor of the island, his excellency N. van den Brandhof, a new era dawned on this colony, and through his enterprising and liberal views there have been erected many beautiful buildings, some of them for schools and free to the poor; these will stand a grand monument to his memory.

MINERAL DEPOSITS.

If under the above head I may class guano (phosphate of lime), there is at Santa Barbara a mountain some miles to the eastward of this port, the richest and most extensive deposit of rock phosphate known to exist; and from a made harbor, called Newport, that can be entered by steamers of large tonnage which go there to load, there are shipped to Europe some 50,000 tons annually. This enterprise has been developed by an English gentleman who discovered the deposit and had a practical knowledge of mining and the business knowledge to select the most competent men for the management of the works. On the island of Cuba there was some years ago discovered a deposit of phosphate on the Government land; this was, I think, conceded to a party interested in the gold mining company of that island, and a company was formed, largely of stockholders residents of Curaçao. Since this company was

formed a large amount has been shipped from Aruba and the most satisfactory dividends paid to the shareholders. There is a revenue derived by this Government from the royalty and export duty on the phosphate shipped from these deposits of about 272,000 guilders annually.

The gold mine of Aruba is incorporated and worked by an English company that employ chiefly native labor and antique machinery, and under this system as a paying institution it has never been a success to the stockholders; but from what I have heard of it during my residence here, I think if it was worked by competent gold miners, such as we have in the United States, with improved modern machinery, under the management of an interested director, that the amount of gold now found there would pay a large per cent to the stockholders of that company. There is also on the west part of Curaçao a deposit of copper. This was some years ago given by contract to an inexperienced party. Without capital, he expended what little he could command, employing, I think, those that knew as little as he did about the business, and after working a short time was obliged to abandon it. There has been analyzed from what was taken there a paying per cent. of copper. I would suggest that any individual or representative of a company that wishes to explore this locality can do so under favorable conditions.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE ISLAND.

First in order as to importance is salt. This is manufactured here as it is at Bonaire, by solar heat. The water is let in from the sea to lagoons or lakes that are surrounded on their margins by artificially-constructed dams or walls. These are dividing lines that intersect. Thus the inclosed space is made into what is called pans. The water from the sea is let into the lagoons until they are full, when the narrow entrance is closed, and in a short space of time this water becomes much saltier than sea water after it has the desired degree of density. It is then flowed into the pans that, when full, are closed and left to solar evaporation. The first process is commenced in the month of January, and as this is what is termed the dry season, at the end of April or first of May a crop of salt is ready to be taken from the pans, but should an unseasonable fall of heavy rain take place before the salt is taken out, then the crop of that season is destroyed and no more can be made until the next year. With this uncertainty, the low price of salt, and the almost prohibitory duty placed upon it in the United States, this industry in these islands cannot long survive. Many proprietors have already abandoned the manufacture of salt. This is to be deplored, as by chemical analysis the salt of these islands is the purest to be found, best fitting it for use in the manufacture of our exports, such as beef, pork, butter, cheese, and fish, which, when put up with inferior and cheaper salt that has a large per cent. of lime, will not keep in hot climates. This is an important fact for the consideration of our provision packers for the export trade.

Next in order as to its relative value is divi-divi, a bean-like pod that grows on a tree which flourishes on the dry soil of the island. It is used for tanning and dyeing. Its market value is from 80 to 100 guilders per ton. This is principally shipped to Europe.

AGRICULTURE.

As the rains that fall are unfrequent, the productions are not what under more favorable circumstances they would be. Months, and even

years, pass without a good fall of rain to moisten the dry soil and fit it for planting seed. At times, when what is called the wet season commences, we are blessed with refreshing rains. Then the people, filled with hope, plant their lands with corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, and garden vegetables, and if the rains continue at reasonable intervals, in a few weeks the savannas and gardens are full of nature's gifts, vegetables, fruits, and flowers; the poor, half-starved flocks find the richest of pasture lands, and the island is a beautiful garden. This is the condition of the island under the most favorable circumstances; but more frequently the planters have the seed they have planted parched and burnt in the ground, the fruits of their gardens blighted on the trees, and their animals without food and water. There is a tree that grows here which produces the bitter orange (*naranja cajara*), from the peel of which the famous liquor "Curaçao" is manufactured. This peel is a valuable article of commerce, commanding a high price. That grown on this island is much more valuable than what is brought from Venezuela and shipped from here as Curaçao peel. The reason of this is that from the dry soil and climate of this island the fruit grown here has more of the essential oil in the peel than that which is grown in a humid soil. I have thought that this tree could be successfully introduced in some parts of the United States, say the southern part of Florida or the land bordering the Saint John's River, where there are now so many orange plantations. If they could be, the industry would prove very profitable, and I would advise those having orange plantations in Florida to try the experiment. I will endeavor to procure seed for any that may wish to plant them there.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

This is a subject that so much has been written upon by able writers that I do not feel myself competent to discuss it. Reports have been submitted to the Government showing what was the cause of European countries leading us in the export trade and how it is possible for us to have our share of the same and find a market for the productions and manufactures of our great nation, but as yet we have not found it. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when we shall

This little island by its position and having one of the finest harbors in the world, favored with the generous freedom of its Government, has been for years past and will continue to be the entrepot for the transshipment of merchandise to the less favored ports of Venezuela and the United States of Colombia. Some few years have now passed since an enterprising American firm, Messrs. Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, of New York, started a line of steamers from that port to Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, La Guayra, and Maracaibo, Curaçao being the terminus of the route. This line of steamers have continued to be prosperous and have added to the fleet of the red "D" line so that now they have four beautiful American-built steamships, three of them iron, in all aggregating 4,249 tons, running regularly on the route. They never go or come empty, generally full, with cargo lying over. This in my opinion is working like any other established line of American steamers to foreign countries, for the most certain effectual development of our export trade.

When we have lines of swift and commodious steamships flying our national flag running direct to the seaports of those countries that require our productions and manufactures, then the solution of this important problem of how to extend and increase our export trade will be commenced.

MAILS.

This island is reached by steam in about seven days from New York, and we have until the last few months received our mails by steamers direct from there. The United States mail is now brought here by English steamers via Martinique and Barbadoes. These steamers, after leaving Barbadoes, deliver and receive cargo at Trinidad and all the ports on the Venezuelan coast before they arrive at Curaçao. This is a long, inconvenient, and unreliable mail route, and is working to the mutual disadvantage of merchants here and their correspondents in the United States; but I have no doubt that when this fact is realized by the Government, and has the consideration so important a subject deserves, a quick and direct mail service will be restored.

L. B. SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Curaçao, West Indies, November 27, 1885.

CENTRAL AMERICA

SAN SALVADOR.

Report of Consul Duke.

As I have already stated in my recent dispatches, the past year has been one of unusual depression for agriculturists and merchants.

Just at the most critical time, when all hands were needed to prepare the ground to receive the various crops, the international war broke out. Every consideration save those of the preservation of liberty and national independence were in abeyance. The man who did not join the army voluntarily was forced into its rank by the conscription, and those who before had handled the plow now grasped the sword, eager to repel the attack of the invader. Farms and estates, some of which had employed 500 laborers, lay desolate, choked with weeds, which with tropic luxuriance soon overrun everything unless constantly kept down by the machete.

The merchants, too, uncertain of the issue of the troublous times, did not care to import fresh goods; so trade in all its branches came to a general standstill.

Scarcely had the war terminated, with complete triumph to the Salvadorean arms, and, the load of dread removed, men were returning with renewed zeal to their labor, when a civil war broke out attended with even more disastrous results.

The season for planting passed by without anything being done; the few crops which had been got in during the interval between the wars, for lack of proper care and attention have fallen below the average.

As if to crown the accumulation of disasters, the rainy season, on which good harvests entirely depend, came in late; and for lack of its fertilizing properties the struggling crops still further deteriorated, while an incursion of locusts completely devastated some agricultural districts just as the young plants were pushing forth.

Corn, which is the staple food of the laboring classes, is so scarce that undoubtedly large quantities must be imported from the States to supply the deficiency.

INDIGO.

The young indigo plant is always the first to fall a prey to the voracity of locusts, who prefer it to any other herb. After a raid has been made on an indigo plantation by these destructive insects the plants present an appearance of having been burned, and are perfectly useless.

This year the exportation of indigo from the reasons referred to will fall one-third below the average, and will not exceed 8,000 to 10,000 bales, while the amount usually exported reaches from 14,000 to 16,000 bales of 150 pounds each. The value of a bale is \$140, and a duty of \$3.37½ is imposed on every bale exported.

The plant, which is biennial, is raised from seed greatly resembling that of the mustard, sown broadcast in the month of May, after the ground has been cleared and the brushwood burned. If the rains have been copious it is ready to be gathered in September.

After the bushes have been cut down to within 4 inches of the surface of the ground they are bound into bundles weighing about 100 pounds each, and thrown into tanks constructed of brick and mortar filled with water, each of which will contain about 150 bunches. Every particle of the bush is utilized, stem and branches as well as the leaves.

Fermentation immediately sets in, and after 10 or 12 hours, which are considered sufficient to give it the required strength, the liquid, which at this stage is of a light green color, is drawn off into a lower tank, also of brick, provided besides with a wheel worked by hand or horse-power, by means of which the liquid is agitated until it assumes a light blue color, which gradually deepens in hue until it becomes of the required shade.

The motion of the wheel once suspended, the sediment gradually sinks to the bottom of the tank, and the water becomes perfectly clear, when it is drawn off and the sediment taken out and dried.

The bushes can only be used once. After they are sufficiently dried they are burned as refuse. If the critical moment of fermentation is not taken advantage of, the result is an indigo inferior in quality and quantity, for not only will the over-fermented liquid produce an inferior quality, but the sediment thrown down will also be less in bulk.

COFFEE.

Coffee is one of the staple products and chief exports of the country. The late crop fell considerably below the average, but there is excellent promise in the coming harvest, which, it is estimated, will produce 300,000 quintals, or 50 per cent. more than last year. In the growing districts of the interior the value of coffee to-day is $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Planters are beginning to adopt unanimously the method of cultivating the coffee under shade, for, although the more antiquated system of growing it in the sun was attended with larger results, the first time the tree bore fruit, the crop reaching to 3 and even 4 pounds, yet the forcing by the excessive heat so debilitated the tree that it required three or four years to recuperate its strength.

Experience has proved that trees grown under shade produce a smaller yet steadier crop, each tree averaging 1 pound per year, besides insuring longer life to the shrub.

SUGAR.

The export of sugar will be considerably greater than in preceding years.

The late depression in the sugar markets induced growers to partly abandon the cultivation of this indispensable product, for which the soil and climate of this country are peculiarly adapted; but the Government, alarmed at the threatened stagnation in this branch of industry, endeavored to stimulate the growers to renewed efforts by offering a bounty of 50 cents on every quintal of sugar exported. The desired result was obtained. Not only were the abandoned estates reinstated as sugar plantations, but were even augmented; and the cheering reports of the increasing firmness of the market from the United States and

Europe will do much towards influencing the planters to persist in the cultivation of the cane. The facility with which sugar is cultivated, combined with the low cost of production, make competition favorable with the best growers of Europe. No molasses is exported, all being consumed in the manufacture of rum, which is a Government monopoly.

BALSAM (SO-CALLED PERUVIAN).

The beautiful trees which produce the invaluable gum which bears their name, being entirely independent of artificial culture, will produce their usual crop. They flourish best on the coast, between the ports of La Libertad and Acajutla, called on this account the Balsam Coast.

Rubber trees, from identical reasons, suffered no detriment from lack of attention during the late difficulties, and will yield the average amount. They grow along the entire Pacific seaboard from La Union to Acajutla.

MINING.

There is abundant promise of future wealth in the almost undeveloped mines of this country which are rich in gold, silver, and iron; but from the ignorance of and total indifference to the modern scientific methods of mining and smelting a deplorable waste of metal is the result.

I am pursuing inquiries in the districts of San Miguel and La Union on gold and silver mines, which are worked by companies of enterprising foreigners, some of whom are Americans, and I hope soon to furnish the Department with a more satisfactory report on the subject.

MILITARY SERVICE.

One of the latest acts of Zaldivar's ministry, with a view of creating a source of additional revenue, was to promulgate a law compelling all between the ages of eighteen and fifty to serve as soldiers, exemption from service to be obtained only by payment of a fine of \$5 per head for the rank and file, and from \$25 to \$50 for officers, according to their grade. Owing to the extreme unpopularity of this measure it was abandoned.

EXPORT DUTY ON COFFEE.

In consideration of the depression of trade and the state of foreign markets, a duty of 12½ cents on every quintal of coffee exported has been also annulled.

CURRENCY.

The Republic of Salvador has no coinage of its own, the currency consisting of Chilian, Peruvian, Guatemalan, and Honduran silver, French and English coin being found at times in circulation. Gold is very scarce. The rates of exchange, which are always high, will be seen from the following to be unusually so now: New York at sight, 30 per cent. premium; San Francisco at sight, generally one-fourth to one-half lower; London, ninety days, 26 per cent.; Paris, 25 per cent.; Hamburg, 25 per cent. Average on London for this year (1885), 22½; for last year (1884), 15¾. Discount is at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, having advanced during the last few days from 9 per cent. It is usual to raise the rate during the annual fairs, which are now being held in different departments of the Republic, at which all transactions are conducted for cash payment only; hence a great demand for ready money.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

No other American vessels have called at the port of La Libertad during the year ending September 30, 1885, beyond the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which are regular carriers on this coast. Two steamers from San Francisco bring an average of 200 tons of cargo per month for that port, consisting principally of flour and general provisions; the quantity of merchandise from New York via Panama varies considerably.

PACKING.

This may be considered of secondary importance by exporters unacquainted with the rough handling goods suffer before they reach their destinations in Central America. Freight is conveyed from the steamers in lighters, often through a tremendous surf; is hoisted onto high iron piers, thence carried to the custom-house, and, after due examination, is placed on ox-carts without springs, to be jolted over miles of rough, stony, mountain roads. At no stage of the journey is the handling very gentle, so it is essential that boxes and packing cases be strong enough to resist rough usage and to insure the arrival of the goods in a salable condition. French packing in these respects leaves nothing to be desired.

TRADE OF SALVADOR.

The greater part of the commerce of Salvador is carried on with European markets, England enjoying the larger share. This is chiefly due to the greater facilities for payment offered by European merchants and the cheaper rates for transports.

As merchandise is paid for in the material products of the country, a system of long credit is almost compulsory; and the European merchants, thoroughly appreciating the necessity, which the Americans hitherto refused to recognize, have monopolized the greater part of the trade.

J. MAURICE DUKE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San Salvador, November 15, 1885.

SONSONATE.*Report of Consul Mathé.*

The forwarding of the present imperfect returns for the past year has been delayed for some time, in the hopes of obtaining from the custom-house the necessary data for forming those of importation and exportation, but owing to the disturbed state in which the country has been for the greater part of the past year, resulting from the war with Guatemala and subsequent internal revolution and prolonged state of war, it has been impossible to obtain any such, all custom-house accounts having been either lost or so imperfectly kept by the continually changed occupants of that department that none such can be furnished; and from other sources I have only been able to obtain a general statement of exports, which I now beg to forward herewith as statement of the exports to the United States and return of navigation at the port of Acajutla.

I also beg to inclose a special statement of the movement of last year's coffee crop exported from Acajutla, from which it will be seen that the shipments to the United States is over one-third of the total quantity exported, and an increase over that of the previous year of 11,000 quintals.

The American flag shows as the chief carrier, followed by that of Germany. As this statement indicates, the German competition has continued, and will still continue during this year, and for this reason the American line of steamers between Panama and San Francisco is improving its service on the coast, doubling its direct service between these two points and placing additional steamers on the coast for the local trade.

The export duty on coffee formerly existing has been abolished, and on the exportation of muscovado the premium of 50 cents per quintal still continues. Import duties have been slightly modified, the amount of which, in the customs valuation, is at present 72 per cent., payable 52 per cent. in cash and 20 per cent. in Government paper, worth 60 per cent. discount.

Besides the direct duty, there is a charge of about 10 per cent. additional for hospitals and other institutions, whilst wines and liquors pay an addition over all of some 10 per cent. Duties amounting to \$1,000, or under, are payable at date of registration; of amounts beyond this, time is allowed for the payment.

A law promulgated during the late administration, for obligatory military service, has been abolished, and several other measures of a liberal tendency are about to be adopted.

The Government monopoly of the sale of spirituous liquors is about to be modified, and restrictions both as to manufacture and sale removed.

The railway works in progress in this department have not only been utterly paralyzed during the past year, on account of the war and revolution, but much opposition has been manifested with regard to the continuance of the contract for its completion; the contractor, however, being disposed to make many concessions, and the late administration having come under guarantee to an English company for £200,000 of loan for the work, the present Government having obtained many important reforms in the contract in favor of the treasury, the work has been again commenced under the able management of the same able engineer, Mr. Scherzer, an American, whilst a good many American mechanics and contractors are employed on the undertaking.

Within four months from this time it will be possible to make the formerly tedious journey of 20 leagues on horseback from this place, as follows: say 12 leagues by rail, 4 on horseback, and the remaining 4 leagues by a tramway.

At the terminus of 12 leagues from this the railway will take a direction to the important town of Santa Ana, the center of the principal cotton-producing district of the country, and with the completion of these 12 leagues the port of Acajutla will rapidly become the most important of the Republic, as much produce and merchandise which at present go to La Libertad will be turned in this direction.

From a silver mine owned by an American company in the neighboring republic of Honduras, ores have already been shipped from Acajutla, the government of this Republic having granted some concessions in favor of the utilization of that port for the importation of their supplies.

For the preservation and retention of cart-roads throughout the country the Government has appointed in each department a body of road commissioners, providing them with the necessary funds for the purpose.

A contract has been lately entered into by the Government with an English firm for the formation of a joint stock company with a capital of ten million dollars, the object being the working of mines of all descriptions existing or to be found within the departments of Santa Ana and Chalatinango to the north of this and bordering on Honduras; the construction of a railway from Santa Ana to Metapan, in continuation of that actually under construction from this to Santa Ana, and with power to extend the same to the frontiers of Honduras.

The company obtain the preference for the construction of a new wharf in the port of Acajutla, and an extensive grant of government lands on the coast for colonization purposes, and they agree to establish a mint in the country for Government account; and, should the contract be carried out, there is no doubt that it would be of the greatest advantage to the country in general and to this department particularly.

The financial situation of the country is for the present very difficult, but all the efforts of the Government tend toward its improvement; and, with the continuation of peace, it is generally believed that in about two years the present difficulties may be overcome, as the elements for accomplishing this are not wanting.

J. MATHÉ, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sonsonate, January 18, 1886.

ACAJUTLA.

Exports between Acajutla and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coffee	7, 322, 132	\$732, 214
Indigo	3, 900	3, 900
Sugar	548, 884	10, 878
Hides	1, 324	2, 648
Deer-skins	3, 800	1, 330
India-rubber	900	417
Balsam	638	638
Cedar	202, 900	6, 380
Specie		722
Total		759, 127

Navigation at the port of Acajutla for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Panama and San Francisco.	87	123, 639	2	396	87	123, 639	2	396
German	Europe	10	11, 848	14	4, 838	10	11, 848	14	4, 838
French	do			6	4, 567			6	4, 567
Spanish	do			1	382			1	382
Salvador	Coast			3	210			3	210
Danish	Europe			2	515			2	515
Norwegian	do			2	720			2	720
Total		97	135, 487	30	11, 628	97	135, 487	30	11, 628

Exports from Acajutla for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Coffee.....pounds..	18, 806, 150	\$1, 880, 615	United States and Europe.
Indigo.....do....	66, 300	66, 300	Do.
Sugar.....do....	549, 188	10, 983	Do.
Hides.....number..	10, 611	21, 222	Do.
Deer-skins.....pounds..	4, 600	1, 610	Do.
India-rubber.....do....	900	417	United States.
Balsam.....do....	57, 800	57, 800	United States and Europe.
Ores.....do....	11, 856	1, 485	Europe.
Cedar.....feet....	202, 900	6, 380	United States.
Sundries.....packages..	339	1, 800	United States and coast.
Specie.....		50, 137	Do.
Total		2, 098, 749	

Shipments of coffee crop, 1885, at Acajutla, carrying flag, and destination.

Items.	Quantity.
American steamers to—	100 lbs.
New York.....	5, 239
California.....	63, 439
American sailing vessels to California.....	4, 545
	67, 982
American steamers to—	
Panama.....	2, 629
Coast.....	688
	3, 317
German steamers to Europe:	
Via Colon.....	22, 150
Via Straits.....	21, 452
German sailing vessels (via Cape) to Europe.....	5, 996
English steamers (via Colon) to Europe.....	46, 722
French steamers (via Colon) to Europe.....	14, 202
	110, 522
Total	188, 060

RECAPITULATION.

Flag.	To Europe.	To United States.	Panama and coast.	Total.
	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.
American		73, 221	4, 317	77, 538
German.....	49, 598			49, 598
English.....	46, 722			46, 722
French.....	14, 202			14, 202
Total	110, 522	73, 221	4, 317	188, 060

HONDURAS.

Report of Consul Imboden.

As Honduras is so little known in the United States, an idea of the location of this place, how to get here, climate, soil, and great promises of the country may be of interest.

The village of La Brea, on the Pacific coast, is the principal port of Honduras.

The Government custom-house is located at the town of Amapala, 30 miles from the mainland. All goods and passengers are landed in Amapala; after inspection, forwarded by sail vessel to the mainland at La Brea, thence by mule-back transportation to the interior points of the country.

The city of Yuscaran is situated high up in the mountains, 110 miles north of La Brea, 4,500 feet above the sea, has a population of 4,000 people of mixed Spanish and Indian origin. The climate is magnificent, the temperature ranging 65° to 80° in the shade, and the sun not hot to oppression, never reaching the great heat attained during the months of July and August in the United States.

The water is fresh and pure; the soil of the surrounding country in the greater part exceedingly fertile, producing all the cereals in perfection and abundance.

The mountains are ever covered with rich grasses, and stock-raising more perfect than at the most favored points in our own country. The native farmer gives no attention to his "crop." After he has once "stuck" the seed in the ground he depends upon nature to do all for him, and kind mother earth never fails to give rich returns into his lazy hands.

I find cotton and sugar-cane grow here to the greatest perfection. The former after being planted will last without replanting for a number of years, producing all the time.

The tropical fruits and vegetables grow to perfection, and coffee is unsurpassed in any land. The air is so pure that there is little sickness; no yellow-fever or cholera ever penetrates this region, and small-pox seldom appears.

The capital (Tegucigalpa) is 45 miles north, and 1,200 feet lower than we are.

. MINES.

Yuscaran was built up by the rich gold and silver mines of this section, and is built in the heart of the richest mines ever worked in Central America, the working dating back to the early days of the conquests of Spain. The yield of both gold and silver has been very great, the working only being done to the depth of water-level, when in all cases the mines were abandoned, not because they were exhausted, but the water could not be controlled by the primitive methods known to the early miners.

At this point are located the principal foreign mining enterprises of Honduras, principally North American corporations. I mention them, as follows:

The Yuscaran Manufacturing Company, of New York, 5 mines, with a capital of \$5,000,000; the Honduras Manufacturing Company, of New York, 5 mines, with a capital of \$1,250,000; the St. Elma Manufacturing Company, of New York, 7 mines, with a capital of \$1,500,000; the Gibraltar Manufacturing Company, of New York, 3 mines, with a capital of \$1,000,000; the Paraiso Reduction Company, of New York, mills, with a capital of \$500,000; the Central American Syndicate Company, of New York, with a capital of \$26,000, and who own very many valuable concessions from this Government, thus showing a North American interest of \$9,226,000. All these corporations have large works going on, and have already invested in plant and opening the mines near one-fourth of a million dollars, and are preparing to develop their properties with a miner-like system that will require millions of dollars to perfect.

These companies, with the assistance of their Government, are now building a well-graded wagon-road from La Brea to Yuscaran and Tegucigalpa. The work will be perfected within the next twelve months, and throw open to the world the most interesting and valuable section now undeveloped by American enterprise.

I will mention that in addition to the American companies there are several foreign corporations and also several new North American companies about to start works here. The mines have developed exceedingly rich, the ores are in great abundance, and the value sufficient to warrant immense returns, and will undoubtedly develop this into a most valuable point for our home merchants, manufacturers, and enterprise—a point which our Government will find of great interest to its people.

All machinery used by the mines and mills is of North American manufacture. All supplies used by the companies are shipped from New York.

The business of the country is principally cattle-raising and mining, The business of the city, merchandising, furnishing mining supplies, and the goods usually sold in our own country towns.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

But what surprises me most is that nineteen-twentieths of all goods sold in Honduras are of English, French, and German manufacture. Why? Because the tradespeople say our manufacturers and merchants do not properly pack their goods, leaving the packages too bulky for transportation over the mountains by means of mules.

There are no roads in Honduras, only mule trails, and all goods have till recently been solely transported on the backs of men and mules. These people all admit that they could do better by purchasing in the States if the goods would be properly packed for transportation. The business in Honduras is very large, and ought to be directed to the United States, and in a few years will be.

This country now offers great inducements for our people, and this Government is friendly to all enterprises that are calculated to advance the general interest, and they warmly court a closer relation with the United States, and guard with care and attention all the American interests.

It is well worth the attention of our Government and our people to foster a relationship with Honduras that will surely at an early day develop much good to both sections, and open up as fine a country as can be found in the world.

J. P. IMBODEN, *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Yuscaran, Honduras, October 29, 1885.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report of Consul Morlan.

The trade of the colony of British Honduras for the year 1885 shows a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, and consisted of—

Imports	\$1,274,282
Exports	1,221,401
Total	2,495,683

The following table, showing the trade of the colony for the years 1880 to 1885, inclusive, will give a general idea of the course of trade. It will be noticed that the principal difference is in the exports of the colony, the imports showing a steady increase:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
1880	\$1, 186, 001	\$1, 262, 886	\$2, 448, 887
1881	1, 009, 057	1, 237, 013	2, 246, 070
1882	1, 164, 411	1, 253, 163	2, 417, 574
1883	1, 344, 865	1, 514, 348	2, 859, 213
1884	1, 187, 690	1, 587, 246	2, 774, 936
1885	1, 274, 282	1, 221, 401	2, 495, 683

Of the decreased exports above noted, the principal articles are mahogany, \$215,482; cedar, \$5,815, and bullion and coins, \$73,655. The lack of mahogany for export may be accounted for by the fact that the year was a very dry one, and there were not sufficient floods in the rivers to float out the wood; this will also hold good as regards cedar, and the difference in the bullion exports is caused by the fruit steamers taking about \$100,000 out of the colony to buy fruit; of this money the custom-house takes no account. There is also a large exporting trade done by the small crafts that travel up and down the coast. These amount to considerable in the aggregate, and more than make up the difference between the imports and exports.

The exports of the colony are also affected by the general dullness of trade in all parts of the world, and the low prices of mahogany. Logwood and sugar, the latter being a drug on the market, and not paying the producer. Several of the estates have discontinued planting cane and turned their attention to fruit. The one exception to the rule of over production and low prices has been the fruit trade. This has shown great activity, and a large annual increase may be anticipated. It will, in time, become one of the leading industries of the colony. A new article has been added to the export list, viz: Sponges, of which there has been a small quantity exported. It will, undoubtedly, assume considerable proportions in the future.

The returns of trade with the rest of the world show that the colony continues to maintain the English characteristic of being a trading center for the surrounding republics of Central America, the imports being largely re-exported.

For the purpose of comparing the trade of the principal countries with the colony, I have prepared a table, showing the trade of these countries with the colony for the years 1880 to 1885, inclusive.

Year.	United States.			Great Britain.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
1880	\$331, 060	\$287, 345	\$618, 405	\$614, 320	\$586, 440	\$1, 200, 760
1881	408, 260	268, 295	676, 555	547, 760	687, 550	1, 235, 310
1882	498, 274	327, 475	825, 720	591, 290	669, 890	1, 261, 180
1883	452, 735	253, 071	705, 806	744, 159	887, 427	1, 631, 586
1884	409, 733	264, 185	673, 918	638, 012	1, 025, 162	1, 663, 174
1885	450, 335	258, 340	708, 675	553, 386	708, 800	1, 262, 186

Year.	Central America.			All other countries.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
1880.....	\$214, 290	\$234, 226	\$448, 516	\$36, 330	\$154, 875	\$191, 205
1881.....	40, 860	212, 605	253, 465	12, 175	68, 559	80, 734
1882.....	60, 600	171, 555	232, 155	14, 265	84, 188	98, 453
1883.....	106, 697	351, 713	458, 410	41, 274	22, 137	63, 411
1884.....	79, 107	291, 433	370, 540	60, 838	6, 466	67, 304
1885.....	199, 704	253, 314	453, 018	69, 087	.....	69, 087

From the foregoing table it will be seen that while the trade with Great Britain shows a great decrease over the preceding year (imports, \$74,626; exports, \$316,362), the trade with the United States shows a proportionate increase. This, in the face of dull trade all over the world, is very gratifying, and encourages the belief that the trade of Central America will ultimately become of great importance to the United States.

The trade with the Central American States also shows a large increase, principally in re-exportations.

One obstacle to increased trade with the United States lies in the fact that very little of the staple products of the colony are exported thereto; these articles, logwood and mahogany, are exported almost exclusively to Great Britain. The articles of largest export to the United States are sugar, fruit, and rubber, in the order named. Next year's returns will show that fruit has taken the lead in exports to the United States. Mahogany will probably never be largely exported to the United States, as the furniture woods of the United States are very plentiful and handsome.

The most noticeable among the articles imported that show a decrease are boots and shoes, \$2,788; cotton goods, \$58,099; drapery, millinery, &c, \$32,547; hardware and cutlery, \$14,473; silks, \$10,467; wood and wicker ware, \$3,263.

I append a comparison of the trade of the United States and Great Britain with the colony, showing the values of the principal articles imported from these countries. As Great Britain is our principal competitor in the trade with this colony, it will show at a glance where we are deficient and enable exporters to make efforts to supply the deficiency. At the present time, one of the greatest drawbacks to trade with the United States is the difficulty of obtaining American drafts or money, and the high rate of premium that must be paid, 60-day sight drafts rating at 35 per cent. This high rate is owing principally to the depreciation of the currency, which consists almost entirely of soles, pesos and fractional currency of Central America. Gold has long since ceased to be a circulating medium; and these coins, shipped to the United States and sold as bullion, realize about 70 to 72 cents on the dollar.

NAVIGATION.

The returns for navigation for the year ending December 31, 1885, show very little change from the preceding year. The total vessels and tonnage entered being, sail, 680 vessels, with a tonnage of 24,089; steam, 140 vessels, with a tonnage of 85,597; total entered, 109,686 tons; cleared, sailing vessels, 325, with a tonnage of 23,293; steam, 142, with a tonnage of 91,747. Total tonnage cleared, 467 vessels, with a tonnage of 115,040. The number and tonnage of American vessels was as follows: Entered, sail, 18 vessels, 1,470 tons; steam, 102, 54,386 tons; total entered, 120

vessels, 55,856 tons; cleared, sail, 10 vessels, 967 tons; steam, 98 vessels, 54,447 tons. Total cleared, 118 vessels, 55,414 tons. The steam tonnage under the American flag was larger than that of any other nation. American sailing vessels are almost entirely crowded out of the trade. The few vessels that do come are usually in distress, and give considerable trouble to the consulate before they are finally disposed of. The competing line of steamers from New Orleans, mentioned in my last year's report, has been discontinued, competition being too great to make any money, and finally the company was unfortunate enough to lose their steamer.

A new line of steamers has been started between Belize and New York. The steamers are under the British flag, but are owned and operated by parties in New York. These steamers also call at all the principal ports in Central America. These lines to New York and New Orleans furnish all the transportation facilities that the trade at present warrants. Several attempts have been made to establish steam communication along the coasts and up the rivers of the colony and adjacent countries, but all have thus far failed, and the primitive "Bungay" and coxib dories still reign supreme for the transportation of passengers and freight. The Bungays are engaged principally in carrying logwood, and as they are manned by Indians and Yucatecan sailors, who work for a mere pittance and are satisfied with a diet of "tortillas" and an occasional piece of salt pork or fish; they carry freights at such low rates that it would be impossible for steam vessels to compete with them.

RAILROADS.

The subject of railroads is again cropping out, and is the one thing needed to develop the resources of the colony. This time it is proposed to do the work with English capital, and the Government is expected to make liberal grants of land, &c., to aid the project.

In addition to the foregoing trade statistics I append the complete returns of the imports, exports, and navigation of the colony for the year 1885, together with the returns of trade with the United States, and total imports and exports to all nations

ALBERT E. MORLAN, *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Belize*, June 23, 1886.

Navigation at the port of Belize for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	34	29,287	386	12,180	40	35,376	233	12,478
German			9	3,344			10	3,655
Norwegian	2	838	14	4,595	2	838	13	4,324
Swedish	2	1,086	2	732			2	732
Italian	102	54,386	2	183	2	1,086	2	183
American			18	1,470	98	54,447	10	967
Mexican			93	881			24	492
Honduranean			98	565			30	438
Nicaraguan			1	24			1	24
Guatemalan			57	115				
	140	85,597	680	24,089	142	91,747	325	23,293

Comparison of the trade of the United States and Great Britain with the colony of British Honduras for the year 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.
<i>Ad valorem.</i>			<i>Ad valorem.</i>		
Aerated waters	\$348	\$2,058	Rope and twine.....	\$3,023	\$6,592
Bacon and hams	13,304	1,017	Saddlery and harness	1,267	807
Blinds, sashes, &c.....	4,228	.....	Salt	17	1,505
Books and stationery.....	1,791	3,553	Sewing-machines	2,652	489
Boots and shoes.....	16,537	7,171	Ship chandlery.....	2,269	1,267
Bread and biscuits	6,293	1,234	Shot and ammunition	278	3,762
Bricks .....	.....	1,231	Silks .....	.....	8,025
Butter	14,701	5,059	Soap	1,843	20,573
Candles	2,068	7,005	Sundries	8,938	6,809
Cement and lime.....	185	1,413	Tinware	850	1,033
Cheese	4,769	3,517	Toys	46	1,259
Clothing	1,108	6,580	Wood and wickerware	1,597	327
Cocoa and chocolate.....	1,335	690	Woolen goods.....	31	15,290
Confectionery and dried fruits	1,676	3,721			
Copper.....	.....	3,360	<i>Specific duty.</i>		
Cotton goods.....	31,156	80,747	Beef and pork	51,310	319
Drapery, millinery, &c.....	2,106	57,439	Beer, porter, cider, and perry ...	6,419	8,311
Drugs and chemicals.....	6,219	7,869	Lard	7,571	.....
Earthen and glassware	1,966	7,812	Lumber (rough).....	25,819	.....
Fish (salted).....	8,103	44	Lumber (dressed)	1,945	.....
Flour	64,889	.....	Oils, other kinds not in bottles..	91	1,193
Fruits:			Spirits, brandy	141	14,336
Green	1,069	.....	Spirits, gin .....	.....	4,497
Dried	1,596	220	Spirits, whisky.....	452	2,616
Furniture	4,028	2,751	Sugar	2,376	298
Gunpowder	13	5,962	Tea	950	2,643
Guns and pistols	129	4,919	Tobacco.....	12,817	81
Hardware and cutlery	9,259	22,503	Wine, sherry, port, Madeira, &c	584	2,155
Hats	380	9,157	Wines, other sorts.....	192	8,239
Hay and oats.....	1,999	373	Wines, still.....	.....	8,041
Iron:			<i>Free list.</i>		
Fencing.....	128	621	Books, printed	1,486	3,978
Roofing	24	10,467	Bullion and coins	31,989	.....
Jewelry and plate.....	1,511	1,909	Ice	4,391	.....
Lamps	820	1,332	Indian corn	1,272	.....
Leather	1,381	250	Machinery	2,926	6,338
Matches	1,939	665	Plant, for railroad .....	.....	4,561
Mercery	1,017	19,058	Shooks, staves, &c.....	3,076	836
Musical instruments	1,722	2,628	Stores for Government.....	4,954	22,204
Oilmen's stores	574	7,348	Tanks or vats	1,669	52
Oils:			Vegetables.....	4,270	637
Mineral	8,234	.....			
Paints, &c	529	4,718	Totals.....	419,787	506,368
Paints	135	2,453	All other imports	30,548	47,018
Peas and beans	3,786	74			
Perfumery	2,978	4,596	Total imports	450,335	553,386
Preserved provisions	13,030	22,408			
Rice	511	21,348			

EXPORTS.

Animals, turtle.....	.....	1,552	Tortoise shell	400	13,577
Bananas	41,270	.....	Ziricote	139	1,072
Bullion and coin	57,502	26,024			
Cedar	1,455	14,999	Totals.....	249,673	692,216
Cocoanuts	19,540	7,330	All other exports	8,667	16,584
Hides and skins.....	3,834	.....			
Logwood	750	300,252	Total exports	258,340	708,800
Mahogany	2,042	256,667			
Plantains	4,606	.....	Total imports	450,335	553,386
Rubber	50,474	.....	Total exports	258,340	708,800
Sarsaparilla	10,618	.....			
Sponges	1,352	60	Grant total trade with the		
Sugar (raw)	55,691	70,683	two countries	708,675	1,262,186

Total value of the imports and exports of the colony of British Honduras from and to each country for the year 1885.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.		
		Produce.		Total.
		Colonial.	Foreign.	
United Kingdom	\$553, 386	\$665, 363	\$43, 437	\$708, 800
Jamaica	533			
Caymans	1, 220	947		947
Bahamas	15			
Total	1, 768	947		947
Foreign countries:				
France	26, 482			
Germany	30, 163			
Spain	87			
United States	450, 335	135, 378	122, 862	258, 340
Mexico	26, 485	500	35, 085	35, 585
Guatemala	33, 567	6, 659	47, 827	54, 486
Honduras	94, 623	5, 586	12, 078	126, 367
Nicaragua	45, 029	2, 936	34, 040	36, 976
St. Thomas	357			
Holland	1, 117			
Cuba	10, 832			
Buenos Ayres	49			
Total	719, 128	151, 059	360, 595	511, 654
Summary:				
United Kingdom	553, 386	665, 363	43, 437	708, 800
British colonies	1, 768		947	947
Foreign countries	719, 128	151, 059	360, 595	511, 654
Grand total	1, 274, 282	816, 422	404, 979	1, 221, 401

COSTA RICA.

SAN JOSE.

Report of Consul Schroeder.

Coffee produced for export reached in—

	Pounds.
1883-'84 (from 23,446,278 trees)	40, 505, 300
1884-'85 (from same number of trees)	19, 634, 073
1885-'86 (from same number of trees)	20, 000, 00 0

The exporters expect to export this year (1885-'86) about 250,000 quintals or 25,000,000 pounds of coffee—that is to say, a little over one pound per tree. This calculation is, in my estimation, 5,000,000 pounds too large, as the number of bearing trees has not increased, and the crop, even if it reaches 1 pound per tree, by sorting, will give a smaller weight fit for export.

Coffee is at present quoted at from 12 to 14 cents per pound, Costa Rican currency, or \$12 to \$14 per quintal, on account of the high premium—from 35 to 40 per cent.—on United States gold.

CROP OF 1884-'85.

The following table gives the distribution of the coffee crop, 1884-'85:

[1 sack=127 pounds net.]

Markets.	Via Linon.	Via Pun- tarenas.	Total.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
London	29,255	51,067	80,322
Hamburg	8,279	13,452	21,731
Havre	1,367	5,501	6,868
Copenhagen	23	.....	23
Bordeaux	9,808	2,480	12,288
Bremen	8	70	78
Antwerp	117	.....	117
Paris	139	20	159
New York	7,955	5,090	13,045
New Orleans	4,953	.....	4,953
Panama	61	835	896
St. Thomas .....	.....	2	2
San Francisco .....	.....	13,689	13,689
Corinth .....	.....	10	10
Marseilles .....	.....	398	398
Barcelona .....	.....	20	20
Total	61,965	92,634	154,599

COFFEE-FARMING.

Coffee-farming in Costa Rica in its present stage is considered risky, the soil on the old plantations being partly exhausted for lack of manure.

The cultivator has therefore to rely principally on accidental favors—rain when needed under the growth, and dry weather before ripening and during the harvest season.

The trees are planted in straight rows and form rectangles. One manzana of land (about $1\frac{5}{8}$ acres) will average 1,000 trees. Each hacienda (coffee plantation) has its own nursery, thereby avoiding the expense of buying plants.

From three to five times a year, but generally four times, the soil is skimmed with wide and sharp spades from the middle of the row up to the trees and again back from the trees, whereby the weeds are kept down and converted into a weak manure. The most of the plantations have for twenty years had no other manure than this feeble refreshment.

One manzana will yield all the way from 4 to 20 fanegas of coffee. One fanega of coffee, in its fruit, will yield from 110 to 120 pounds clean coffee, but of this hardly 100 pounds are fit for export. Fifteen fanegas is considered a very good crop, but I have this year seen hundreds of haciendas where the crop will hardly reach 4 fanegas per manzana.

For a series of years 10 fanegas per manzana is considered a very good yearly crop; but from what I have seen, even this is exceptional, and I could not admit over 9 fanegas per manzana as an average good crop. This last-named quantity will therefore in the following statements serve as a regulator for the average value of coffee plantations. As every little property has its patch of coffee trees, the size of a plantation varies from 5 to 40 manzanas, making about 20 manzanas for an average coffee plantation.

YEARLY EXPENSES AND INCOME ON A COFFEE HACIENDA.

Cultivation, shoveling earth four times to and from the trees, at \$3 each time per manzana, \$12; on twenty manzanas.....	\$240
Coffee-picking, \$2 per fanega; coffee fruit, 9 by 20 fanegas=180 fanegas.....	360
Hauling of fruit to market (<i>beneficio</i>) at 50 cents per fanega, 180 fanegas.....	90
Manure every fourth year, per manzana	10
Labor to put it in, \$10 per manzana = \$20; divided as yearly expenses over four years, \$5 per manzana.....	100
Fencing and repairs round twenty manzanas, at 50 cents per manzana; miscellaneous expenses on implements and houses for the laborers (<i>peones</i>).....	50
Total labor expenses	850
The reasonable compensation for attending to the daily work by a foreman (<i>mandador</i>), or by the renter or owner himself, ought not to be less than \$20 per manzana.....	400
Total expense.....	1,250

This makes upon the whole fruit crop, 180,000 pounds, an expense of nearly 7 cents per pound mercantile coffee.

Average price on coffee in fruit, \$10 per fanega, 9 by 20=180 fanegas	\$1,800
Total expenses.....	1,250
Net profit of twenty manzanas in coffee, or \$27.50 per manzana	550

The conversion of the fruit into mercantile coffee is an operation for itself, that has nothing to do with the cultivation. Formerly most of the haciendas used their *patio* (the cemented ground) for this purpose, but as the operation cannot be carried on profitably for the sake of only a few thousand pounds, and it requires extra capital to buy outside fruit, most of the hacienda owners and renters prefer to sell their fruit to the larger establishments.

The interest on money in Costa Rica averages 10 per cent. per year. Consequently the actual value of a coffee estate in middling condition, with houses only for laborers, based upon the profit of \$27.50 per manzana, will not exceed \$275 per manzana.

A house fit for a residence will create an extra value. Haciendas with good residences and garden can be bought for from \$400 to \$500 per manzana.

Haciendas in good order are seldom rented out, as \$50 per manzana is asked in yearly rent. Under the present condition of the haciendas, the unsteadiness in market prices, and high premium on gold, the yearly rent ought not to exceed \$20 per manzana.

Parties intending to invest time and money in this kind of property will do well to remember that the trees as a rule give a full crop only every third or fourth year. The average crop for four years can be estimated at 9 fanegas yearly per manzana. Meanwhile the cultivator has to stand the expenses for three consecutive years without remuneration in full by the yearly crop.

If the renter is obliged to borrow money for the sake of carrying on the cultivation and pay the land-owner his rent, then he will very often fail and lose his work.

Notwithstanding the brilliant statistics and assertions, the number of unlucky operators in coffee cultivation confirm the here expressed opinion.

JOHN SCHROEDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San José, Costa Rica, December 26, 1885.

Report of Consul Schroeder on trade with the United States.

As kerosene and flour are articles imported to Costa Rica only from the United States, and as the unreasonable high duty on both articles to a great degree prevented the consumption and thereby the importation of said articles, I called already at an early date the attention of the Costa Rican Government to the necessity of establishing justice in their tariff so far as the United States were concerned.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum, kerosene, and all other illuminating oils paid, up to December 30, 1885, packing included, 6 cents per pound. My request for an abatement met with a refusal under the plea that the Government could not stand any reduction in their income from the tariff.

My next step was to work for the formation of a company consisting of American citizens. This company offered the Government \$10,000 per year as equivalent to the gross custom income of kerosene on condition that the duty on kerosene was entirely abolished, and the company acknowledged sole importers and dealers in illuminating oils. This offer, presented in contract-form, was taken under consideration by the Government, but officially rejected as leading to a monopoly. Still these reiterated attempts led finally to a small reduction. The duty, formerly 6 cents per pound, is from January 1, 1886, 5 cents per pound, and I have no doubt but a further reduction will take place if the case is pressed.

Last year's importation amounted to about 40,000 gallons; but 200,000 gallons yearly would easily be consumed if the importation was not hampered by an unreasonable import duty.

FLOUR.

Imported flour exclusively from wheat paid to December 31, 1885, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, packing included, or \$2.25 per hundredweight.

The whole yearly importation does not reach more than 25,000 barrels, equal to a consumption of hardly 28 pounds yearly per individual.

The high duty, transport from the seaport, and sundry commissions attached to the freighting brings the flour shipped from New York and New Orleans up to \$16 to \$17, Costa Rican currency, per barrel, and from California up to \$18 to \$19 per barrel.

Wheat bread is consequently a luxury in Costa Rica. No house-baking takes place, but the bread is exclusively in the hands of the city bakers. The population at large lives mostly on soft baked cakes of hand-ground corn.

In order to help along manufacturing flour in the country the Government made last year an abatement in the duty on imported grain. This led to the building of a flour-mill at San José.

Upon personal inspection I found this mill to have cost about \$40,000, with only the capacity of fifty barrels per day (24 hours). Its machinery is brought from Hungary, Europe, instead of from the United States.

MILLING WHEAT.

As the whole produce of wheat in 1885 numbered 500 bushels, and it will amount to about the same quantity this year, the mill can only be kept going by help of imported wheat. For the American miller it is

of interest to know if the mill business in Costa Rica actually will interfere with American flour and diminish its importation, and I give, therefore, an account of the several expenses the mill has to stand, before imported grain reaches its final destination.

Before this, I shall remark that there is no danger of wheat-growing in the country itself, as the population find themselves well served by eating corn, and the intention of encouraging wheat-growing will confine itself to enthusiastic outbursts of the press, as the Government will hardly realize the necessity of supporting practical agricultural schools or offer inducements to Anglo-Saxon immigration, two indispensable factors in order to reach a telling result like in the United States, where the bulk of wheat is produced by farmers and their sons sprung from Northern Europe.

Expenses on wheat (grain) from the United States to San José, Costa Rica.

[As it takes 300 pounds, or 5 bushels, to make 200 pounds, or 1 barrel, of flour, the calculation below is made upon 5 bushels of grain.]

300 pounds (=5 bushels), at \$1.10 per bushel, United States gold.....	\$5 50
3 sacks, at 25 cents	75
Commission and drayage	20
Marine insurance and consular invoice in United States.....	15
Ocean freight to Limon, 50 per 100.....	1 50
Total to Limon.....	8 10
Premium on gold, at 30 per cent	2 43
In Costa Rican currency.....	10 53
Freight per railroad, 70 miles, from Limon to Carillo, at 75 cents per 100	2 25
Freight per ox-cart, 25 miles, from Carillo to San José, at 75 cents per 100	2 25
Discharging from custom-house and hauling to mill	30
Aduanas (duty), at 30 cents per 100 (in favor of the mill the duty is abated from 90 cents to 30 cents per hundredweight).....	90
Loss by damage and leakage, say 2 per cent.....	32

Total expense on 300 pounds, or 5 bushels, wheat, in Costa Rican currency. 16 55

The additional expenses of wages to four men in the mill, repairs of machinery, and interest upon the \$40,000 investment will have to be covered by the lower grades of produce. As 300-pound grain gives 200-pound merchantable flour, the mill, by selling its flour at \$16.55 per barrel, does not make a cent, and as American flour here sells at the same price, then the American millers will satisfy themselves that the intended competition is a failure, and that American flour now, as before, has no competitor.

For the sake of inducing the Costa Rican Government to abate the duty upon imported flour, so as to correspond to the abatement on grain, I laid in 1885, the present calculations before them, in order to convince them that they might just as well do justice to the imported flour as to grain, as the mill produce of their country, even with the abatement in the duty on grain, could not advantageously compete with American flour.

This memorial resulted in an abatement on imported flour from formerly \$2.25 to \$1.83 per 100 pounds, or an abatement of 84 cents per barrel from January 1, 1886.

The obtained gain over last year for the American importers will consequently for the year 1886 stand as follows:

Kerosene, 40,000 gallons; abatement, 8 cents per gallon	\$3,200
Flour, 25,000 barrels; abatement, 84 cents per barrel.....	21,000

Total gain for American importation, Costa Rican currency..... 24,200

As Costa Rica this year is overstocked with dry goods, Yankee notions, and hardware, and its purchasing power is diminished by the unexpected small coffee crop. I would respectfully suggest that, rather than force upon this country goods the population at present can contrive to live without, the American importers would do better in working for further tariff abatements in goods that have no competition, as, for instance, kerosene and flour, and whose daily consumption insures an increased importation and sale in the same degree as the tariff on said articles is abated.

LUMBER.

My attention was at an early date drawn to the hard-wood regions of Costa Rica as a field proportionate to American skill and capital.

For the purpose of initiating a reciprocal trade in favor of the United States. I went one step further by presenting before the minister of finances a contract with certain concessions for the term of thirty years, giving an American company the sole right to cut, manufacture, and export lumber and logs from the San Carlos Valley; but as part of this region lies inside the land grant asked by Mr. Keith, the Government did not feel disposed to enter upon this or any other proposal before the Nicaragua-Atlantic Railroad question through Costa Rica is finally settled.

As an American lumber company, organized in Michigan, at present is carrying on lumber business in Honduras, I cannot see but a similar enterprise would pay in Costa Rica.

JOHN SCHROEDER, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

San José, Costa Rica, February 17, 1886.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

PORT STANLEY.

Imports at Port Stanley, F. I., for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles and whence imported.	Value.	Articles and whence imported.	Value.
<i>United Kingdom.</i>		<i>Chili.</i>	
Ale, beer, and porter.....	\$11, 628	Wines and spirits.....	\$107
Apparel of all kinds.....	54, 434	Tobacco.....	393
Clothing materials.....	4, 104	Wearing apparel.....	2, 594
Oil-man's stores and groceries.....	64, 406	Provisions.....	2, 448
Glass, earthenware, &c.....	3, 143	Fruit.....	1, 933
Machinery, and iron-mongery.....	41, 363	Flour and corn.....	10, 054
Furniture, &c.....	3, 837	Machinery.....	170
Timber and building materials.....	38, 454	Timber.....	3, 837
Ship-chandlery stores.....	19, 565	Other articles.....	933
Sheep dip.....	16, 631		
Coals.....	12, 017	<i>Montevideo.</i>	
Wines and spirits.....	14, 766	Animals.....	976
Tobacco and cigars.....	3, 798	Wearing apparel.....	24
Perfumery.....	126	Provisions.....	865
Other articles not enumerated.....	7, 830	Fruit.....	2, 030
		Timber.....	4
		Flour and corn.....	1, 885
<i>Germany.</i>		Furniture.....	58
Ale and beer.....	515	Machinery.....	826
Wine and spirits.....	243	Glass.....	15
Tobacco.....	39	Wines and spirits.....	811
Apparel.....	24	Tobacco.....	306
Clothing material.....	209	Other articles not enumerated.....	1, 035
Groceries.....	505		
Hardware.....	97		
Furniture.....	253		
Timber.....	5		
Other articles not enumerated.....	253		
		Total imports.....	329, 549

Exports from Port Stanley, F. I., for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles and whither exported.	Value, including costs and charges.	Articles and whither exported.	Value, including costs and charges.
<i>United Kingdom.</i>		<i>United Kingdom—Continued.</i>	
Wool	\$362, 595	Sealskins	\$928
Tallow	64, 668	Seal-oil	607
Sheepskins	27, 618	Hair, bones, and bone-ash	301
Hides	20, 604		
Old metal and junk	952	Total	478, 273

Navigation at the port of Port Stanley, F. I., for the year ending December 31, 1884.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
British flag:								
United Kingdom			15	11, 227				
South America			1	538				
United Kingdom							5	2, 309
Central America							1	1, 240
United States							1	2, 323
Vancouver's Island							1	758
South America							7	4, 682
German flag:								
South America	8	9, 142			6	7, 197		
Germany	6	7, 197			8	9, 142		
South America			1	360			1	360
* England			1	312			1	312
England			1	1, 212				
American flag:								
England			1	1, 312			1	1, 312
Italian flag:								
South America			1	839			1	839
Swedish flag: *								
England			1	350			1	350
Norwegian flag:								
Copenhagen			1	597			1	597
Total	14	16, 339	23	16, 747	14	16, 339	21	15, 082

* Entered at Port Howard, West Falkland.

HENRY S. LASAR, *Consul.*

ASIA.

CHINA.

Report of Consul Seymour on the shipping interests of the East.

SHIPPING MONOPOLY.

Transportation between the eastern coast of Asia and Atlantic ports of Europe and America is taking or has assumed features which practically tend to destroy the interests of American and European sailing ships, or their owners; and also places incumbrances upon American export trade through discriminations in ocean freights.

Notwithstanding the fact may not be generally known in America or in Europe, several of the large steamship companies, whose powerful fleets are monopolizing the benefits or have monopolized the benefits of the carrying trade between Europe and Eastern Asia, as well as between Europe and Australia, drive out all rivals in transportation, by adopting a system of rebates, or discounts, from the established up-set rates of freight, amounting to a return, at the end for the year, of about £1 sterling or \$5 per ton of the total freight amount for the year; provided the patrons of the combination of these steamship monopolies faithfully abstain from making shipments by ships that are not embraced in the combined ocean monopoly designated "Conference steamers."

By this one simple process of pressure the great bulk of the most desirable freighting business of the East is put out of reach of competition or competitors; and thus the commerce of Asia and Australia is largely under the control of less than half a dozen very powerful and opulent steamship companies whose shares cannot be bought in the market.

Few merchants in Asia, while engaged in buying and selling merchandise, can afford to resist the demands of such a transportation monopoly; and all feel safer under this bondage than when attempting resistance that can be of no avail.

Nothing of the kind is known as applying to shipments from Europe to Asia, as any such attempt to control shipments would invite and allure formidable resistance and competition among capitalists. But the result of the combination which controls shipments from Asia is seen in the fleets of idle ships in Asiatic ports, which came to Asia with cargoes and are unable to get return cargoes.

The only possible rivals of this ocean steamship combination referred to are the fine steamships built expressly for carrying large cargoes, with small consumption of fuel, and operated by owners of sufficient wealth and influence to control cargoes both ways; and when a fleet of such ships can demonstrate sufficient strength to achieve success, the same is invited into the combination, and becomes part and parcel of what is known as the "Conference steamers," now numbering a few

large fleets with an aggregate of about 200 steamships, having a tonnage of 500,000 tons, and representing a capital of over \$60,000,000.

Sailing vessels are being hard pressed by competition with steamships, and if American commerce is to be carried extensively into remote countries and united seas, steamships must be employed, as the increased rate of insurance on cargoes, and loss of time in transit, by sailing vessels, favor shipments by steamers, except for some bulky and cheap commodities, such as matting, palm-leaf fans, rattan-ware, china-ware, fire-crackers, &c.

EFFECTS OF THE MONOPOLY.

A practical illustration of the operation of transportation business under existing combination of the large steamship companies can be supplied in the steady rate of freight per all ships embraced within the "Conference" of £3 2s. 6d. sterling, about \$17.62 gold, per ton of 40 cubic feet, from Hong-Kong to London, during the year or years while steamships outside of the combination or "Conference," and sailing ships, may be compelled to lie idle for a long time in an eastern port, or engage in some unprofitable and humiliating coast traffic, before finding a cargo at any price for an Atlantic port.

To-day, while glancing over the list of steamships and sailing vessels reported two days ago in the port of Hong-Kong, I found there were 48 foreign steamships and 54 foreign sailing vessels. By "foreign" is meant European and American. Only two of the 48 steamships were American.

One of the American steamers left port that day, under the auspices of the Pacific Railway companies, for San Francisco. The other American steamer may wait in port weeks or months for a cargo; although steamships get away easier than sailing ships.

Of the 54 sailing ships idle in that port (Hong-Kong), 27 were American, only one of which was advertised to load. Some of those ships have been idle for four or five months. Many of them brought cargoes of Welsh or Australian coal, and all fail to get remunerative homeward or other freights. In most cases their masters are owners or part owners of the ships.

On the 2d of January, 1886, the South American sailed from Hong-Kong for New York with a Canton cargo of about 3,000 tons, after having remained in port since September 18, 1885, and advertising as the "fast and favorite American clipper ship, for New York. Rate of freight 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet," from the 6th November, 1885, to January 2, 1886.

She was one of the finest ships that had been in port for years, but was unable to break through the barriers of the steamships' combinations and other adverse influences, except by carrying freights over 15,000 miles at \$3.75 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Sailing vessels can be found to take cargo from Hong-Kong to San Francisco for \$2.50 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The price quoted for freight from Hong-Kong to London is 25s. sterling "per ton of 50 cubic feet"; but recently one of the steamship companies in the "Conference" or combination monopoly has commenced to take ordinary or general cargo from Hong-Kong to New York, all the way by steam, via Suez Canal, with transshipment at London, for 30s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; which will be a severe blow to independent or non-Conference steamers sailing direct from Hong-Kong, via Suez Canal, to New York, for which the freight has usually been from 50 to 60s. (\$12.50 to \$15).

This cut into steam freight from Hong-Kong to New York via London, at 30s. (about \$7.50) per ton, which is much less than on freight to London, cannot fail to seriously affect also the overland traffic between San Francisco and New York, besides causing considerable dissatisfaction among shippers from China to London, as was the case in regard to a similar treatment of freight from China to Hamburg by the British "Conference steamers" monopoly, to prevent the establishment of a German line of steamers in "the China trade."

DISCRIMINATING FREIGHTS.

In the financial and commercial items of the London Times of December 23, 1885, attention was called to the practice, which so constantly prevails in China, of British steamers charging less freight to the Continent and to New York than to London; and the following figures were vouched for in the case of a vessel which has lately left Shanghai: "30s. to New York; 60s. to London."

The London Times of December 31, 1885, and the London and China Express of January 1, 1886, published a communication showing that "owing to the establishment of a new German line of steamships, the 'Conference steamers' have been charging £1 12s. 6d. (about \$8.12) per ton of 40 cubic feet, from China to Hamburg via London, while the same steamers would not accept less than £3 (about \$15) per ton of 40 cubic feet to London."

The steamers between Hamburg and London charge 7s. 6d. per ton, including forwarding commission.

The London Times of January 2, 1886, published the following items in regard to freights from China, in which its correspondent said: "British interests in the China trade are being prejudiced by the action of the so-called 'Conference line of steamers.'"

The following is an instance:

The manifest of the steamship Glenogle, just arrived from Shanghai, would show the following rates of freight for tea:

From Shanghai to London, £2 17s. 6d. (about \$14.37) per ton; and from Shanghai to New York, £1 10s. (about \$7.50) per ton (of 40 cubic feet). In the latter case the teas have to be transshipped in London at a cost to the company of about 15s. per ton; and yet, on application being made to land in London certain teas originally intended for New York, no lower rate of freight than £2 17s. 6d. (about \$14.37) would be accepted.

The Times correspondent asserts, with some apparent reason, that the powerful companies forming the "Conference" in China are thus taking steps to alienate an important trade from English into German and American hands.

Although this discrimination in freight seems to favor shipments from China to New York, yet these benefits may be counteracted by injuries thus inflicted upon American carriers on land and sea, and seriously affect American export trade, by preventing sailing ships and non-Conference steamships from taking freight to Asia, where they are prevented by the "Conference" combinations from getting return freight.

It will be found that a steamship from Asiatic ports to Atlantic ports in the United States of America seldom returns direct from an American port to Asia, but almost invariably returns to England, and thence to Asia, with British cargo.

In the absence of cargoes offering at American Atlantic ports for ships and steamers direct to Asiatic ports, exports from the United States

reach Asia by American overland transportation and steamships on the Pacific, at a cost or rate of freight which is ordinarily quoted at \$40 per ton between New York and Hong-Kong.

Occasional cargoes of petroleum by sailing ships are exceptions in regard to freight from American Atlantic ports to Asia.

Furthermore, by reference to London quotations of freight rate, it will be seen that the "Conference" steamship monopoly asks only 30s. to 35s. (\$7.50 to \$7.75) per ton weight for general cargo, or 30s. to 40s. (\$7.50 to \$10) per ton measurement from London to Yokohama via Suez Canal; and only 27s. 6d. (\$6.87) per ton weight, or 20s. to 40s. (\$5 to \$10) measurement, from London to Hong-Kong or Shanghai.

Those were the quotations in the London and China Express of January 8, 1886; and the "non-Conference steamships" could not go under those rates, with the certainty of finding it difficult to get return cargoes, except by "pickings" at the various ports on the eastern coast of Asia, involving much expense and loss of time.

Thus it will be seen that the great "Conference" steamship monopoly has become master of the situation in regard to the carrying trade.

During the year 1885 the Pacific Mail steamships were withdrawn from the Australian trade; and already four of the eight steamships running between China and America via Japan are British steamships somewhat identified with the White Star Line, but operated under the auspices of the American Pacific Railway Companies. These are significant facts.

The freight on raw silk from China to New York via San Francisco is 8 cents per pound, gross weight, baled, which is equivalent to about 8½ cents per pound of silk.

The freight on raw silk from China to London or Marseilles is \$5, Mexican, per bale of about 107 pounds silk—say 112 pounds gross—per either of the two mail lines of steamers, the strongest members of the Conference. If the same tactics or methods are applied to silk freights as are now applied to teas and general cargo in regard to discriminating rates for transportation, it will require vigilance to retain that commodity as one of the profitable items of freight for American ships and railways.

As an indication of the relative supremacy of British ships and commerce in the East, it is only necessary to note the fact that over 80 per cent. of the revenues of the Suez Canal is derived from British sources.

And it appears from the Chinese Maritime Customs Trade Reports and returns that of the annual tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Chinese ports, amounting to about 14,000,000 tons in 1879, 16,000,000 tons in 1880, 16,640,000 tons in 1881, 17,500,000 tons in 1882, the same in 1883, and 19,000,000 tons in 1884, British shipping has steadily increased from about 8,000,000 tons in 1879 to over 12,000,000 tons in 1884, or more than half of the total tonnage, of which total about one-fourth is classed as Chinese, and the remaining one-fourth made up of other nationalities, chiefly German, Japanese, American, French, and Russian, relatively in the order named.

CHARLES SEYMOUR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Canton, China, February 15, 1886.

HANKOW.

Report of Consul Shepard.

NAVIGATION.

I have the honor herewith to transmit the trade report of Hankow for the year 1884, and I would call attention especially to the importance of the port as a distributing center for all foreign goods imported into the empire. The share of the United States in the general result has assumed a marked change during the year, consequent upon the transfer of the large fleet of ocean and river steamers from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to the American ownership of Messrs. Russell & Co., of Shanghai. The sale occurred about the last of June, and in the months following the steamers under our flag have had their full share of freight, both up and down the river.

There were 59 arrivals from July 1 to December 31, aggregating 61,799 tons. Even this was below a nominal average, as the extreme low water of the autumn caused the river to shoal opposite the port landings, throwing sand-banks out of water a half a mile in width, and more than a mile in length along the stream. This impeded traffic and created heavy expenses in transporting cargo across the banks to such an extent that the trips of steamers were reduced from three each week to a single arrival.

Besides this traffic, there were 36 arrivals of lorchas under the United States flag, with a tonnage of 7,133, being 52 per cent. of this trade of all foreign nationalities. The coarser merchandise is conveyed by these vessels, and nearly all the kerosene arriving is brought by them.

Of junks that take goods to points below, there were chartered under "Junk Pass" from this consulate, 124 during the year.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS.

Some grades showed a noticeable feature in the increase of drills over the British manufacture, by an excess of 3,186 pieces. It is the first time that American cotton manufactures have led this market, and it is to be hoped the trade will increase. The American import was 43,177 pieces, at a valuation of 165,745 taels, equivalent to \$228,728.10, United States gold. A falling off in sheetings is noted from all nationalities, consequent, no doubt, upon the disturbed state of trade and finances throughout the Empire, the result of the political differences between France and China.

IMPORT OF KEROSENE.

The increase in kerosene importation is remarkable, and fully sustains the predictions made in these reports in former years.

The total for 1884 was 2,739,460 gallons, against 1,322,771 of the previous year, being an increase of 1,416,639 gallons, or more than 100 per cent. The native entered value was 308,521 haikwan taels, equivalent to \$425,758.98 United States gold. The year 1883 showed a valuation of \$206,163.72.

The inland transit trade in foreign imports, under the passes required by treaty regulations, was of its usual prominence. The whole number of passes issued was 41,003, of which 20,103 were used by American forwarders, showing slightly less than 50 per cent. of the business under the protection of this consulate.

The declared exports from Hankow shows only 27 invoices, all of tea, of the value of \$115,157.42.

This showing is very small, and if it gave the entire merchandise shipped from Hankow for export to the United States, it would argue the unimportance of the port in the American commercial view. But such a conclusion would be very superficial, and at variance with the actual facts. In truth a very large export of native merchandise goes to the United States from this consular jurisdiction. Tea, the great product of the region, is by no means represented by the meager figures above given, and silk, hides, dye-stuffs, articles of medicines, crockery ware, and many less important products find their way to American markets indirectly from Hankow and its dependencies. For a full comprehension of the actual facts, both geographical position and ocean navigation are essential elements. Hankow is situated upon a great water course, almost in the center of China, more inland by far than any other open port. It is 600 miles from the ocean, and no ocean-going vessels ever visit the port, excepting ten or fifteen steamers at each annual tea season, all to load with tea only, and all from and bound to European ports. It is on these steamers, via London, that the declared exports I have given are quite generally shipped for London and for transshipment. There is no direct communication with America, and no American sea-going vessel ever visits Hankow, save, once in a few years, some war vessel. Hence there is no direct way of shipment to any port of the United States. Thus it happens that native products purchased here for America must be sent down the river to Shanghai, and thence transferred to ocean-going vessels. The result is that merchants, at some inconvenience to themselves, prefer to send their exports to Shanghai to be invoiced, to avoid greater annoyance by declaring them here, where the route may not be actually determined nor the vessel fully decided upon. Such products go by river steamer to Shanghai, to be invoiced and shipped as Shanghai exports, thus leaving Hankow without due credit for its importance as a mercantile and exporting center. Undeniably, however, a good proportion of declared exports at Shanghai would be credited to Hankow if any direct way of shipment existed.

The year 1884 was one of unusual depression in China, from which this port suffered in connection with others. The evils of disturbed political affairs will necessarily cast an influence upon the next year, but it is to be hoped that peace and prosperity may again result before its close.

ISAAC F. SHEPARD, *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hankow, May 7, 1885.

NEWCHWANG.

Report of Vice-Consul Bandinel on trade of Newchwang in 1884-'85.

I transmit herewith three statements showing (1) the imports, (2) the exports, (3) the navigation of this port for the calendar year ending December 31, 1885.

IMPORTS.

Cotton goods.—The only noticeable decrease is in T-cloths American drills and English sheetings, due probably to overimportation in 1884.

There has been a great increase in American sheetings, which, though paying a very small profit, were found preferable to bullion as a means of laying down funds here. Gray shirtings were largely imported, partly as a remittance, partly to meet a demand at the Corean gate for heavy weights. Turkey red cloths have also met with ready sale, especially a new description longer and stronger than ordinary. Chintzes are said to have been imported as a speculation, and the increase under this head will probably be maintained in 1886.

Cotton yarn is at last making way in this district and will probably be imported in increasing quantities year by year. It is being used in the manufacture of piece-goods, and several houses have recently been opened in this port and in the chief towns of this district for the purpose of engaging in this new industry.

Woolen goods.—Taken as a whole, show little change. Any prospect of an increase was taken away by the autumn floods, which have partially destroyed the crops and temporarily impoverished the farmers in many localities.

Metals.—The varying requirements of the arsenal at Kirin are principally responsible for the increase in iron plates and sheets, and the decrease in manufactured copper, lead, and tin.

Similarly, the increasing growth and consumption of native opium have caused an increased import of tin plates and Japan copper, from the former of which are made vessels in which to collect the raw juice, from the latter, pots in which to prepare it for use.

The decrease in steel is probably due to overimportation in 1884, and not to reduced consumption.

Foreign opium.—The total quantity imported is much the same as last year. The southern troops stationed in this province are said to be the chief consumers.

A quantity of opium grown in the south of China was smuggled into this port and seriously interfered with the sale of the native drug.

Sundries.—The fall in value of dyes has stimulated their consumption to the detriment of dealers in sapan-wood and turmeric.

The consumption of foreign brass buttons still increases at the expense of the Chinese-made article; some preference is shown for those colored white, from their resemblance to foreign silver coins.

The greatly increased import of cotton is due to the failure, for the second year in succession, of the local crops.

The increase in the returns of kerosene oil may be partly owing to the greater strictness with which duty is now collected on it when imported in junks.

Large stocks of rice and small stocks of sea-weed are said to be the causes of the variations in those goods.

The decrease in sugar is attributed to a combination of importers to raise prices by reducing the supply.

A few stem-winding (Waterbury) watches were imported direct from America, but, despite their low price, did not meet with ready sale, as the Chinese prefer hinged fronts and backs, which they can open and shut easily, and which enable them to look at the works.

EXPORTS.

There is a decrease in pearl barley, which was dearer in 1885 than in 1884; also in sesamum seed and leaf tobacco, the crops of which were injured by the floods.

Bean-oil was so largely exported in junks after the cessation of hostilities as to deter buyers from shipping by foreign craft.

Cocoons were more profitably converted into silk than sold for export.

The great increase in castor oil is due principally to purchases "for steamer's use."

There was a large export of licorice to Japan for the use of the Chinese residents there.

Melon seeds and dry prawns were cheap and abundant here, and in demand in the south.

The increase in raw and refuse wild silk is due partly to the large crop, partly to the carriage in foreign craft of purchases, which in most years leave the province by junk during the winter.

In skins the increase is chiefly in dog-skin and goat-skin rugs and robe-plates, which realized high prices in Shanghai, whence many were shipped to the United States.

The decrease in native ginseng is attributed to the larger area devoted to the cultivation of the poppy.

NAVIGATION.

The ice broke up on March 23, and several steamers arrived that day, but were not able to discharge or load cargo before the 30th. The first sailing vessels arrived on April 1.

The last sailing vessel left on November 20, and the last steamer on the 26th. Ice appeared in quantity on November 24, but the river did not freeze across until December 30.

The figures given in these tables show, on comparison with those for 1884, an increase in sailing vessels of 21 vessels and 8,821 tons; and an increase in steamers of 13 vessels and 6,812 tons; being a total increase of 34 vessels and 15,633 tons.

Freights were higher than in 1884, and several vessels were chartered here at fairly remunerative rates.

The revival of trade which commenced in 1883 still continues; and there has been a further increase in the quantity and value of imports and exports, notwithstanding the failure of the crops in some localities caused by heavy rains and floods in autumn.

It must, however, be conceded that, owing to fear of the French, many goods which are usually exported by junk in winter from the southern ports of this province, were kept back until the river opened in spring, and were then shipped in foreign vessels.

The electric telegraph now connects this port with Tien-Tsin, Port Arthur, and (via Moukden) with Corea. It is probable that a line will shortly be constructed from Moukden to Kirin, and perhaps further.

The troops stationed in this neighborhood during the Franco-Chinese troubles are, with the exception of some 3,000, being partly moved to the city of Têng Huang Chêng, near the Korean frontier, partly disbanded, the result being a revival of brigandage, to which the agricultural distress in some localities has also contributed not a little.

J. J. FRED'K BANDINEL,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newchwang, February 12, 1886.

Imports at Newchwang from Hong-Kong and China coast ports for the year ending December 31, 1885.

[Mostly under exemption certificate, duty paid in Shanghai.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Cotton goods.</i>		
Shirtings:		
Gray	pieces.. 150,530	\$236,540
White, plain	do. 24,888	47,080
Dyed, plain	do. 1,429	2,941
White, spotted	do. 1,412	3,812
Dyed, spotted	do. 180	467
T-cloths	do. 90,210	113,516
Drills:		
American	do. 102,045	305,950
English	do. 9,110	21,460
Sheetings:		
American	do. 187,230	565,630
English	do. 20,636	43,930
Chintzes and furnitures	do. 9,017	14,990
Turkey-red cloths	do. 24,399	49,190
Damasks	do. 40	90
Velvets and velveteens	do. 3,342	12,136
Dimities	do. 441	756
Twills	do. 3,121	5,332
Muslins and lawns	do. 5,290	4,150
Mahomedans	do. 2,199	7,817
Cotton lastings	do. 18,567	70,520
Cotton goods, unclassified	do. 4,548	8,087
Handkerchiefs	dozens. 32,017	13,016
Canvas	bolts. 10	133
Linen	pieces. 300	670
Cotton thread	pounds. 2,289	993
Cotton yarns	do. 949,253	148,330
Nankeens	do. 298,741	70,228
<i>Woolen goods.</i>		
Camlets:		
English	pieces. 2,380	24,443
Dutch	do. 80	1,167
Lastings	do. 13,987	120,788
Lastings, crape	do. 830	4,895
Long ells	do. 3,700	20,932
Spanish stripes	do. 1,032	10,233
Lustres and Orleans	do. 7,076	33,183
Russian cloth	do. 940	19,380
Flannels	do. 47	875
<i>Metals.</i>		
Iron:		
Plates and sheets	pounds. 232,231	5,280
Bar	do. 2,333,804	34,308
Nailrod	do. 4,881,584	79,104
Hoop	do. 102,387	2,051
Wire	do. 195,467	6,512
Old	do. 15,733,804	212,928
Lead	do. 311,607	9,641
Tin	do. 88,616	15,423
Steel:		
Foreign	do. 394,613	10,743
Native	do. 151,420	9,550
Copper:		
Japan	do. 26,021	3,153
Native	do. 70,640	3,363
Manufactured	do. 10,365	2,403
Yellow metal	do. 177,586	24,660
Tin plates	do. 315,039	13,390
Zinc sheets	do. 1,680	67
Quicksilver	do. 14,279	5,557
Metals, unclassified	do. 11,756	1,160
<i>Opium.</i>		
Malwa	pounds. 25,100	134,844
Patna	do. 1,120	4,427
Benares	do. 3,200	12,440
Prepared	do. 120	1,150
<i>Sundries.</i>		
Bags	pieces. 432,406	19,900
Brass buttons:		
Foreign	gross. 26,122	14,853
Chinese	pounds. 81,375	23,736
Brass pipes	pieces. 14,290	7,784

Imports at Newchwang from Hong-Kong and China coast ports, &c.—Continued.

[Mostly under exemption certificate, duty paid in Shanghai.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Brassware.....pounds..	55,410	\$10,247
Clocks.....pieces..	3,112	7,460
Coal:		
Foreign.....tons..	1,287	6,500
Native.....do..	1,848	11,963
Cotton, raw.....pounds..	3,815,401	339,705
Dyes and colors.....		90,984
Ginseng.....pounds..	1,270	1,593
Matches.....gross..	95,225	89,400
Needles.....mille..	118,650	19,816
Oil:		
Kerosene.....gallons..	31,450	7,065
Wood.....pounds..	230,784	13,020
Paints:		
Foreign.....do..	36,696	4,370
Native.....do..	26,296	3,075
Rice.....do..	315,089	4,677
Sapan wood.....do..	218,053	3,603
Seaweed:		
Japanese.....do..	583,912	9,608
Russian.....do..	3,911,755	42,717
Tobacco, prepared.....do..	1,003,897	56,632
Turmeric.....do..	112,509	2,657
Umbrellas.....pieces..	14,392	4,072
Vermilion.....pounds..	20,164	9,047
Watches.....pieces..	208	977
Window-glass.....boxes..	5,184	17,272
Total.....		3,398,547

Exports from Newchwang from Japan, Hong-Kong, and China coast ports for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Barley, pearl.....pounds..	974,300	\$16,170
Beans.....do..	341,543,667	3,089,637
Bean-cakes.....do..	240,629,349	1,636,795
Bean-oil.....gallons..	145,122	42,697
Castor-oil.....do..	34,741	10,074
Fish, salt.....pounds..	343,489	6,490
Ginseng:		
Corean.....do..	16,260	154,582
Native.....do..	226,666	106,530
Hair, horse.....do..	24,431	5,240
Hides.....do..	150,733	10,336
Licorice.....do..	299,092	6,665
Melon seeds.....do..	3,943,535	108,132
Prawns and shrimps, dried.....do..	741,489	18,757
Pigs' bristles.....do..	16,716	4,861
Samshu (spirits).....gallons..	212,588	63,928
Sesamum seed.....pounds..	192,704	5,540
Silk, wild:		
Cocoons.....do..	7,707	770
Raw.....do..	552,700	402,785
Refuse.....do..	309,075	28,710
Skins.....		161,930
Tobacco, leaf.....pounds..	87,844	21,950
Vermicelli.....do..	506,049	16,910
Wool, camels'.....do..	17,087	965
Total.....		5,920,454

Navigation at the port of Newchwang from or to Japan, Hong-Kong, and China coast ports for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	23	20,865	3	1,245	23	20,865	3	1,245
British.....	98	78,660	59	22,826	98	78,660	59	22,826
Chinese.....	11	8,494	.....	.....	11	8,494	.....	.....
Danish.....	.....	.....	5	2,004	.....	.....	5	2,004
Dutch.....	.....	.....	2	740	.....	.....	2	740
French.....	.....	.....	2	753	.....	.....	2	753
German.....	57	46,286	49	18,940	57	46,286	49	18,940
Siamese.....	.....	.....	1	656	.....	.....	1	656
Swedish and Norwegian.....	.....	.....	6	2,099	.....	.....	6	2,099
Total.....	189	154,305	127	49,263	189	154,305	127	49,263

FOO-CHOW.

Report of Consul Wingate.

MOVEMENT OF TEA SENT FROM FOO-CHOW DURING THE SEASON OF 1885.

Musters of tea were placed on the market on the 16th of June, and the market was opened on the 19th.

The opening of the market was delayed by a dispute between the Chinese Tea Merchants' Association and the foreign tea merchants regarding the rules for conducting the trade, which will be noted later in this report.

The quality of the teas was not praised, and the prices were much lower than the preceding year.

The first steamer for London left on the 28th of June, and the last on the 19th of December, when the market was practically closed.

The first invoice for the United States was certified on the 18th of June, and the last on the 17th of December.

The total export during the season, as per customs returns, was 92,842,849 pounds.

Of this there were sent to—

	Pounds.
Europe.....	52,952,615
Australia and New Zealand.....	21,769,305
America.....	4,650,954
South Africa.....	1,127,093
Coastwise north.....	9,279,016
Coastwise south.....	3,063,866

Of the tea sent coastwise north, 5,768,891 pounds were brick tea for Russia via Tien-Tsin.

Of the tea sent to Europe, returns report 52,311,355 pounds as for Great Britain, and 558,954 pounds as for the continent.

The total exportation was 7,056,725 pounds more than the preceding season.

The amount of tea sent to the United States, as per invoices certified at this consulate, during the season of 1885, was 5,334,290 pounds. The previous season it was 3,856,749 pounds.

Tea sent to the United States the past season.

	Pounds.
Oolong and Poo-Chong.....	3,845,836
Congou and Souchong.....	1,418,160
Flowery Pekoe.....	1,312
Scented Orange Pekoe.....	20,923
Mixed and undescribed.....	48,059

Four million seven hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred and ten pounds went to New York, and 551,180 pounds went to San Francisco.

Tea sent to New York.

	Pounds.
Via Hong-Kong and San Francisco.....	4,837
Via Shanghai.....	750
Via Amoy.....	165,971
Via London.....	1,248,979
Direct.....	3,362,573

That sent direct was carried in six British steamers, which took part of their cargoes at other ports. The tea for San Francisco was all sent to Hong-Kong, to be forwarded thence, 174,481 pounds in steamers, and 376,699 pounds in sailing vessels. Invoiced for entry at various ports, under the immediate transportation act, 21,973 pounds.

Of the tea sent to San Francisco, 68,671 pounds, and of that sent to New York, 596,220 pounds, were declared to be in transit for Canada and other British provinces.

The invoiced value of the tea sent to the United States was \$1,168,-049.42 Mexican, at .864 United States gold, \$1,009,194.70. The previous season it was \$941,821.66 Mexican.

NAVIGATION.

During the season fifty-three British steamers, one German steamer, and five sailing vessels cleared with tea for London. The sailing vessels were: one American, one Norwegian, and three British. The steamers carried 45,878,911 pounds, and the sailing vessels carried 6,991,368 pounds, of which last 2,183,034 pounds were carried by the one American vessel.

Seventeen British steamers and one small British sailing vessel cleared with tea for Australia and New Zealand. All the sailing vessels and a few of the steamers for London took full cargoes of tea from this port, but most of the steamers partially loaded at other ports. The reappearance of sailing vessels as carriers of tea to London is owing to the high freights charged by what are known as the "Conference steamers," which have combined to monopolize the tea trade, and which have been able to prevent outside steamers securing cargoes. It is also owing to this circumstance that so much tea for the United States was carried first to London. To prevent outside steamers entering into competition the conference steamers have given through bills of lading from Foo-Chow to New York via London for one half what they were charging for carrying tea to London only, the same steamer advertising to carry tea to London for £3 per ton, and to New York for £1 10s. The charges for carrying tea direct to New York have been from £3 down to £2 per ton, the prevailing rate having been £2 15s.

REGULATING THE TEA TRADE.

Just before the usual season for opening the market, the Chinese tea guild issued a set of regulations for the conduct of the tea trade, which they sought to enforce upon the foreign merchants, and the several

consuls were requested by the Chinese officials to notify them for the observance of their countrymen. The regulations proposed were considered by the foreign merchants offensive and unjustifiable, and they responded through the chamber of commerce by another set of rules, which were in turn unsatisfactory to the Chinese. In my reply to the Taotai I said, as had been said by my predecessor on a similar occasion:

I cannot find it in the line of my duty to interfere in matters of business between native and foreign merchants. They seem to me quite competent when dealing together to make their own bargains and fix their own terms.

The dispute lasted some weeks, but at last, both parties probably being anxious to commence business, a compromise was effected, which resulted in a set of regulations, approved by both parties on the 13th of June. I append a printed copy of these regulations.

While no fortunes have been made, the merchants have apparently been quite well satisfied with the results of the season's trade. It has been much more favorable for foreigners than for a number of previous years.

J. C. A. WINGATE.

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Foo-Chow, March 12, 1886.

Regulations for the conduct of the tea trade at Foo-Chow, submitted by the Chinese Tea Merchants' Association, commonly called the Tea Guild.

(1) Teas to be paid for within seven days of their being examined by custom-house. Teas to be weighed within fourteen days of contract, unless special arrangement to the contrary be made and stated on the contract. In all cases teas to be paid for within seven weeks of date of contract.

(2) For the regulation of weights.

(a) The exact scale, and fractions of one-half pound to be in favor of buyer.

(b) With the following allowances, viz:

	Pounds.
Per chest of Congou	3
Per half-chest of Congou	2
Per chest of Souchong	2½
Per half-chest of Souchong	1½
Per box of all descriptions	0¼
Per half-chest Oolong	1
Per chest flowery Pekoe	1½

Taring.—All packages to be tared singly; fraction of one-half pound to be in favor of buyer. All packages to be weighed one at a time; no contract need be accepted when boxes are over 27 pounds gross, and no allowance will be made for any excess.

(c) Memo: of weight to be at once given, and the teas can be shipped off if no complaint is made within three hours after receipt of such notice.

NOTE.—In order to avoid any misunderstanding in the matter an example is subjoined of what is considered a fair method of weight, viz:

If the gross weight of half-chests is, say—

	Pounds.
71¼ pounds, it shall be called	71
71½ pounds, it shall be called	71½
71¾ pounds, it shall be called	71¾
72 pounds, it shall be called	72

TARING.

If the half-chest weighs—

15 pounds, it shall be called	15
15¼ pounds, it shall be called	15¼
15½ pounds, it shall be called	16
16 pounds, it shall be called	16

Pounds.

If the gross weight of the boxes be more than—

27 pounds, it shall be called	27
26 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, it shall be called	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
26 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, it shall be called	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
26 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, it shall be called	26

TARING.

If the boxes weigh—

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each, they shall be called	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each, they shall be called	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds each, they shall be called	7

Foo-CHOW, June 13, 1885.

Annual report of Consul Wingate for the year ending December 31, 1884.

NAVIGATION.

During the year there were fourteen arrivals of American vessels, with a total tonnage of 11,141 tons. One of these was a sailing vessel of 280 tons, which came from Bangkok with teakwood, valued at \$11,000, and cleared for Tien-Tsin with poles and other cargo, valued at \$3,500. The other thirteen were steamers of the line purchased by Messrs. Russell & Co., in July last from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. These all came from Shanghai and cleared for the same port, bringing and carrying away general cargo.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The only imports of American production, which figure as such in the customs returns, are:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Drills pieces..	3, 263	\$12, 148 88
Flour piculs..	1, 798. 13	8, 391 20
Ginseng do..	47. 41	26, 373 12
Kerosene gallons..	34, 292	8, 980 08
Total		55, 893 28

The value of the same articles imported in 1883 was \$98,172.96.

This decrease in the importation of 1884, as compared with that of 1883, is almost entirely in the item of kerosene. The value of American drills and flour imported was nearly double that of last year.

In my two latest annual reports I have referred to the opposition to the use of kerosene incited by the several fires ascribed to its agency, and also to the interruption of the trade in consequence thereof. I regret to have to report a continuance of this hostility. An instruction issued by the prefect of Foo-Chow early in this present year commences with the words, "Be it known that kerosene is a devouring evil;" and orders more stringent than ever were issued against its use. The only favorable feature I can report is that a small quantity has gone into the interior under transit passes, and its use there may possibly increase without opposition. It is an interesting fact to note, as showing the continued distinction between Chinese and Manchos, that the prohibition against the use of kerosene does not extend to, or is not observed in, the Tartar portion of the city.

The total value of the exports to the United States, as per invoices certified at this consulate, was \$941,288.23, being \$208,862.83 more than in 1883. The value of all exports other than tea was only \$2,137.17.

TRADE OF THE PORT.

Foreign goods imported from foreign countries, Hong-Kong and coast ports, not including re-exports	\$4,716,818 64
Native produce, chiefly from Shanghai	2,135,798 40
Total net imports	6,852,617 04
Same in 1883	6,831,110 00
Native produce of local origin exported to foreign countries	9,812,771 28
Exported to coast ports	1,759,131 44
Total	11,571,902 72
Same in 1883	12,407,145 36
Tea exported	10,709,219 36
Same in 1883	11,483,086 56
Gross value of trade of the port	18,596,478 16
Same in 1883	19,459,568 16
Net value—i. e., foreign and native imports less re-exports, and native exports of local origin	18,324,519 76
Same in 1883	19,238,255 36
Import of treasure (Mexican)	4,688,553 00
Export of treasure (Mexican)	1,756,328 00

This report does not include the trade carried on in junks, which report only to the native customs, and of which no returns are available.

The number of vessels arrived reporting to the foreign customs was 285, with a tonnage of 249,672 tons. Of these only 28, with a tonnage of 9,944 tons, were sailing vessels.

Revenue collected by the foreign customs during the year.

Import	\$225,774 67
Export	2,213,195 62
Coast trade	23,754 58
Tonnage	14,540 30
Transit	7,612 48
Total	2,484,877 65
From this deduct ten drawbacks	3,940 58

The share of duty paid under each flag was as follows:

British	\$2,223,471 17
American	40,036 60
German	9,361 41
Chinese	42,930 28
On opium	169,078 19
Total	*2,484,877 65

From this, ten drawbacks, as before, should be deducted.

INTERNAL PROGRESS.

It is gratifying to record a measure of progress as shown by the completion of the Chinese telegraph line to Peking, and the opening of the line south to Amoy, Swatow, and Canton. The submarine cable of

* In reducing these values and those in the accompanying tables from these given by the customs, 1 haikwan tael is equal to \$1.36 United States gold.

the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, was, after much negotiation, permitted to land at Sharp Peak at the end of the year, and now within a short time has been connected with the Chinese line from Foo-Chow to Sharp Peak, so that the inconvenience which has heretofore existed is avoided.

J. C. A. WINGATE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Foo-Chow, May 25, 1865.

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1884.

A.—FOREIGN GOODS (chiefly from Hong-Kong).

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Opium.</i>		
Malwa piculs..	2, 123. 64	\$1, 123, 841 44
Patna do.....	1, 080	532, 340 72
Benares do.....	677. 20	328, 752 80
Persian do.....	190. 12	97, 197 84
<i>Cotton goods.</i>		
Shirtings:		
Gray, plain pieces..	57, 145	159, 016 64
White, plain do.....	16, 902	65, 738 32
Dyed, plain do.....	1, 091	6, 812 24
Dyed, figured and brocaded do.....	1, 872	5, 939 12
T-cloths do.....	219, 928	560. 182 64
Drills:		
English do.....	1, 571	4, 717 84
American do.....	3, 263	12, 148 88
Jeans and twills, English do.....	1, 892	5, 010 24
Chintzes, furnitures, and cotton prints..... do.....	2, 523	4, 437 68
Turkey-red cloths do.....	10, 418	18, 102 96
Velvets do.....	825	5, 468 56
Jaconets, cambrics, lawns, and muslins..... do.....	7, 064	7, 970 96
Lastings, cotton do.....	541	2, 896 80
Canvas do.....	933	11, 754 48
Cotton:		
Handkerchiefs dozens..	8, 705	5, 382 88
Thread and yarn piculs..	36. 36	1, 731 28
Goods, unclassified pieces..	17, 845	4, 513 84
<i>Woolen goods.</i>		
Blankets pairs..	1, 459	5, 824 88
Camlets, English pieces..	9, 006	115, 665 28
Cloth, broad, medium, and habit..... do.....	556	24, 290 96
Cloth:		
Italian pieces..	262	1, 561 28
Union do.....	359	8, 897 12
Flannels do.....	167	2, 256 24
Lastings do.....	2, 610	28, 795 28
Long ells do.....	927	5, 831 68
Lusters do.....	1, 236	6, 692 56
Spanish stripes do.....	3, 068	50, 124 16
Woolen and cotton mixtures do.....	849	4, 143 92
Goods, unclassified do.....	475	2, 442 56
Braid (Llama) boxes..	21, 060	14, 843 04
<i>Metals.</i>		
Copper:		
Bar and rod piculs..	176. 87	4, 059 60
Sheets, nails, and muntz metal..... do.....	1, 528. 18	13, 124 00
Japan do.....	100. 01	2, 309 28
Iron:		
Bar do.....	24, 973. 36	106, 182 00
Chains do.....	7, 044. 22	32, 158 56
Nail-rod do.....	3, 117. 55	8, 970 56
Old do.....	7, 632. 94	17, 481 44
Ironware do.....	922. 13	14, 280 00
Iron, in pigs do.....	7, 535. 56	15, 947 36
Lead do.....	42, 356. 35	191, 252 72

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

A.—FOREIGN GOODS (chiefly from Hong-Kong).

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Metals—Continued.</i>		
Quicksilver	piculs.. 75.08	\$4,536 96
Steel	do.. 304.23	1,667 36
Tin, in slabs	do.. 5,226.05	148,231 84
Tin plates	do.. 718.92	4,644 40
Manufactured, unclassified	do.. 2,607.84	28,886 40
<i>Sundries.</i>		
Aniseed, star	piculs.. 266.26	3,523 84
Bêche-de-mer:		
Black	do.. 278.79	5,751 44
White	do.. 2,132.47	38,977 60
Birds' nests	do.. 5.89	5,578 72
Borax	do.. 45.76	1,578 96
Brassware	do.. 74.48	11,249 92
Buttons, brass	gross.. 5,817	5,053 76
Cardamons:		
Superior	piculs.. 14.75	2,031 84
Inferior	do.. 130.47	3,454 40
Castor oil	do.. 122.65	1,576 24
Cinnamon	do.. 28.06	1,664 64
Clams, dried	do.. 1,806.29	25,723 04
Clocks	pieces.. 627	2,590 80
Cloves	piculs.. 61.14	1,429 36
Coal	tons.. 1,211	14,507 12
Cuttle-fish	piculs.. 367.96	4,041 92
Dyes		18,753 04
Feathers, kingfishers'	pieces.. 10,943	986 00
Fish:		
Dried and salt	piculs.. 3,379.18	14,573 76
Skins	do.. 2,669.93	14,989 92
Flour, American	do.. 1,798.13	8,391 20
Ginseng:		
American	do.. 47.41	26,373 12
Japanese	do.. 95.43	11,060 88
Corean	do.. 1.67	2,938 96
Hardware		1,403 52
Horns:		
Buffalo and cow	do.. 440.79	3,575 44
Rhinoceros	do.. 2.31	6,649 04
Isinglass	do.. 1,173.12	31,826 72
Lamps	pieces.. 426	1,750 32
Leatherware	piculs.. 63.83	4,512 48
Machinery		5,818 08
Matches	gross.. 37,438	21,984 40
Munitions of war		246,653 68
Mussels, dried	piculs.. 2,526.84	17,742 56
Needles	mille.. 11,940	2,664 24
Oil, kerosene	gallons.. 34,292	8,980 08
Paints	piculs.. 272.97	4,557 36
Paper, Japanese	do.. 214.63	3,095 36
Pepper, black and white	do.. 959.24	15,437 36
Prawns and shrimps, dried	do.. 903.04	20,213 68
Putehuck	do.. 109.69	1,437 52
Raisins	do.. 251.46	2,464 32
Rattans, whole	do.. 2,354.13	15,324 48
Ropes	do.. 320.65	5,231 92
Salt-peter	do.. 3,000	24,602 40
Sandalwood	do.. 3,130.28	18,781 60
Sapan wood	do.. 2,560.93	7,514 00
Seaweed	do.. 5,981.49	19,694 16
Shell-fish, awabi and compoy,	do.. 1,205.79	26,556 72
Soap		8,408 88
Timber		32,426 48
Umbrellas, bombazette	pieces.. 2,927	1,927 12
Umbrellas, silk	pieces.. 754	2,356 88
Window glass	boxes.. 2,344	9,083 44
Wood:		
Fragrant	piculs.. 98.01	5,930 96
Other kinds	do.. 17.20	1,302 88
Unenumerated	value..	81,250 48
Net total imports		4,716,818 64

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

B.—NATIVE PRODUCE (chiefly from coast ports).

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Arsenic.....piculs..	802.26	\$7,856 72
Bean-cake.....do..	14,106	19,817 92
Beans:		
Green.....do..	11,601.08	24,360 32
Yellow.....do..	24,250	39,958 16
Miscellaneous.....do..	5,859.78	20,865 60
Brass-foil.....do..	39.39	2,046 80
Brassware.....do..	123.80	7,981 84
Buttons, brass.....do..	146.40	9,102 48
Carpets and druggets.....pieces..	2,675	4,802 16
Castor oil.....piculs..	210.40	1,442 96
China-root:		
Cut.....do..	446.93	8,958 32
Whole.....do..	475.69	8,649 60
Clams, dried.....do..	124.20	1,482 40
Clothing, fur.....pieces..	765	2,552 72
Cockles, fresh.....piculs..	1,067.77	2,408 56
Cotton, raw.....do..	5,813.87	93,748 88
Cuttle-fish.....do..	179.14	2,260 32
Dates:		
Black.....do..	382.95	2,959 36
Red.....do..	584.02	2,120 24
White.....do..	290.72	5,479 44
Fans:		
Palm-leaf.....pieces..	879,416	5,649 44
Paper.....do..	165,935	21,949 04
Silk and gauze.....do..	7,808	1,402 16
Felt caps.....do..	19,150	4,920 48
Fire-crackers.....piculs..	235,68	2,854 64
Fish:		
Dried.....do..	151.15	2,341 92
Salt.....do..	1,924.89	8,038 96
Flour, potato.....do..	3,512.80	8,986 88
Fungus.....do..	764.02	24,391 60
Glassware.....do..	161.73	4,901 44
Glue, cow.....do..	212	2,637 04
Grasscloth, fine.....do..	88.60	17,383 52
Gypsum.....do..	2,150	2,309 28
Hair, goats'.....do..	26.14	1,584 40
Hams.....do..	148.30	2,622 08
Hemp.....do..	3,798.06	37,798 48
Horns, buffalo and cow.....do..	470.01	3,496 56
Lamps.....pieces..	15,491	2,705 04
Lead, white.....piculs..	290.41	2,770 32
Leather:		
Green.....do..	4.47	2,223 60
Strips.....do..	37.60	6,677 60
Lily flowers, dried.....do..	3,364.83	23,812 24
Mats:		
Bamboo.....pieces..	3,696	2,341 92
Straw.....do..	6,141	3,753 60
Tea.....do..	1,916,400	68,459 68
Medicines.....piculs..	5,727.72	83,151 76
Melon seeds.....do..	1,274.89	5,544 72
Nankeens.....do..	1,693.57	69,483 76
Oil, bean.....do..	586	3,602 64
Paddy.....do..	10,000	13,260 00
Paper:		
First quality.....do..	514.71	9,792 00
Tea.....do..	1,420.87	20,672 00
Pears and apples.....do..	1,937.84	8,467 36
Peas, green.....do..	2,741.53	4,715 12
Prawns and shrimps, dried.....do..	117.13	2,899 52
Preserves.....do..	139.41	1,596 64
Rattans, split.....do..	1,834.43	15,242 88
Rice.....do..	226,899.19	481,486 24
Safflower.....do..	174.24	15,750 16
Samsbu.....do..	289.78	1,687 76
Seed, senna.....do..	913.22	4,198 32
Shoes, satin.....pairs..	1,660	1,782 96
Silk:		
Yellow, Szechuan.....piculs..	56.89	16,354 00
Ribbons.....do..	42.16	32,895 28
Thread and tassels.....do..	3.04	1,895 84
Piece goods.....do..	314.77	202,164 00
And cotton mixtures.....do..	56.61	21,470 32
Snuff.....piculs..	219.43	5,513 44
Sugar:		
Brown.....do..	3,870.10	11,706 88
Candy.....do..	1,676	13,356 56
White.....do..	880.25	5,838 48
Tallow, vegetable.....do..	3,084.55	35,793 84

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

B.—NATIVE PRODUCE (chiefly from coast ports)—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea :		
Black piculs..	71. 34	\$7, 760 16
Leaf do ..	1, 14. 903	25, 276 96
Tobacco, prepared do ..	13, 777. 54	263, 275 60
Varnish :		
First quality do ..	451. 37	20, 768 56
Second quality do ..	254. 73	6, 424 64
Vermilion do ..	277. 10	13, 663 92
Wax, white do ..	458. 57	29, 318 88
Wheat do ..	58, 305. 10	89, 001 12
Woolens, native pieces..	2, 254	2, 981 12
Sundries, unenumerated value..		46, 265 84
Total		2, 138, 906 00
Excess of re-export of Corean ginseng and skins above import		3, 107 60
Net total imports		2, 135, 798 40

Exports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles and whither exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea : <i>Chiefly to foreign countries.</i>		
Black piculs..	621, 761. 02	\$10, 442, 126 24
Green do ..	212. 51	6, 634 08
Brick do ..	58, 189. 64	258, 889 60
Leaf do ..	45. 24	300 56
Dust do ..	197. 95	1, 268 88
<i>Chiefly to Hong-Kong and coast ports.</i>		
Sundries :		
Bamboo canes pieces..	1, 053, 489. 00	9, 132 40
Bamboo shoots, dried piculs..	29, 422. 21	144, 203 52
Bamboo, split do ..	5, 261. 63	4, 252 72
Bamboo-ware do ..	652. 90	11, 402 24
Chinaware do ..	424. 05	1, 521 84
Clams, dried do ..	386. 95	8, 810 08
Curiosities do ..		1, 969 28
Fish maws piculs..	59. 50	6, 015 28
Fish skins do ..	439. 68	5, 778 64
Flower plants do ..		5, 846 64
Flower seed piculs..	419. 58	3, 754 96
Flowers, dried do ..	949. 96	8, 762 48
Fruit, fresh, unclassified do ..	1, 119. 16	2, 260 32
Hams do ..	247. 06	4, 326 16
Lampblack do ..	1, 426. 82	2, 477 92
Lichees do ..	202. 85	2, 601 68
Lily-seed or lotus-nuts do ..	212. 10	2, 826 08
Lung-ngans do ..	2, 664. 47	22, 282 24
Mats, tea pieces..	44, 500. 00	1, 587 12
Medicines piculs..	2, 050. 47	13, 797 20
Mushrooms do ..	388. 58	12, 193 76
Nankeens do ..	139. 93	5, 193 84
Oil, tea do ..	297. 18	2, 105 28
Olives, fresh do ..	10, 209. 48	12, 933 60
Oranges :		
Fresh do ..	28, 590. 58	24, 466 40
Dried do ..	1, 386. 87	1, 874 08
Paper :		
First quality do ..	11, 016. 54	112, 579 44
Second quality do ..	21, 937. 40	68, 801 04
Joss do ..	12, 254. 21	211, 497 68
Peel :		
Orange do ..	1, 383. 87	14, 333 04
Pumelo do ..	176. 69	1, 925 76
Plums, dried and salted do ..	2, 504. 31	11, 924 48
Potash do ..	3, 110. 58	17, 363 12
Preserves do ..	996. 66	11, 418 56
Rice, red do ..	863. 03	6, 498 08
Shark's fins, white do ..	50. 83	3, 334 72
Shoes, satin pairs..	20, 588. 00	9, 711 76
Snuff piculs..	204. 42	12, 872 40
Timber :		
Planks, assorted pieces..	107, 523. 00	3, 782 16
Poles do ..	74, 005. 00	82, 108 64
Tobacco, prepared piculs..	520. 07	6, 532 08
Sundries, unenumerated do ..		38, 070 48
Total exports		*11, 644, 348 56

* Including re-exports.

Annual report of Consul Wingate for the year ending December 31, 1885.

During the year there were twelve arrivals of American vessels, with a total tonnage of 11,447 tons. Ten of these were Messrs. Russell & Co.'s steamers, all of which came from Shanghai and cleared for the same port, bringing and carrying away general cargo. These steamers, having been resold to the Chinese in the summer, ceased to fly the American flag. One Shanghai-owned American sailing vessel brought a small cargo of lead from Hong-Kong and cleared for Tien-Tsin with poles. The other vessel, a properly documented American ship, came in ballast and cleared for London with a full cargo of 2,183,034 pounds of tea.

The tonnage, as stated above, will not agree with that reported in the return of navigation, as in the latter net tonnage is given.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The only imports of American production which figure as such in the customs returns are—

Drills, 5,056 pieces.....	\$19,041 36
Flour, 1,804.44 piculs	7,367 12
Ginseng, 84.68 piculs	41,106 00
Kerosene, 63,065 gallons.....	13,811 12
Shellfish, 509.46 piculs.....	6,961 84
Total.....	88,287 44

The value of the first four of these articles, shellfish not having been noted, imported in 1884 was \$55,893.28.

There was an increase of 1,792 pieces of drills, 37.27 piculs of ginseng, and 28,773 gallons of kerosene over the preceding year.

By inquiry at the customs I have learned that in the year 1885 the following additional products of the United States were imported, viz: Cheese, clocks, raw cotton, preserved fish, glass cloth, honey, quicksilver, condensed milk, perfumery, india-rubber shoes, dried prawns and shrimps, tobacco, and tooth paste. The value of these articles, as near as I can ascertain is about \$38,000 United States gold; the principal articles being dried prawns and shrimps, to the value of about \$25,000, and quicksilver to the value of \$6,168.96. Thus the total value of products of the United States, imported in the year 1885, must have been about \$126,000.

The opposition of the literati to the use of kerosene continues, and I have had cases reported to me where respectable people who had merely kept their kerosene lamps suspended as ornaments submitted to extortion from the police runners, under threat of being charged before the officials with using the foreign oils.

The total value of exports to the United States, as per invoices certified at this consulate, was \$1,173,530.74 Mexican, which at .864 equals \$1,013,930.56 United States gold, being \$232,242.51 Mexican more than in 1884. The value of exports other than tea was only \$356.20 Mexican.

TRADE OF THE PORT.

Value of foreign goods imported from foreign countries, Hong-Kong, and coast ports, not including re-exports.....	\$5,857,908 96
Native produce, chiefly Shanghai	2,064,749 28
Total net imports.....	7,922,658 24
Same in 1884.....	6,852,617 04

Value of native produce of local origin exported to foreign countries..	\$10,504,459 12
Exported to Chinese ports.....	2,105,781 84
Total.....	12,610,240 96
Same in 1884.....	11,571,902 72
Value of tea exported.....	11,528,925 36
Same in 1884.....	10,709,219 36
Gross value of the trade of the port.....	20,599,964 88
Same in 1884.....	18,596,478 16
Net value, <i>i.e.</i> , foreign and native imports, less re-exports and native export of local origin.....	20,532,899 20
Same in 1884.....	18,324,519 76
Import of treasure (Mexican).....	7,686,210 00
Export of treasure (Mexican).....	1,375,398 00

This report does not include the trade carried on in junks, which report to the native customs, and of which no returns are available.

The number of vessels arrived, reporting to the foreign customs, was 297, with a tonnage of 260,390 tons, of which 47, with a tonnage of 20,243 tons, were sailing vessels.

The revenue collected by the foreign customs during the year was—

Import.....	\$265,499 81
Export.....	2,389,455 45
Coast trade.....	25,760 28
Tonnage.....	16,764 04
Transit.....	9,546 80
Total.....	2,707,026 38

The share of duty paid under each flag was as follows:

British.....	\$2,286,476 11
American.....	103,797 57
German.....	45,372 20
Danish.....	974 72
Swedish and Norwegian.....	34,368 62
Japanese.....	99 42
Chinese.....	59,019 16
On opium.....	176,918 59
Total.....	*2,707,026 39

CHINA AND FRANCE.

The principal event of the year was the conclusion of peace between China and France, to the great gratification of all foreigners either resident or interested in the trade of the port. We congratulate ourselves that we passed through the months of excitement with so little annoyance. All recognize the wish of the native officials to escape complications which might arise from popular outbreaks; and all are specially grateful for the careful interest which Rear-Admiral Davis exhibited for our safety by keeping one of our war vessels at this port until the certainty of the prevalence of order was established. Much inconvenience and loss occurred through the delay of the officials in opening the river after peace was assured, and this consulate was frequently called upon by the mercantile community to use its efforts in their behalf.

Much correspondence passed between this office and the Provincial officials in the early part of the year relative to this question, and also to the free movements of our national vessels in the river Min.

CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The rice crops were fair, and there has been no general suffering among the people, but my observations convince me more and more of the great extent of what we would call poverty.

* In reducing these values and those of the accompanying tables from those given by the customs, one haikwan tael equals \$1.36 United States gold.

As in the year 1883, the people suffered much from the ravages of cholera, and although perhaps not so severe in the city, it manifested itself with much virulence, spasmodically, in the suburbs for several months. In company with the principal foreign physician at the port, I recently examined a sewer in a portion of the suburb near the consulate, where cholera had been prevalent, and I think if our home physicians could have been with us they would have found reasons enough for the prevalence of this scourge.

The customs report among the imports, munitions of war to the value of \$478,853.28. This must be but a fraction of what has been expended here during the year in the way of warlike preparations. I could wish that China took as much interest in other fields of advancement as she does in those that relate to war. I think, however, that foreign appliances are more frequently the subjects of conversation among the Chinese who come in contact with foreigners.

J. C. A. WINGATE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Foo-Chow, April 30, 1886.

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1885.

A.—FOREIGN GOODS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Chiefly from Hong-Kong.</i>		
Opium:		
Malwa piculs..	2,406.06	\$1,247,181 20
Patna do.....	1,401.60	681,800 64
Benares do.....	405.60	193,590 56
Persian do.....	194.15	96,470 24
Cotton goods:		
Shirtings:		
Gray, plain pieces..	86,606	235,566 96
White, plain do.....	22,226	91,608 24
Dyed, plain do.....	2,139	13,292 64
Dyed, figured and brocaded. do.....	2,484	7,934 24
T-cloth do.....	296,420	713,067 04
Drills:		
English do.....	910	2,760 80
American do.....	5,056	19,041 36
Twills, printed do.....	1,680	4,496 16
Chintzes, furnitures, and prints. do.....	8,004	14,115 44
Turkey-red cloths do.....	14,597	23,757 84
Velvets do.....	1,534	12,259 04
Jaconets, lawns, and muslins do.....	9,419	10,733 12
Lastings do.....	1,101	4,750 48
Canvas do.....	442	6,279 12
Handkerchiefs dozens..	13,355	8,173 60
Thread and yarn piculs..	138.28	5,848 00
Bed-covers pieces..	5,067	3,568 64
Unclassed do.....	1,112	4,258 16
Woolen goods:		
Blankets pairs..	2,727	10,538 64
Camlets, English pieces..	8,940	117,093 28
Cloth:		
Broad, medium, and habit. do.....	938	40,968 64
Italian do.....	699	4,481 20
Russian do.....	180	6,042 48
Union do.....	746	19,140 00
Flannels and cassimeres do.....	125	1,815 60
Lastings do.....	4,306	46,480 72
Long ells do.....	1,313	8,422 48
Lusters and Orleans do.....	2,172	11,562 72
Spanish stripes do.....	5,222	85,174 08
Braid (Llama) boxes..	29,822	21,029 68
Unclassed pieces..	223	2,482 08
Rugs do.....	1,333	3,832 40

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

A.—FOREIGN GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Chiefly from Hong-Kong—Continued.</i>		
Metals:		
Copper:		
Bar and rod.....piculs..	315.44	\$7,931 52
Sheet and nails.....do..	1,328.44	40,533 44
Japan.....do..	841.85	16,640 96
Unmanufactured.....do..	120.04	2,286 16
Iron:		
Bar, sheet, plate, and hoop.....do..	9,451.85	41,813 20
Nail rod.....do..	7,343.63	20,682 88
Old.....do..	9,924.11	20,157 92
Wire.....do..	522.44	3,676 08
In pigs.....do..	5,124.00	9,892 64
Lead:		
In pigs.....do..	45,924.39	212,208 96
In sheets.....do..	293.23	2,371 84
Quicksilver.....do..	99.50	6,168 56
Steel.....do..	664.95	5,687 52
Tin:		
In slabs.....do..	7,182.88	210,186 64
Plates.....do..	1,298.71	8,070 24
Yellow metal and nails.....do..	329.61	7,425 60
Metals, manufactured, unclassified, as hardware, brassware, brass buttons, steelware, and tinware.....		29,701 04
Sundries:		
Aniseed star, whole.....piculs..	300.33	5,202 00
Betel nuts.....do..	280.83	1,373 60
Bêche-de-mer:		
Black.....do..	550.37	9,486 00
White.....do..	3,473.54	55,751 84
Birds' nests.....do..	11.14	14,126 32
Borax.....do..	74.78	1,369 52
Cardamons:		
Superior.....do..	33.72	4,758 64
Inferior.....do..	182.69	4,849 76
Cement.....do..	1,199.98	1,973 36
Chinaware, fine.....do..	220.60	4,112 64
Clams, dried.....do..	5,242.48	54,941 28
Clocks.....pieces..	953	3,749 52
Cloves.....piculs..	109.07	2,288 88
Coal.....tons..	10,680	84,624 64
Cobbler shells.....pieces..	92,642	2,272 56
Cockles, dried.....piculs..	548.13	5,301 28
Cotton waste.....do..	122.42	1,587 12
Cuttle-fish.....do..	420.47	5,403 28
Dyes.....do..	141.17	29,831 60
Feathers, kingfishers'.....pieces..	13,128	1,936 64
Fish:		
Maws.....piculs..	14.24	1,447 04
Salt.....do..	6,828.50	28,515 12
Skins.....do..	4,678.29	26,881 76
Flints.....do..	2,800.86	2,890 00
Flour, American.....do..	1,804.44	7,367 12
Ginseng:		
American.....do..	84.68	41,106 00
Corean.....do..	4.05½	7,682 64
Japan.....do..	39.27	16,775 60
Roots.....do..	50.37	2,483 36
Horns:		
Buffalo and cow.....do..	650.20	4,870 16
Deer, young.....pairs..	41½	1,456 56
Rhinceros.....piculs..	3.28	9,666 88
Isinglass.....do..	1,170.54	31,294 96
Lamps.....pieces..	970	1,657 84
Machinery.....do..		4,636 24
Mangrove bark.....piculs..	2,585.12	2,714 56
Matches.....gross..	69,678	32,650 88
Medicines.....piculs..	745.92	6,261 44
Munitions of war.....do..		478,853 28
Mussels, dried.....piculs..	2,400.81	18,550 40
Nankeens.....do..	26.50	1,776 16
Needles.....mille..	23,125	5 272 72
Oil, kerosene.....gallons..	63,065	13,861 12
Opium:		
Dross.....piculs..	6.17½	3,055 92
Husk and skin.....do..	25.85	3,434 00
Paints, assorted.....do..	145.33	2,696 88
Pepper, black and white.....do..	1,056.86	19,152 88
Perfumery.....do..		1,506 88

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

A.—FOREIGN GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Chiefly from Hong-Kong—Continued.</i>		
Sundries—Continued.		
Prawns and shrimps, dried	piculs.. 1, 620. 70	\$31, 637 68
Putchuck	do.. 131. 15	1, 742 16
Raisins	do.. 282	2, 666 96
Rattans:		
Split	do.. 1, 746. 54	14, 224 24
Whole	do.. 4, 020. 50	25, 901 20
Ropes	do.. 419. 82	7, 009 44
Saltpeter	do.. 4, 132. 60	40, 102 32
Sandalwood	do.. 4, 133. 63	21, 107 20
Sapanwood	do.. 5, 573. 97	16, 135 04
Seaweed and agar agar	do.. 8, 144. 01	24, 632 32
Shark fins, black and white	do.. 61. 74	2, 879 12
Shellfish:		
Awaby and Compoy	do.. 509. 46	6, 961 84
Californian	do.. 1, 473. 01	39, 385 60
Soap		12, 376 00
Timber		14, 660 80
Towels, cotton	dozens.. 3, 433	1, 738 08
Ultramarine	piculs.. 129	2, 045 44
Umbrellas, bombazette	pieces.. 3, 995	2, 613 92
Window glass	boxes.. 3, 797	17, 855 44
Wood:		
Fragrant	piculs.. 147. 82	9, 260 24
Garroo	do.. 10. 38	2, 600 32
Sundries unenumerated		61, 961 60
Total		5, 857, 908 96

B.—NATIVE PRODUCE.

<i>Chiefly from coast ports.</i>		
Almonds	piculs.. 133. 65	\$2, 861 44
Arsenic	do.. 687. 13	6, 926 48
Beancake	do.. 10, 846. 20	15, 340 80
Beans:		
Green	do.. 7, 417. 50	15, 713 44
White	do.. 4, 311. 49	7, 239 28
Yellow	do.. 10, 729. 10	17, 724 88
Birds' nests	do.. 4. 13	3, 002 88
Books	do.. 295. 41	5, 888 80
Brass:		
Foil	do.. 61. 80	3, 307 52
Pipes	pieces.. 1, 989	1, 456 56
Ware	piculs.. 247. 03	16, 188 08
Brushes	pieces.. 81, 690	1, 710 88
Buttons, brass	piculs.. 190. 54	11, 997 92
Carpets and druggets	pieces.. 3, 560	6, 347 12
China root:		
Cut	piculs.. 273. 97	5, 289 04
Whole	do.. 531. 12	9, 344 56
Clothing, fur	pieces.. 3, 433	19, 919 92
Cockles, fresh	piculs.. 2, 285. 58	5, 234 64
Cotton, raw	do.. 802. 64	13, 121 28
Dates:		
Black	do.. 1, 282. 75	9, 507 76
Red	do.. 1, 198. 95	4, 368 32
Dye-stuff	do.. 239. 36	4, 137 12
Eggs, preserved	pieces.. 179, 578	1, 837 36
Fans:		
Fancy	do.. 171, 697	9, 242 56
Palm-leaf	do.. 197, 820	1, 812 88
Paper	do.. 173, 338	18, 623 36
Silk and gauze	do.. 11, 544	1, 995 12
Felt	do.. 8, 654	1, 785 68
Felt caps	pieces.. 29, 809	3, 972 56
Fire-crackers	piculs.. 380. 23	4, 454 00
Fish:		
Dried	do.. 216. 70	3, 846 08
Salt	do.. 8, 569. 02	35, 757 12
Flour, potato	do.. 5, 296. 92	14, 058 32
Fungus	do.. 1, 019. 23	32, 850 80
Ginseng:		
Corean	do.. 1. 85	3, 633 92
Native	do.. 34. 15	2, 195 04

Imports at Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

B.—NATIVE PRODUCE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Chiefly from coast ports—Continued.</i>		
Glassware.....piculs..	298.55	\$8,784 24
Glue, cow.....do..	466.72	5,777 28
Grass cloth, fine.....do..	136.20	26,522 72
Gypsum.....do..	4,290	4,561 44
Hair, goats'.....do..	33.05	1,982 88
Hams.....do..	228.28	4,849 76
Hemp.....do..	5,474.64	55,959 92
Hides, buffalo and cow.....do..	402.23	4,152 08
Horns, buffalo and cow.....do..	374.85	2,807 04
Iron wire.....do..	76.99	2,082 16
Lamps.....pieces..	28,760	4,679 76
Lead, white.....piculs..	439.30	4,180 64
Leather strips.....do..	44.56	8,398 00
Lily flowers, dried.....do..	3,468.87	24,715 28
Licorice.....do..	285.04	1,872 72
Mats:		
Straw.....pieces..	19,678	10,760 32
Tea.....do..	2,595,891	95,840 56
Medicines.....piculs..	8,172.98	123,013 36
Melon seeds.....do..	2,916.64	16,767 44
Nankeens.....do..	1,685.94	91,037 04
Oil, bean.....do..	1,301.50	8,123 28
Opium:		
Dross.....do..	7.06	3,500 64
Skins.....do..	26.65	3,506 08
Paper:		
First quality.....do..	495.23	9,868 16
Tea.....do..	1,925.44	28,693 28
Pears and apples.....do..	3,883.50	18,017 28
Peas, green.....do..	5,820.51	9,684 56
Preserves.....do..	122.66	1,433 44
Rattans, split.....do..	531.70	4,395 52
Rhubarb.....do..	144.33	2,344 64
Rice.....do..	48,498.43	99,146 72
Safflower.....do..	266.16	24,654 08
Samshu.....do..	1,320.75	8,562 56
Sauce, shrimp.....do..	3,718.25	11,920 40
Seeds, sesamum.....do..	1,111.15	3,682 88
Shoes, satin.....pairs..	2,414	2,956 64
Silk:		
Yellow.....piculs..	69.49	20,020 56
Ribbons.....do..	59.63	46,499 76
Thread and tassels.....do..	4.73	2,872 32
Piece goods.....do..	574.68	371,785 92
Pongees.....do..	5.63	1,384 48
And cotton mixtures.....do..	74.57	27,904 48
Wadding.....do..	9.11	1,489 20
Skins.....pieces..	1,436	1,700 00
Snuff.....piculs..	149.28	3,693 76
Sugar, brown.....do..	714.35	2,220 88
Sugar:		
Candy.....do..	561	4,523 36
White.....do..	263.68	1,678 24
Tallow:		
Animal.....do..	681.50	7,380 72
Vegetable.....do..	3,837.16	45,116 64
Tea:		
Black.....do..	41.83	1,819 68
Leaf.....do..	1,036.24	9,865 44
Dust.....do..	187.94	749 36
Tobacco, prepared.....do..	12,432.79	235,246 00
Varnish:		
First quality.....do..	720.04	33,952 40
Second quality.....do..	191.28	4,874 24
Vermilion.....do..	378.37	19,305 20
Wax, white.....do..	1,054.99	70,641 12
Wheat.....do..	14,997.50	22,365 20
Woolen and cotton mixtures.....pieces..	6,035	7,436 48
Sundries, unenumerated.....		58,503 12
Grand total.....		2,064,966 88
Excess of re-export of brick tea above import.....		217 60
Net total.....		2,064,749 28

Exports from Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
<i>Chiefly to foreign countries.</i>			
Tea:			
Black.....	piculs..	662,865.73	\$11,124,566 08
Green.....	do.....	159.83	4,420 00
Brick.....	do.....	71,912.12	397,821 76
Dust.....	do.....	204.40	1,924 40
Stalks.....	do.....	44.91	193 12
<i>Chiefly to coast ports and Hong-Kong.</i>			
Sundries:			
Bamboo:			
Canes.....	pieces..	736,621	6,458 64
Shoots, dried.....	piculs..	33,745.99	188,913 52
Split.....	do.....	11,180.39	9,204 48
Bamboo ware.....	do.....	1,606.40	25,796 48
Books.....	do.....	230.35	2,517 36
Chinaware.....	do.....	893.08	2,964 80
Clams, dried.....	do.....	88.81	2,095 76
Fish-maws.....	do.....	79.73	2,142 00
Fish-skins.....	do.....	274.30	3,651 60
Flower seeds.....	do.....	838.95	7,896 16
Flowers, dried.....	do.....	335.78	1,671 44
Fruits, fresh, unclassified.....	do.....	1,429.10	4,629 44
Hair, goats'.....	do.....	60.30	2,362 32
Hams.....	do.....	170.95	3,417 68
Lamp-black.....	do.....	2,343.68	4,139 84
Lily seeds or lotus-nuts.....	do.....	253.77	3,878 72
Lungnans.....	do.....	3,139	31,628 16
Grass cloths.....	do.....	7.80	1,509 60
Medicines.....	do.....	2,606.37	17,640 56
Mushrooms.....	do.....	568.91	18,559 92
Oil, tea.....	do.....	293.05	2,037 28
Olives, fresh.....	do.....	9,335.87	14,210 64
Oranges:			
Dried.....	do.....	2,865.77	3,737 28
Fresh.....	do.....	26,832.87	37,366 00
Paper:			
First quality.....	do.....	11,035.43	121,276 64
Second quality.....	do.....	24,847.29	82,190 24
Joss.....	do.....	15,671.96	266,913 60
Peel:			
Orange.....	do.....	837.32	10,163 28
Pumelo.....	do.....	172.79	2,072 64
Plums, dried and salted.....	do.....	2,495.11	10,371 36
Potash.....	do.....	2,874.95	15,993 60
Potatoes.....	do.....	2,259.72	2,025 04
Preserves.....	do.....	1,340.26	15,882 08
Rice, red.....	do.....	1,774.49	13,446 32
Shoes, satin.....	pairs..	8,257	3,753 60
Snuff.....	piculs..	158.71	9,910 32
Timber:			
Planks, assorted.....	pieces..	160,656	8,169 52
Poles.....	do.....	95,516	107,537 92
Tobacco, prepared.....	piculs..	740.57	8,185 84
Sundries, unenumerated.....			29,964 88
Total, including re-exports.....			12,635,211 82

Navigation at the port of Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	204	214,724	26	11,254	204	214,724	25	10,894
American.....	10	7,758	2	1,852	10	7,758	2	1,852
German.....	7	4,577	14	4,801	6	4,189	14	4,801
Danish.....	1	268	1	290	1	268	1	290
Swedish and Norwegian.....			3	1,599			2	1,276
Japanese.....	1	466	1	447	1	466	1	447
Chinese.....	27	12,354			27	12,354		
Total.....	250	240,147	47	20,243	249	239,759	45	19,560

Navigation at the port of Foo-Chow for the year ending December 31, 1885—Continued.

ENTERED.

Localities.	Steamers.	Sailing ves- sels.	Localities.	Steamers.	Sailing ves- sels.
Hong-Kong and coast ports	92	12	New Chwang		1
Swatow	1	3	Japanese ports	6	3
Amoy	6	23	Min passenger vessels	21	
Formosan ports	5		Re-entered	2	
Shanghai	115	2	In distress	1	1
Australia	1				
Che-Foo		1	Total	250	47
Tien-Tsin		1			

CLEARED.

Hong-Kong and coast ports	72	1	Vladivostok	1	
Swatow	1		Condemned		1
Amoy	2		Australia	15	
Formosan ports	3	8	New Zealand	2	
Shanghai	62	3	Guam	1	
Kiu-kiang	1		Singapore		1
Che-Foo		2	London	56	5
Tien-Tsin		16	New York	6	
New Chwang		6	South Africa	1	
Japanese ports	4	2			
Min passenger vessels	22		Total	249	45

Exports between Foo-Chow and the United States for the year 1885.

Articles.	* Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.
Tea	<i>Pounds.</i> 5,372,573	\$1,173,174 54
Personal effects and sundries		356 20
Total		†1,173,530 74

* No direct imports from the United States.

† Mexican \$1,173,530.74 at .864 = United States gold \$1,013,930.56.

AMOY.

Imports at Amoy for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quan- tity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties, Haikwan taels.	Whence imported.
<i>Cotton goods.</i>				
Shirtings:				
Gray..... pieces..	55,141	\$165,423	8c. per piece.....	Hong-Kong.
White..... do	56,553	234,694	do	Do.
Dyed..... do....	2,516	9,686	1m. 5c. per piece.....	Do.
Brocades..... do....	3,772	16,974	do	Do.
Damasks..... do....	180	1,215	2m. per piece.....	Do.
Drills..... do....	368	1,784	*1m. per piece; †7c. 5c. per piece.	Do.
T-cloths..... do....	59,465	145,689	‡8c. per piece; §4c. per piece.	Do.
Turkey reds..... do....	13,224	36,366	1m. 5c. per piece.....	Do.
Cotton yarns..... piculs..	39,016	3,706,520	7m. per picul.....	Do.

* Not exceeding 30 inches wide by 40 yards long.

† Not exceeding 34 inches wide by 48 yards long.

‡ Not exceeding 30 inches wide by 30 yards long.

§ Not exceeding 34 inches wide by 24 yards long.

Imports at Amoy for the year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties, Haikwan taels.	Whence appointed.
<i>Woolen goods.</i>				
Bunting pieces..	6	\$39	2m. per piece.....	Hong-Kong.
Camlets do.....	4,524	71,253	2m. 2c. 8c. per piece....	Do.
Lastings do.....	1,268	16,167	 do	Do.
Spanish stripes do.....	492	11,070	4m. 5c. 6c. per piece....	Do.
Woolen and cotton mixtures, pieces.	1,262	8,834	2m. per piece.....	Do.
<i>Metals.</i>				
Iron:				
Manufactured. piculs..	241	759	1m. 2c. 5c. per picul....	Do.
Nail-rod do.....	2,297	6,661	 do	Do.
Old do.....	3,505	4,731	5 per cent.	Hong-Kong, Manila.
Lead do.....	10,594	63,564	2m. 5c. per picul.	Hong-Kong, Straits.
Tin do.....	11,406	337,451	1t. 2m. 5c. per picul....	Do.
Quicksilver do.....	323	22,610	2t. per picul.	Hong-Kong.
<i>Opium.</i>				
Benares do	5,923	3,109,575	30t. per picul.....	Do.
Malwa do.....	2,983	2,013,525	 do	Do.
Patua do.....	341	187,550	 do	Do.
Persian do.....	1,074	515,520	 do	Do.
Turkey do	1,435	731,850	 do	Do.
<i>Foreign sundries.</i>				
Bicho de mar do	5,596	78,344	* 1t. 5m. per picul; † 3m. 5c. per picul.	Hong-Kong, Manila, Straits, Java.
Cotton, raw do.....	22,087	298,714	3m. 5c. per picul.....	Hong-Kong, Straits.
Flour do.....	14,669	42,540	Free	Hong-Kong.
Mangrove bark do	11,789	10,256	3c. 5c. per picul.....	Straits.
Oil-cake do.....	24,419	43,954	3c. per picul.	Java.
Oil nuts do.....	7,995	27,183	5 per cent.	Manila.
Rattans do.....	1,157	5,437	1m. 5c. per picul.....	Hong-Kong, Java.
Rice do.....	78,434	149,024	Free	Saigon, Siam, Japan.
Sapan wood do.....	4,294	13,311	1m. per picul.....	Manila.
<i>Native sundries.</i>				
Bean-cake do.....	604,000	936,200	3c. 5c. per picul.....	Northern ports.
China-root do.....	477	4,173	1m. 3c. per picul.....	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Coal do.....	33,365	13,346	1m. per picul.....	Keelung.
Cotton, raw do.....	33,221	581,367	3m. 5c. per picul.....	Shanghai, Ning-Po.
Fungus do.....	674	20,220	6m. per picul.....	Hong-Kong, Shanghai.
Groundnut cakes do.....	7,750	12,012	3c. per picul.	Taiwanfoo.
Hemp do.....	762	11,811	3m. 5c. per picul.....	Tamsui, Hong-Kong.
Iron wire do	360	3,060	2m. 5c. per picul.....	Hong-Kong, Foo-Chow.
Lily flowers do	7,670	49,855	2m. 7c. per picul.....	Hong-Kong, northern ports.
Manure-cake do.....	1,412	4,589	9c. per picul.....	Shanghai.
Medicines do.....		47,308	5 per cent.	Hong-Kong, northern ports.
Peas piculs..	369,489	591,182	6c. per picul.....	Northern ports.
Rice do.....	98,630	187,397	1m. per picul.....	Shanghai.
Samshu do	3,506	28,048	1m. 2c. per picul.....	Northern ports.
Sesamum seed do.....	735	2,829	1m. 3c. 5c. per picul....	Formosa.
Silk piece goods do.....	94	72,850	12t. per picul.....	Shanghai, Hong-Kong.
Tea:				
Oolong do.....	90,408	2,938,260	2t. 5m. per picul.....	Formosa, Foo-Chow.
Mats pieces..	994,971	34,823	2 per cent.	Hong-Kong.
Tobacco leaf piculs..	149	1,639	1m. 5c. per picul.	Do.
Vermicelli do.....	6,418	41,717	1m. 8c. per picul.....	Northern ports.
Wheat do.....	118,151	242,209	1m. per picul.....	Shanghai.
Total		17,913,168		

* Black.

† White.

Exports from Amoy for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Amount of duties, Haikwan tael.	Whither exported.
China ware:				
Coarse..... parcels..	15, 330	\$55, 188	4m. 5c. per picul.....	Manila, Straits.
Fine..... do.....	5	90	9m. per picul.....	Do.
Garlic..... do.....	4, 832	8, 456	3c. 5c. per picul.....	Do.
Grass-cloth:				
Coarse..... do.....	1	55	7m. 5c. per picul.....	Do.
Fine..... do.....	116	21, 460	2t. 5m. per picul.....	Do.
Hemp:				
Bags..... pieces..	412, 586	20, 629	5 per cent. ad valorem ..	Manila, Straits, Takao, and Northern ports.
Sacking..... do.....	217, 300	23, 903	 do.....	Shanghai.
Fiber..... parcels..	4, 666	14, 931	2m. per picul.....	Manila, Straits.
Ironware..... do.....	8, 246	61, 845	5 per cent.....	Manila, Straits, and Java.
Joss-sticks..... do.....	1, 011	17, 187	2m. per picul.....	Do.
Kittysols..... pieces..	238, 530	20, 285	5m. per cent.....	Do.
Lung-ngans, dried.... parcels.....	4, 031	30, 232	2m. 5c. per picul.....	Shanghai.
Paper:				
First quality . parcels..	15, 255	183, 060	7m. per picul.....	Manila, Straits, and Java.
Second quality .. do.....	23, 978	155, 857	4m. per picul.....	Do.
Preserves..... do.....	2, 692	36, 342	5m. per picul.....	Shanghai, Chefoo, and Hong-Kong.
Sugar:				
Brown..... do.....	138, 361	518, 853	1m. 2c. per picul.....	Northern ports.
Candy..... do.....	91, 833	780, 580	2m. 5c. per picul.....	Northern ports and Hong-Kong.
White..... do.....	17, 924	138, 901	2m. per picul.....	Do.
Tea:				
Congou..... do.....	17	297	2t. 5m. per picul.....	New York, London, Straits.
Oolong..... do.....	46, 804	819, 070	 do.....	Do.
Souchong..... do.....	113	16, 950	 do.....	Manila, Straits.
Tobacco, prepared .. do.....	7, 026	168, 624	4m. 5c. per picul.....	Manila, Straits, and Java.
Vermicelli..... do.....	16, 019	67, 279	1m. 8c. per picul.....	Do.
Total.....		3, 160, 074		

Navigation at the port of Amoy for the year ending September 30, 1885.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American flag:								
Chinese ports.....	15	11, 708	2	36	16	12, 996	.....	.....
Hong-Kong.....	5	5, 080	.....	.....	4	3, 792	2	36
Manila.....	2	1, 526	.....	.....	2	1, 526	.....	.....
Total.....	22	18, 314	2	36	22	18, 314	2	36

Navigation at the port of Amoy for the year ending June 30, 1885.

British flag:								
Hong-Kong.....	197	168, 201	1	351	120	94, 088	2	1, 163
Coast ports.....	249	252, 198	48	17, 114	226	219, 679	23	8, 069
Formosa.....	69	34, 928	1	332	60	29, 712	10	3, 564
Japan.....	3	5, 097	4	1, 382	4	2, 296	11	3, 867
Manila.....	2	1, 189	.....	.....	35	11, 726	.....	.....
Straits.....	1	1, 391	.....	.....	27	33, 103	2	843
London.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	36, 174	.....	.....
Australia.....	.....	.....	2	1, 078	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	566
Siam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	401
Guam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3, 383	.....	.....
Wrecked or sold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	976
Total.....	521	463, 004	56	20, 257	503	430, 161	54	19, 449
Chinese flag:								
Coast ports.....	2	1, 522	.....	.....	2	1, 522	.....	.....

Navigation at the port of Amoy for the year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish flag:								
Chinese ports.....	2	1,190	3	835	2	863	3	870
Hong-Kong.....	1	268			1	595		
Bangkok.....			1	290			1	255
Total.....	3	1,458	4	1,125	3	1,458	4	1,125
German flag:								
Chinese ports and Eastern Asia.....	32	30,675	91	29,616	33	31,772	97	31,545
Netherlands flag:								
Hong-Kong, &c.....	12	15,793			12	16,793		
Norwegian flag:								
Chinese ports.....			7	2,405			7	2,405
Hong-Kong.....			1	280			1	280
Japan.....			1	370				
Sharp Peak.....							1	370
Total.....			9	3,055			9	3,055
Siamese flag:								
Bangkok.....			3	969			2	637
Chinese ports.....			2	637			3	969
Total.....			5	1,606			5	1,606
Spanish flag:								
Manila and Hong-Kong.....	11	5,889			11	5,889		
Swedish flag:								
Sourabaya.....			1	495				
Bangkok.....							1	495
Total.....			1	495			1	495

Imports and exports between Amoy and the United States for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
Formosa Oolong.....	11,943,502½	\$3,364,472 78
Amoy Oolong.....	3,381,781	653,333 46
Foo-Chow Congou.....	229,811	32,057 45
Foo-Chow Souchong.....	55,848	8,067 13
Chinese curios.....		160 00
Total.....		4,058,090 82

There are no direct imports from the United States to this port, though a considerable amount of American merchandise finds its way here via Hong-Kong and other ports.

WILLIAM S. CROWELL,
Consul.

TAMSUI.

Navigation at the port of Tamsui for the year ending June 30, 1885.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English flag: Hong-Kong coast	41	16, 208	.....	.....	41	16, 208	.....	.....
German flag: Hong-Kong coast	12	7, 526	1	180	12	7, 526	1	180

PORT OF KIE-LUNG.

Chinese flag: Shanghai	1	869			1	869		
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Imports of Tamsui for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
<i>Cotton goods.</i>		<i>Native sundries—Continued.</i>	
Shirtings, white and gray, pieces T cloths, turkey-red cloth, &c.....	98, 327	Fire-crackers.....piculs..	852
Handkerchiefs.....dozen..	240	Fungus.....do.....	459
Cotton yarn.....piculs..	519	Grass-cloth.....do.....	307
Cloth, Japan.....pieces..	6, 513	Jade ornaments.....pieces..	2, 764
Mosquito nets.....do.....	433	Lily flowers, dried.....piculs..	1, 045
		Nankeens.....do.....	568
<i>Woolen goods.</i>		Paper, first and second qualities, pieces.....	1, 040
Blankets.....pairs..	294	Silk goods.....pieces..	72. 62
Camlets, lastings, &c.....pieces..	4, 462	Tea wood.....piculs..	31, 579
Bamboozettes.....do.....	312	Salt fish.....do.....	206
		Lamps.....pieces..	5, 292
<i>Metals.</i>		Oil, wood.....parcels..	199
Iron, nail-rod.....piculs..	380	Opium, Szechwan.....do.....	4. 99
Lead, in pigs.....do.....	9, 645	Samshui.....do.....	127
Tin, in slabs.....do.....	108	Tobacco, prepared.....do.....	86
	1, 113. 23	Vermicelli.....do.....	133
<i>Foreign sundries.</i>		Vermilion.....do.....	76
Opium.....piculs..		Wax, white.....do.....	27
Fish, prawns, &c.....do.....	2, 737	Cinnamon.....do.....	4
Flour.....do.....	1, 306	Garlic.....do.....	215
Ginseng.....do.....	35. 10	Beans and peas.....do.....	2, 722
Matches.....gross..	17, 133	Brass buttons.....do.....	25
Kerosene oil.....gallons..	44, 530	China root.....do.....	153
Umbrellas, alpaca.....pieces..	7, 757	Cotton, raw.....do.....	213
Llama braid.....boxes..	2, 862	Fans, paper.....pieces..	53, 596
Sandalwood.....piculs..	151	Agar-agar.....piculs..	394
Wheat.....do.....	2, 802	Coal.....tons.....	4, 101
Pepper, black.....piculs..	12	Pith paper.....piculs..	41
		Rattans.....do.....	91
<i>Native sundries.</i>		Timber, camphor wood planks, pieces..	2, 912
Brass and iron ware.....piculs..	1, 250	Timber, hardwood planks.....do.....	962
Clams and cockles.....do.....	275	Camphor.....piculs..	15
		Sugar, brown.....do.....	600
		Tea, stalk.....do.....	32
		Tea, black Oolong.....do.....	*94, 641

* Or 283,923 half chests.

WILFRED CHRISTY,
Consular Agent.

TAKAO AND TAIWAUFOO.

Navigation at the port of Takao and Taiwaufoo for the year ending June 30, 1885.

From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Chinese ports, Hong-Kong, Japan, and Macao	32	23, 902	42	14, 100	32	23, 713	44	14, 991

Imports at Takao and Taiwaufoo from Hong-Kong and Chinese ports for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
<i>Cotton goods.</i>			
Shirtings:			
Gray	15, 000 pieces	\$45, 000	8c. per piece.
White	11, 295 do	46, 874	8c. per piece.
Dyed, figured, and plain	1, 381 do	5, 316	1m. 5c. per piece.
Chintzes	1, 808 do	3, 525	7c. per piece.
T cloths	7, 392 do	18, 110	¹ 8c.; ² 4c. per piece.
Drills	249 do	1, 207	³ 1m.; ⁴ 7c. 5c. per piece.
Cambrics and muslins	3, 052 do	4, 028	⁵ 7.; ⁶ 3c. 5c. per piece.
Turkey-red cloth	4, 860 do	13, 365	1m. 5c. per piece.
<i>Woolen goods.</i>			
Camlets, English	1, 366 pieces	21, 514	2m. 3c. 8c. per piece.
Lastings	294 do	3, 748	2m. 2c. 8c. per piece.
Long ells	404 do	4, 104	4c. 5c. per chang.
Lusters	212 do	1, 305	2m. per piece.
Spanish stripes	132 do	2, 970	4m. 5c. 6c. per piece.
Cloth, broad, habit, and medium	20 do	650	4m. 5c. 6c. per piece.
<i>Metals.</i>			
Iron, nail-rod	405 piculs	1, 174	1m. 2c. 5c. per picul.
Lead, in pigs	do		2m. 5c. per picul.
Tin plates	10 do	302	1t. 2m. 5c. per picul.
<i>Opium.</i>			
Benares	45, 240 piculs	22, 751, 000	30t. per picul.
Patua	2, 040 do	1, 122, 000	30t. per picul.
Persian	63, 745 do	30, 597, 600	30t. per picul.
Turkey	83, 888 do	42, 782, 880	30t. per picul.
<i>Sundries.</i>			
Bags:			
Hemp	166, 050 pieces	8, 302	5 per cent. ad valorem.
Mat and straw	415, 110 do	14, 528	2m. per cent.
Beans and peas	1, 279 piculs	2, 046	6c. per picul.
Bricks and tiles	103, 850 pieces	933	
Cuttle-fish	237 piculs	4, 740	
Flour, foreign	2, 207 do	6, 382	Free.
Grass-cloth	93 do	11, 160	⁷ 7m. 5c.; ⁸ 2t. 5m. per picul.
Ironware	56 do	420	5 per cent.
Jadestone bangles	1, 185 pairs	1, 777	5 per cent. ad valorem.
Lily flowers, dried	161 piculs	1, 046	2m. 7c. per picul.
Mangrove bark	157 do	136	3c. 5c. per picul.
Medicines	988 do	19, 315	5 per cent.
Sandal wood	111 do	758	4m. per picul.
Tobacco, prepared	2, 582 do	61, 968	4m. 5c. per picul.

¹ Not exceeding 34 inches wide by 48 yards long.

² Not exceeding 34 inches wide by 24 yards long.

³ Not exceeding 30 inches wide by 40 yards long.

⁴ Not exceeding 30 inches wide by 30 yards long.

⁵ Not exceeding 46 inches wide by 24 yards long.

⁶ Not exceeding 46 inches wide by 12 yards long.

⁷ Coarse.

⁸ Fine.

Exports from Takao and Taiwaufoo, mainly to Hong-Kong and Chinese ports, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Amount of duties.
Bamboo shoots, dried	98	\$754	5 per cent.
Ground-nut cake	16,102	24,958	3c. per picul.
Hemp	960	14,880	3m. 5c. per picul.
Lungngans	8,863	66,472	2m. 5c. per picul.
Sesamum seed	452	1,740	1m. 3c. 5c. per picul.
Sugar:			
Brown	442,919	1,566,915	1m. 2c. per picul.
White	58,127	450,484	2m. per picul.
Turmeric	11,226	38,168	1m. per picul.

The imports from the United States consisted of petroleum, which is brought in junks and no record kept.

WM. DONALD SPENCE,
Acting Consular Agent.

HONG-KONG.

Report of Consul Withers on the trade and industries of Hong-Kong in 1885.

AGRICULTURAL.

This colony is of limited area and the soil little adapted to agricultural purposes. Its products are horticultural only, of limited amount, and merely nominal value.

MANUFACTURES.

Few large manufacturing establishments are to be found, but quite a number of limited capacity. I enumerate:

Manufactures.	Locality.	No. of establishments.	Manufactures.	Locality.	No. of establishments.
Bamboo wares	Victoria	68	Oars	Victoria	5
Boat-builders	do	18		Kowloon	5
	Kowloon	36		Villages	8
	Villages	24	Oil	Victoria	1
Cigar-makers	Victoria	1	Opium refinery	do	1
Copper ware	do	53	Paper boxes	do	4
Gold-beating	do	13	Rattan ware	do	63
Gold and silver ware	do	45	Rope and sail-makers	do	6
	Kowloon	6		Kowloon	15
	Villages	13		Villages	10
Distilleries	East Point	1	Sandal-wood workers	Victoria	1
	Kennedy Town	1	Soap	do	1
	Kowloon	1	Soy	do	21
Dry docks	Aberdeen	1		Kowloon	2
	Kowloon	1		Villages	1
Ginger preserving	Victoria	9	Sugar refineries	Victoria	1
Glass works	do	7		Quarry Bay	1
Ice factories	do	1	Tin ware	Victoria	15
	East Point	1	Tobacco factories	do	18
Iron ware	Victoria	72		Kowloon	3
	Kowloon	11		Shankiwan	1
	Villages	8	Umbrella factories	Victoria	23
Iron foundries	Victoria	2	Vermillion works	do	7
Lantern factories	do	19			
	Kowloon	1			

It is found impracticable to secure reliable information as to the product of these industries annually, or their financial value.

In 1885 there were constructed 87 steam launches, with a tonnage of 4,106.

Of granite quarries, there were in Shankiwan, 56; in Kowloon, 67; aggregate value of product, \$86,645.

There were 3,000 (estimated) boats engaged in the fisheries; value of catch unknown.

More than 200,000 forest and ornamental trees were planted by the Government during the year 1885.

NAVIGATION.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	2, 491	3, 026, 544	2, 464	2, 988, 821
Foreign	24, 611	2, 637, 387	24, 168	2, 618, 953
Total	27, 102	5, 663, 931	26, 632	5, 607, 780

Of the foreign vessels above reported, 23,674 Chinese junks entered, with a tonnage of 1,997,222; 23,233 Chinese junks cleared, with a tonnage of 1,175,390.

Hong-Kong being a free port, no record is made of the amount or value of its imports and exports.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

For the reason already given, no report can be made of the amount or value of the imports from the United States.

The abstract of invoices recorded at this consulate shows the value of goods exported to the United States to have been \$5,047,027.

Nature and value of the leading articles.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Silk and silk goods	\$1, 133, 395	Shoes	\$48, 931
Opium, crude and refined	936, 561	Pepper	38, 241
Rice	834, 931	Fans	21, 325
Provisions	383, 548	Tapioca flour	19, 102
Oil	270, 516	Rattan	16, 295
Matting	230, 113	Paper	15, 894
Medicines	143, 909	Wine	14, 077
Tea	142, 923	Coffee	11, 249
Cassia	121, 738	Cigars	9, 107
Sugar	120, 417	Chinaware	8, 883
Fire-crackers	113, 614	Sundries	200, 823
Clothing	110, 851		
Rope	50, 873		
Tobacco	49, 711		
		Total	5, 047, 027

The articles grouped under the item "sundries" are many and varied, such as sandalwood, betel-nuts, ivory, dried fish, fruits, dried and preserved, amber, vegetables, domestic utensils, joss sticks, fish-nets, curios, &c.

The leading articles of import from the United States are kerosene oil, flour, clothing, cotton goods, canned fruits, clocks, ginseng, meats, and vegetables.

REVENUES.

The revenue of the colony for the last fiscal year from all sources was \$1,251,889. No custom dues are collected.

The revenue is derived from the following sources:

Sources.	Amount.	Sources.	Amount.
Land.....	\$163,855 00	Sale of stores, &c	\$1,531 63
Rents (other than lands)	74,425 38	Reimbursements.....	21,766 58
Licenses	205,459 64	Interest.....	20,088 84
Taxes	416,490 57	Miscellaneous.....	97,859 39
Postage.....	117,333 68		
Fines, fees, and forfeitures.....	25,369 29	Total.....	1,251,888 80
Fees of office.....	107,708 80		

POPULATION.

The census of 1881 showed of whites, 7,990; Chinese, 150,690; colored, 1,722. Total, 160,402.

Estimated population since 1881.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1882	119,704	46,729	166,433
1883	124,768	48,707	173,475
1884	130,560	50,969	181,529
1885	137,079	53,515	190,594

Death rate per 1,000.

Whole population	32.26
British and foreign community	20.90
British and foreign community, deducting non-residents	16.11
Chinese.....	33.10

EMIGRATION.

No report except as to Chinese. Of these the arrivals and departures were, for the last five years:

Year.	Arrived.	Departed.
1881	52,983	70,625
1882	61,905	78,864
1883	74,722	57,438
1884	73,767	51,247
1885	80,773	57,517

WAGES.

Domestic servants living with Chinese receive \$20 per annum, board, &c.; living with foreigners, \$72 to \$84 per annum, no board, &c.

Trades (Chinese), \$60 per annum, board and lodging.

Mechanics (ordinary Chinese): Blacksmiths, 65 cents per day; carpenters and joiners, 40 cents per day; masons and bricklayers, 35 cents per day; laborers, 17 to 20 cents per day.

Chinese practically monopolize these lines of business—few foreign mechanics here.

PRICE OF FOOD.

Prices of leading articles of food by retail average as follows :

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
Flour.....per pound.	2½ to 3	Mutton.....per pound.	10 to 12½
Rice.....do....	2½ to 3	Pork.....do....	10 to 11
Potatoes:		Fruit, fresh, average.....do....	4
Sweet.....do....	2	Fowls.....do....	12 to 16
Irish.....do....	2½	Eggs:	
Yams.....do....	1½	Fresh.....per dozen.	10
Onions.....do....	2	Salted.....do..	12 to 12½
Beans.....do....	2½	Butter:	
Cabbage.....do....	½ to ¾	Salted.....per pound.	30 to 35
Oil.....do....	4 to 5	Fresh.....do..	50 to \$1 25
Beef.....do....	9 to 12		

GENERAL REMARKS.

Some of the items of the preceding summary justify more extended and particular notice.

The dry-docks, for example, in Kowloon and Aberdeen are of exceptional excellence and capacity. They are fitted with all the modern machinery and appliances, can accommodate the largest steamers or sailing vessels, are provided with skilled workmen and abundant material, and have proved a profitable investment to the joint-stock company which controls them.

The glass works, at least one of them, is also deserving of special mention. The six establishments operated by Chinese are generally small affairs, engaged in the production of ordinary glasswares of inferior quality, but one owned and operated by Europeans has recently been organized, and, though not yet fully equipped, bids fair to rival in capacity, perfection of machinery, and excellence of product the most advanced works in Europe or America.

The same remark is applicable to the rope works, recently put in operation, whose products are already in great demand, not only on account of their quality, but their moderate cost. The contiguity of Hong-Kong to the Philippines where hemp is abundantly produced of exceptional excellence enables the manufacturers to command an unlimited supply of the raw material, and the low price of labor, combined with an outfit of the most approved machinery, enables the proprietors to compete successfully with any and all rival organizations.

The sugar refineries also are worthy of special mention. Sugars are turned out the equal of any, and at prices which commend them to consumers, not only in this portion of Asia, but also in the markets of Europe and America.

OIL MANUFACTURE.

The oil factory enumerated in the list of manufacturing establishments is perhaps worthy of a more extended notice, not so much on account of the magnitude of its operations as of the unique and primitive character of the process of manufacture, and the ingenuity and simplicity of the machinery. From an article in the columns of one of our city papers I condense the following account of the methods used. The oil is principally obtained from the ground-pea, not unlike the nut of the same name grown so generally in the southern part of the United States. The nuts are first bruised and crushed in a stone mortar, then placed in a stout linen cloth, which is placed in a wooden tub with a

perforated bottom. This tub is then placed over an iron pan containing water, having been first covered with a tightly-fitting wooden top. A fire is then lighted under the pan, which soon softens the bruised nuts, and reduces them to a pulpy mass, which is then subjected to pressure by the following process :

A hoop made of split bamboo, about one and a half feet in diameter and about three inches in height, is filled with the pulp, a workman treading it down thoroughly with his feet; another hoop of similar character is then placed upon the first and filled in the same way, and this process is repeated until the pile of hoops is a foot or more in height, when they are removed to the press and others added until the press will hold no more. The press is made of the two halves of a log of hard wood, about twelve feet long, the flat sides of which have been hollowed out like a canoe, leaving about a foot at each end solid. The two edges of the hollowed portion are planed away until a slit or groove of an inch or more is left between the pieces when placed together. At the charging end, when the press is loaded, a foot or more of the wood is cut away from the upper surface of either log in order to admit the hoops filled with the pulp. When the press is filled a thick circular disc of hard wood, having two projecting studs which fit into the slit or groove above described, is put on above the last pulp-filled hoops. A wedge is then driven in between the disc and the solid end of the press. Other wedges are from time to time inserted and driven home until the pulp is thoroughly deprived of its oil. The hoops being made slightly conical, telescope into each other as the pressure from the driven wedges becomes greater, and the pulp emerges from the press in flat cakes, firm and dry. The oil, as expressed, flows out of the slit or groove into a trough placed to receive it, and thence transferred to other receptacles. The presses, to the number of half a dozen or more, are ranged along one side of the factory, and the steaming apparatus along the opposite wall.

As may be perceived, the whole apparatus is simple and inexpensive, and as manual labor is abundant and cheap, the cost of production is reduced to a minimum. It enters largely into the food supplies of the Chinese, and quite a quantity is exported.

R. E. WITHERS, *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hong-Kong, April 30, 1886.

SHANGHAI.

*Report of acting Consul-General Smithers on the trade of Shanghai, for the year ending December 31, 1885.**

To the settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulty, which was effected early in the year, may be attributed a general improvement in the trade of Shanghai. The commissioner of customs, in his annual report on the trade of this port, states:

At the opening of the season it would have been impossible to imagine that trade in all its branches would be seriously interfered with, if not interrupted entirely; and to find after all, that from almost every stand-point, the year's transactions proved satisfactory, is indeed a matter for deep congratulation amongst all who are interested in the welfare of Shanghai.

* The Haikwan tael used in this report is a weight of silver, and equivalent to United States gold, \$1.23. The picul weighs 133½ pounds avoirdupois, and is divided into 100 catties.

But for the perversity of exchange, affected injuriously by the doubt which existed in regard to the silver coinage question in America, business, so far as foreign interests were concerned, would have been on a more extended and satisfactory scale still.

Transactions were conducted on a very sound basis, less of the speculative element developing itself than usual, and at the close of the year bad debts and failures in native mercantile circles were exceptionally rare.

SHIPPING.

From table annexed it will be seen that the United States ranks third in the amount of tonnage inward. This position in the list comes from the fact that a large steam coasting fleet were under the American flag until August 1, when they were transferred to the Chinese flag.

During the year twenty-four steamers and four sailing vessels cleared from Shanghai to the United States; eight steamers and twenty-three sailing vessels entered the port from the United States during the same period.

GROSS VALUE OF TRADE.

The gross value of the trade for 1885 was 128,003,083 Haikwan taels.

IMPORT TRADE.

The gross value of foreign imports amounted to 59,804,299 Haikwan taels.

Under this head the commissioner of customs states:

Extraordinary increases took place in the importation of almost all kinds of piece goods. Gray shirtings alone figure to the extent of 5,952,943 pieces, or 1,731,427 pieces over 1884; and, excluding a decrease of 65,183 pieces of sundry and second-rate goods and 19,347 dozens of handkerchiefs, the increase in the staple articles of this branch of trade aggregates 4,185,516 pieces in all. There was a large advance in the supply of cotton yarn and thread, and, as proving how the Manchester mills are being competed with, attention is drawn to the fact that out of the 1,610,063 pieces of sheetings laid down, 1,300,675 pieces were of American manufacture; of drills, 471,434 pieces; and of jeans, 16,000 pieces; whilst out of a total of 113,076 piculs of yarn, Bombay mills contributed 46,564 piculs.

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

Statistics of the entire trade of the United States with Shanghai are unobtainable. The reports published by the customs authorities have been used in compiling the annexed tables, and while they show the bulk of the trade, they fail to classify many American imports as such.

The value of imports from the United States, exclusive of a considerable amount of sundries and unclassified cotton goods of which statistics are unprocurable, is shown as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Haikwan taels.</i>
Sheetings .....pieces..	1, 299, 635	2, 989, 760
Drills .....do.....	471, 434	1, 056, 012
Jeans .....do.....	16, 000	27, 360
Kerosene oil .....gallons..	14, 462, 970	1, 601, 154
Ginsengs .....piculs..	1, 027. 49	285, 641
Total		5, 959, 927
Value of exports from Shanghai to United States.....		5, 199, 847
Total		11, 159, 774

EXPORT TRADE.

During 1885 Shanghai exported as follows:

Articles.	Value.
	<i>Haikwan taels.</i>
Silk.....	17,911,745
Tea.....	10,980,010
Sundries.....	31,695,528
Total.....	60,587,283

Of this amount, 27,655,003 was exported to foreign countries and 32,932,280 to Chinese ports.

The following table shows the character of the exports to the United States:

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Bristles, pigs.....piculs.	44.12	Silk—Continued:	
Feathers.....do.	89.29	Piece goods.....	24.99
Hides, cow and buffalo.....do.	16,130.70	Pongees.....	401.82
Musk.....catties.	435.18	Skins, goat, tanned and untanned.....	32,303
Nutgalls.....piculs.	533.46	Straw braid.....piculs.	9,352.09
Rhubarb.....do.	878.08	Straw hats.....pieces.	240,000
Rugs, goat skin.....do.	165,063	Tea:	
Silk:		Black.....piculs.	18,656.95
Raw, yellow, rereeled and reeled, from Dupions.....piculs.	6,630.74	Green.....do.	107,789.39
Wild.....do.	34	Wool:	
Cocoons.....	395.42	Camels.....	8,046.19
Refuse.....	41.95	Sheep's.....	14,948.79

DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN IMPORT TRADE.

There is no question that our trade in cottons and petroleum will continue to increase as it has in the past, but in my judgment our manufacturers should, in addition to the very best grades of cotton goods found on this market, consent to produce a grade adapted to the poorer trade of China and thus compete with the other nations. I would mark these lower grades in a manner to distinguish their quality.

The great demand in China is for cheap goods, and there is no reason why the manufacturers of the United States should not meet this demand and at the same time continue their trade in the higher grade of goods which is now firmly established.

AMERICANS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THIS CONSULATE-GENERAL.

The total number of Americans residing within the jurisdiction of this consulate-general, computed from a registration of citizens I recently caused to be made, is 320.

E. J. SMITHERS,
Acting Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, April 21, 1886.

Shipping at Shanghai, China, for 1885.

Flag.	Steamers entered.		Steamers cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	1,169	1,114,811	1,152	1,097,206
American	226	232,368	245	249,869
German	165	110,305	164	110,013
French	15	35,557	13	30,694
Dutch	1	821	1	821
Danish	3	1,842	4	2,384
Russian	7	4,934	7	4,934
Japanese	118	94,390	116	93,598
Chinese	244	261,059	219	234,128
Total	1,948	1,856,087	1,921	1,823,647

Flag.	Sailing vessels entered.		Sailing vessels cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	74	38,643	73	34,969
American	53	25,714	53	27,047
German	39	7,655	38	7,722
Danish	1	566	1	566
Spanish	35	4,475	32	4,138
Swedish and Norwegian	1	474	1	474
Austrian	1	1,263	1	1,263
Japanese	23	10,197	23	10,680
Siamese	5	1,819	5	1,819
Chinese	246	29,548	236	28,412
Total	478	120,354	463	117,090

Gross value of trade at Shanghai, China, from 1883 to 1885.

Items.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Total foreign imports	\$49,530,585	\$47,158,013	\$59,804,299
Native produce imported (chiefly from Tientsin, Yangtse ports, Ningpo, Swatow, and Hongkong)	37,561,122	39,454,313	41,318,389
Total exports of local origin	23,341,824	26,603,194	26,880,395
Total	110,433,531	113,215,520	128,003,083

Abstract of list of imports at Shanghai, China.

Articles.	Pieces.	Value.	Articles.	Pieces.	Value.
Shirtings:		<i>Haikwan taels.</i>	Jeans—Continued.		<i>Haikwan taels.</i>
Gray	5,217,283	6,782,468	American	16,000	27,360
White, plain	1,696,084	2,255,791	Dutch	3,320	4,914
Dyed	8,869	9,354	Sheetings:		
Gentian	52,893	24,006	English	280,782	516,638
White, spotted, and brocaded	4,474	7,248	American	1,299,635	2,989,760
Dyed and brocaded	44,419	87,061	Chintzes and furnitures	237,234	256,212
American	55	78	Turkey red cloths or cambrics	376,799	425,784
Oxford	109	428	Damasks, dyed	550	1,857
Union	124	611	Velvets	51,848	246,796
Printed	208	374	Velveteens	16,474	72,815
T-cloths:			Dimities	7	37
32 inches	1,146,411	940,057	Denims, blue	2,759	2,007
36 inches	226,146	282,684	Twills	414	745
Printed	89,454	107,345	Twills, printed	121,628	218,930
Drills:			Lawns	33,363	16,682
English	221,937	410,603	Muslins	123,820	62,219
American	471,434	1,056,012	Taffachellas	23,924	21,455
Dutch	10,500	19,035	Lastings, cotton	206,157	628,779
Jeans:			Cloth, Mohomedan	6,621	14,729
English	118,888	161,688	Long cloth	740	535

Abstract of list of imports at Shanghai, China—Continued.

Articles.	Pieces.	Value.	Articles.	Piculs.	Value.
		<i>Haikwan taels.</i>			<i>Haikwan taels.</i>
Linen, fine	167	982	Copper—Continued.		
Linen, coarse	142	568	Ware and unmanu-		
Brown, Holland	106	424	factured	1, 121. 04	13, 452
Balzarines:			Wire	398. 47	8, 397
Dyed	1, 323	2, 593	Old	754. 93	6, 820
White	2, 189	3, 546	Iron manufactures:		
Printed	2, 430	2, 625	Plates and sheets	25, 037. 66	59, 339
Canvas, bolts	1, 898	6, 946	Bar	106, 663. 05	213, 326
Cretonnes	226	1, 223	Nail rod	323, 917. 33	583, 052
Cotton goods:			Hoop	4, 693. 35	10, 889
Camlets	40	220	Galvanized	2, 688. 84	7, 847
Checks, dyed	19, 461	38, 144	Nails	2, 210. 72	7, 764
Duck	1, 274	4, 841	Ware or manufact-		
Flannels	11, 694	25, 816	ured	3, 600. 62	8, 001
Italian	259, 437	648, 593	Ore or unmanufact-		
Lenas, dyed	1, 672	3, 277	ured	9, 322. 31	5, 887
Lenas, white	8, 514	16, 469	Wire	33, 534. 43	121, 389
Quilts	18, 831	5, 785	Old	450, 286. 73	560, 369
Cottonades or cotton, un-			Pig and kentledge ..	37, 693. 31	45, 232
classed	10, 403	13, 584	Lead:		
Cotton handkerchiefs,			In pigs	71, 816. 88	251, 359
dozens	318, 590	254, 872	Sheets	950. 17	4, 846
Cotton thread, piculs...	865. 01	20, 760	Tin:		
Cotton yarn:			In slabs	15, 295. 59	383, 919
English	37, 196. 43	790, 424	Plates	12, 740. 81	49, 689
Bombay	29, 619. 00	629, 404	Compound	590. 58	4, 871
Mosquito nets, pieces...	3, 738	3, 966	Quicksilver	21. 94	976
Silk and cotton mixtures.	609	2, 596	Metal, white	1, 517. 61	51, 918
Alpaca	34	281	Zinc, sheets	1, 988. 69	9, 454
Astrakan	6	176	Yellow metal and nails ..	4, 107. 29	57, 502
Blankets, pairs	9, 376	25, 315	Steel	30, 478. 61	82, 893
Bunting, pieces	934	3, 736	Spelter	3, 355. 17	15, 098
Camlets:			Metal, manufactured,		
English	103, 525	839, 588	unclassified, as hard-		
Dutch	459	8, 147	ware, brass ware, &c ..		221, 708
Cassimeres	57	929			
Lastings	121, 743	814, 461	<i>Timber.</i>		
Crape	1, 542	7, 124	Beams	2, 857	17, 387
Imitation	300	2, 256	Planks:		
Long ells	58, 640	245, 115	Hard wood	24, 033	21, 943
Spanish stripes	47, 086	470, 860	Soft wood, square		
Lusters and Orleans:			feet	11, 629, 331	398, 120
Figured	98, 960	243, 356	Teak	580, 376	203, 132
Plain	3, 573	8, 933	Piles and poles...pieces.	15, 499	6, 820
Cloth habit, broad and					
medium	6, 649	146, 278	<i>Sundries.</i>		
Cloth:			Acid, sulphuric ..piculs.	1, 056. 67	30, 235
Italian	29, 222	130, 879	Bags, gunny.....pieces.	620, 290	31, 553
Pilot	20	896	Clocks	28, 478	36, 893
Poncho	622	12, 440	Coal	243, 605	1, 376, 368
Russian	13, 391	361, 557	Dyes and colors, pack-		
Union	2, 382	33, 348	ages	27, 580	468, 756
Flannels	3, 370	28, 813	Flour	7, 922	39, 610
Merinos	39	676	American ginseng from		
Meltons	1, 384	41, 520	Hong-Kong	1, 027. 49	285, 641
Reps	3	70	Lamps and burners,		
Serges	382	6, 021	pieces	89, 455	18, 250
Silesias	284	1, 365	Lamp-wicks	15, 372	2, 478
Tweeds	1, 029	17, 601	Matches:		
Woolen goods unclassified.	871	13, 466	Wax	2, 374	2, 669
Woolen metz cords	461	3, 046	Wood	1, 151, 297	288, 205
Woolen and cotton mix-			Needles	1, 036, 261	155, 602
tures	2, 976	13, 392	Kerosene	14, 462, 970	1, 601, 154
Woolen thread, piculs...	⁹⁰ 100	67	Perfumery ..	1, 921	96, 050
<i>Metals.</i>			Sewing-machines pieces.	135	1, 492
Copper:	<i>Piculs.</i>		Soap	182, 511	109, 506
Bar and rod	24, 765. 30	331, 603	Stove-fittings..packages	360	5, 939
Sheets	4, 861. 72	79, 002	Watches	4, 207	14, 363
Nails	119. 57	2, 182			
Ware and manufact-					
ured	23. 57	707			

JAPAN.

Report of Minister Hubbard on the trade of Japan with the United States.

The import and export trade amounts in the aggregate to \$61,837,456 annually.

¶ Their trade with the United States reaches (\$15,573,510) fifteen millions annually.

Japan sells to the United States annually over one-third of her entire exports to all nations; yet she buys in return from the United States scarcely one-fifth as much of American products as she sells to our countrymen. Why is this so? It is not because of a want of appreciation of the great Republic, or of its people, for of all nations under the sun Japan probably likes and loves America and Americans as well if not better than all others. The Japanese have always received just and generous treatment at our hands; we have never menaced their peace or their boundaries, or disturbed their neighbors of the Orient—India, China, Burmah, Corea, or the weaker divisions of Asia. We have also always recognized the progress and wonderful recent achievements of Japan in the higher civilization, in education after western systems, in true statesmanship and finance, and in the establishment of law and order and the protection of the rights of persons and property by just judicial tribunals (similar to the courts of England and America).

These advances our country has always not only recognized but hailed with generous congratulations. The people and the rulers of Japan know this, and the title of "American citizen," like that of "Roman citizen" of old, is a moral passport through all these ancient islands. For all this, Japan buys five times more from England than she does from America, and sells to England five times less than she sells to America. Yet on \$11,000,000 worth of raw silks and teas sent to us from Japan no import duties are collected, while we pay tribute on all of our exports sent to Japan!

* * * * *

American manufactures, whether of cotton or of wool or of iron, or locomotives, or labor-saving machines, have never put themselves to much extra trouble to court or secure this trade of Japan.

To illustrate: These people (37,000,000 of them) are compelled to use thick woollen or cotton clothing in these cold winters. They have comparatively no woollen or cotton mills, and must look abroad for supplies.

The English manufacturers early recognized this fact. They also saw that the peculiar character of the Japanese native costumes required a cloth of certain width and shape (to prevent waste of goods in making their costumes for male and females), and hence the wide-awake English manufacturer changed his machinery and looms, adapting them to the exact sizes, patterns, widths, and textures of the woollen and cotton and linen goods demanded by the Japanese.

The consequences have been favorable to England, as their exports attest, and not from any tariff regulations, since Japan imposes no higher tariff on American than on English goods, but rather because England made the very goods which Japan wanted.

Our American mills, our Lowells and Fall Rivers and Providences and other great manufacturing centers, are probably afraid to make

such changes in their machinery for this special Oriental market, and, relying on the vast proportions of the American home demand, let this game escape and fly into the British Possessions.

* * * * *

This need not always be so. We are nearest to Japan. An American steamship sails from San Francisco to Yokohama in eighteen days, and can cross the Pacific in fourteen days. It takes the same steamer from London to Yokohama thirty-five days.

In railroad iron and steel rails England can now undersell America, but in railroad fixtures, cars, and especially passenger and palace cars, in all locomotives and engine works and supplies, our iron men can and do successfully compete with the English in any other market of the world. We sell more of such goods to South America, as facts show, than any other nation, and to the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand, even, we annually send large shipments of engines and locomotives.

Why not then to Japan? Because our iron men have held back and never pushed themselves, as they have an honorable right to do, into this market.

Here the Government controls, and owns mostly, all railroads and transportation lines, by land and sea; if, therefore, Americans can (that is the question) sell railroad fixtures and locomotives and stationary engines and all that appertains thereto, as cheap or cheaper than manufacturers of other nations can or do, then and only then are we in position to take our just share of the supplying of Japan in such goods. We can demand nothing to swell the trade between the two nations, save what comes from fair dealing and better bargains secured to Japan.

* * * * *

It is well that our American people as a mass should know these facts as stated, to the end that they may send their own representatives to look after and to encourage trade relations with a country whose commerce is already worth to us many millions, but which might in the next decade be increased to as many more.

RICHARD B. HUBBARD.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,

Tokio, Japan, November 23, 1885.

Minister Hubbard transmits, under date, February 12, 1886, the following:

The Fiji Shimpō, returning to the subject of commercial relations between Japan and the United States, says:

Having regard to the positions of the two countries geographically, and also to the nature of their products, it seems as if the trade between them ought to undergo a yearly increase. Whether it is that the Japanese are too shortsighted to grasp the situation, or that the people of the States are too busily engaged at home to look in this direction, it is not at present necessary to decide, but it is matter for grave regret that the negligence of the two nations has tended to retard the development of their commercial relations. According to the trade report of 1883, the trade between this country and England is represented by 4,832,800 yen in exports, and 12,744,944 yen in imports; while our commerce with the United States of America is shown by 13,247,840 yen in exports, and 3,187,114 yen in imports. There may be several circumstances to account for this difference, but the chief cause seems to be that the merchants of America do not pay so much attention to the trade with Japan as Englishmen do. If American merchants desire to improve their commercial relations with this country they can easily do so. They have the disposal of several commodities that can be profitably imported here, such for instance as cotton fabrics, woolen goods, and other articles of a miscellaneous nature. Nor is there any lack of

articles here to be exported to their side. To mention an example, the large amount of sulphur used in American factories—at present supplied by Italy—might be imported from this country, as our article is better and cheaper than the Italian.

Apart from the negligence of the American merchants, however, there is another circumstance, and it is this: that American importers have not the advantage of a return freight. This, of course, arises from the negligence of our merchants to supply them with suitable articles to take home. It is, therefore, to be desired that Japanese merchants should strive to supply the demands of Americans, at the same time importing as much as possible from America, excepting rails and other iron wares, which are best made in England. It is not necessary that our railroads should be of elegant construction; practical utility alone should be made the aim. We ought, therefore, to consider it best not only to import American materials of construction, but also to hire American engineers. Both countries have natural products which can be profitably exchanged. Last year, while on his way to his post here, the American minister, Mr. Hubbard, made a speech at San Francisco, in which, we remember, he alluded to the want of interest taken by American merchants in the trade with Japan, and pointed out that the present volume of that trade might be easily increased two or three fold. True, much is to be ascribed to the negligence of the Americans, but the indolence of the Japanese has been hardly less blame-worthy. We hope our merchants will endeavor to show the Americans that the Japanese trade is sufficiently promising to repay any attention they may bestow on it.

Report of Minister Hubbard on the foreign trade of Japan in 1885.

I submit the following synopsis of Japan's export and import trade with the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France for the year 1885:

	United States.	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
Exported	15,613,868.87	2,411,978.61	463,933.35	6,735,911.88
Imported	2,726,184.68	12,415,421.53	1,665,652.72	1,329,866.27
Total	18,340,053.55	14,827,400.14	2,129,586.07	8,065,778.15
Excess of exports	12,887,684.19			5,406,045.61
Excess of imports		10,003,442.92	1,201,719.37	

The following table shows the value of commodities imported into Japan free, also under specific duty and ad valorem duty.

Imports and exports.	Amount.	Imports and exports.	Amount.
UNITED STATES.		GREAT BRITAIN—continued.	
	<i>Yen.</i>		<i>Yen.</i>
Japan admitted free	180,006.24	Japan imported ad valorem 5 per cent	3,075,578.00
Japan under specific duty	246,033.45		
Japan under ad valorem 5 per cent	2,264,219.67	Total imports	12,415,421.53
Japan under other duties not stated	35,925.32		
Total imports	2,726,184.68	GERMANY.	
<i>Exported from Japan to the United States.</i>		Japan imported under specific duty	952,881.00
United States admitted free	14,848,013.66	Japan imported ad valorem 5 per cent	693,529.72
United States imposed ad valorem duty	502,074.16	Japan admitted free	19,242.00
United States duty not stated	263,780.88	Total imports	1,665,652.72
Total export to United States	15,613,868.70	FRANCE.	
GREAT BRITAIN.		Japan imported under specific duty	884,760.00
Japan imported under specific duty	9,161,615.53	Japan admitted free	4,065.00
Japan imported free of duty	178,228.00	Japan imported ad valorem 5 per cent	441,041.27
		Total imports	1,329,866.27

From the foregoing tables, as well as from the annual report of 1884, it will be observed that the total exports and imports in value between Japan and the United States for 1885 exhibit—

(1) A remarkable increase over 1884 of 4,527,039 yen.

(2) An increase of imports to the United States from Japan in 1883 over 1884 in value of 4,339,383 yen.

(3) Also show an increase of exports from the United States to Japan in 1885 over 1884 of 197,657 yen.

The foregoing statement, while exhibiting a gratifying and healthful condition of our trade relations, also discloses the fact, not so healthful or gratifying, that the balance of trade is against the United States to the amount of 12,887,684 yen.

(4) The balance of trade against the United States for 1885 in excess of 1884, is 4,142,629 yen.

It will be observed, therefore, that the United States, as attested by these official figures, is the most valuable customer which Japan has among all the treaty powers, buying and consuming of Japanese products nearly one-half in value of all her exports to foreign nations, and that the total trade value of the imports and exports of the two nations equals about one-fourth of Japan's commerce with all the other nations of the earth combined.

The desire to lessen this balance of trade does not involve the necessity of diminishing American imports from Japan, but it does involve the very natural wish and expectation that the imports of Japan from the United States should correspondingly increase with the value of our imports from Japan.

TRADE POLICY.

It is not my purpose in this connection to discuss why this trade has not been more evenly balanced heretofore, or how that result might be attained hereafter, as it could be beyond any doubt. The fault is not with our Government, whose liberal policy has been, and is now, to admit *duty free* through our custom-houses over fourteen millions of the fifteen millions imports to the United States from Japan. It is not chargeable to the want of good neighborhood and the most cordial relations between our respective peoples. It cannot be chargeable to the Government of Japan certainly in any invidious desire to court the favors of European powers for political reasons, by encouraging a larger import trade from some other nations than from the United States, which is notably the fact as to England, and relatively as to Germany and France. It is not with the Government that we find fault; rather, is it not attributable to the supineness of our American merchants and manufacturers, both of cotton and woolen and iron and steel, to the sad decadence of the American merchant marine, once the pride of the Republic, which leaves the ocean highways of commerce to the ships of other nations to bear American products to the world's markets?

I am informed by American merchants and manufacturers, especially of iron and steel, locomotives, all railroad fixtures, stationary engines, and even iron rails, &c., that these goods can be delivered to-day in China and Japan as cheap (and they declare cheaper) than the same class of goods can be delivered by British or German or any European manufacturers.

The best evidence of the good faith of the ability of our countrymen to do so is the fact that they are here now, by their agents, to offer to this Government, as they have done (who control the railways and tele-

graphs and all transportation systems), to enter into fair and open competitive bidding for such Government contracts.

This is, at last, a movement in the right direction, and it will test certainly these propositions:

(1) Whether American manufacturers can succeed by such fair competition in Japan, and (2) whether the Government, in vindication of an impartial justice, will encourage a larger import trade by Japan from the United States, on condition of the offer of as good or better bargains as are offered by other peoples who sell largely to, but buy lightly and warily from, Japan.

JAPAN AND EUROPE.

The trade of Japan and England is a subject of interest to all Americans especially. It will be observed, as I once had the honor to indicate, that both the exports and imports of Great Britain and Japan have largely decreased in recent years.

Nevertheless, while the total exports and imports of 1885 amount to only 14,827,400 yen, the balance of trade is held with iron hand by England against Japan by an excess of her imports over exports from Japan of 10,003,442 yen.

The United States buys from Japan annually over fifteen millions, while England buys only a little over two millions.

It will be noted with surprise, too, that while Great Britain boasts of being the birth place of "free trade," as recognized by political economists, it is a fact that the United States admits free of all duties more Japanese exports through her ports than the entire sum total of *both* the exports and imports of Japan and England.

France occupies a similar relation to the trade of Japan to that of our country. The balance of trade is against France by 5,406,045 yen, while Germany, though compared with the United States and Great Britain and France, holding a small and comparatively insignificant portion of the trade of Japan, still maintains an excess of her imports to Japan over Japan's exports to Germany of 1,201,719 yen. She buys of Japan 463,933 yen, but sells to that country 1,665,652 yen.

Notwithstanding all this stern "logic of facts and figures," our American products of the field and loom, of our iron and cotton and woolen mills, &c., *outside* of petroleum oil (which could not be had anywhere else on earth heretofore), has seen the gold and silver of Japan going to England and Germany principally for a market, and the patronage incident to great public works of internal improvements, committed mostly to European manufacturers, iron men, and engineers.

The cause of all this want of reciprocity of trade has been found at the doors of our own people, who have never until recently scarcely made an endeavor to create an export trade to the East, and especially to Japan.

By such means as need not be told to the intelligent and enterprising merchants and manufacturers of the United States such larger export trade can be attained.

In the light of present developments and counting largely on the traditional pluck and energy of the American character, as well as for its courage and far-seeing sagacity when once aroused to action, I venture to predict a yet more healthful growth of the already valuable trade between Japan and the United States.

RICHARD B. HUBBARD,
Minister.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Tokio, Japan, April 22, 1886.

OSAKA AND HIOGO.

Report of Consul Patton on commerce of Osaka and Hiogo in 1884.

In submitting the accompanying statistical tables relating to the foreign trade and shipping of this port during the past year, the occasion seems opportune to present a brief review of some of the principal features connected therewith.

The return of imports and exports show a total value of \$16,166,617, being a net increase in the business of the port of \$1,446,456 over the value of that of the preceding year. To illustrate more fully, by comparison, the increase of trade during the past year, as compared with that of preceding years, the following table is submitted, which embraces a period of five years, and shows the total value of imports and exports, viz:

Year.	Value.
1880.....	\$14, 574, 229
1881.....	14, 377, 332
1882.....	14, 680, 455
1883.....	14, 720, 161
1884.....	16, 166, 617

From this it is evident that the increase of trade during 1884 stands prominent in the commercial history of the port.

IMPORTS.

By reference to inclosure No. 1, it will be observed that the imports of 1884, as per customs returns, amount to the sum of \$8,841,126, while those of 1883 were \$8,255,326, being an increase of \$585,800 over the value of the preceding year. The usual annual statistics, furnished by the bureau of customs, not having been published as yet, it is impossible to specify in detail the various articles which contribute to this increase, but I find, upon examination of the monthly publications of the customs bureau, that the total increase is placed among the following classifications of imported commodities, proportioned as follows:

Articles.	Value.
Sugar and molasses.....	\$128, 746 49
Textile fabrics, yarns, threads, &c.....	326, 911 42
Drugs, medicines, and chemicals.....	21, 162 29
Grains and seeds.....	66, 302 80
Hoofs, horns, ivory, and skins.....	34, 615 40
Books and stationery.....	5, 695 40
Sundry commodities.....	267, 954 27
Total.....	851, 388 07

Deducting from this sum the deficiency found in the value of other imported commodities, viz:

Articles.	Value.
Beverages and provisions.....	\$2, 532 98
Clocks, watches, &c.....	41, 091 34
Clothing and apparel.....	2, 526 38
Dyes and paints.....	1, 269 01
Glass and glassware.....	16, 166 03
Metals, and manufactures of.....	188, 534 18
Oils.....	5, 373 72
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	4, 871 99
Wines and liquors.....	3, 221 52
Total.....	265, 587 15

we have a net increase in the value of imports amounting to \$585,800.92.

The proportion contributed by the United States to this sum is comparatively insignificant compared with the volume furnished by the European countries, and especially by Great Britain and her colonies. But very few of the products and manufactures of the United States find a place in the list of imports to the country. The United States still continues, however, to hold the exclusive control of the kerosene traffic. By reference to inclosure No. 3 it will be seen that the deliveries of this import during the year, as reported by the Hiogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce were 860,000 cases, valued at \$1,462,000, as against the delivery of 566,826 cases during 1883. This increase in delivery, in connection with a further increase in the importation amounting to 382,715 gallons, would indicate more than ordinary activity in the trade. During the months of January and February the market was firm, and heavy transactions were reported at remunerative prices. During March the market showed signs of weakness and no sales reported. April showed activity, with improved demand, and sales amounting to 60,000 cases reported during the latter part of the month. May, June, and July were without special interest to the importer, the quotations being nominal. The arrival of the British ship *Granville Belle* during the month of August, with 40,678 cases, and the subsequent arrival of the German ship *J. Weissenhorn* and the British ship *Lord Wolseley*, with 71,100 and 101,000 cases, respectively, had a tendency to weaken the market, but only temporarily, as the following months showed large transactions.

The consumption of this product will increase from year to year, and under proper management will yield fair returns. It is now universally used in all the large cities, and will gradually find its way into and become a necessity in the most remote country districts. To those interested in statistical information touching the importation and consumption of this valuable commodity, the following table showing the total quantity imported into the several open ports, with the value thereof and the proportion received at this port, may be examined with interest:

Year.	Total imports to Japan.		Proportion to Hiogo and Osaka.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>	
1880.....	11,658,324	\$1,058,271 52	3,139,409	\$293,983 72
1881.....	11,144,768	1,321,310 92	3,370,110	430,714 94
1882.....	20,682,205	2,320,905 26	9,411,115	1,054,369 08
1883.....	23,631,055	2,456,260 80	8,454,955	879,788 08
1884.....	17,534,885	1,773,360 86	8,837,670	871,490 20
Total.....	84,651,237	8,930,109 36	33,213,259	3,530,346 02

The other articles of import of which the United States furnishes any principal part are enumerated in the following synoptic table, arranged, for purposes of comparison, with imports of preceding years:

Articles.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Leather.....pounds..	324,918	\$86,546 65	316,976	\$87,314 39
Hats and caps.....dozen..	3,304	21,172 06	.....	27,170 74
Clocks.....number..	26,204	60,836 70	13,760	30,521 08
Watches.....do.....	619	4,379 70	895	7,079 92
Flour.....pounds..	178,482	5,556 25	206,072	5,887 40
Butter.....do.....	7,633	2,390 98	15,835	5,343 92
Canned milk.....dozen..	6,035	11,039 06	.....	7,070 32
Canvas and cotton duck.....yards..	53,606	9,994 00	74,030	10,110 00

It will be observed that all the articles enumerated in the above statement, with the exception of clocks and condensed milk, show a slight increase in value over last year. To ascertain the exact proportion of these commodities which the United States and other countries supply, it will be necessary to make an exhibit of the total imports from all sources into the several open ports. Adopting this plan, and taking as our basis the customs returns for 1883 (the only information on this point as yet published), the following results are obtained:

Hats and caps.

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Dozen.</i>	
Great Britain.....	8,714	\$60,818 40
United States.....	253	2,617 81
Germany.....	448	3,033 39
France.....	488	2,545 11
Italy.....	723	3,182 61
China.....	503	1,280 00
All other countries.....	107	1,044 32
Total imports.....	11,236	74,521 64

Leather.

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	217,748	\$56,652 16
East Indies.....	199,455	69,436 31
China.....	260,946	77,568 25
Great Britain.....	97,757	28,979 91
France.....	33,384	18,956 22
Germany.....	7,849	5,884 79
Russia.....	5,828	2,380 00
Total imports.....	822,967	259,857 64
Hiogo's proportion.....	324,718	86,546 65

Clocks.

Countries.	Number.	Value.
United States.....	52,194	\$118,211 76
Great Britain.....	1,849	4,688 32
All other countries.....	256	1,243 74
Total.....	54,299	124,143 82

Watches.

Countries.	Number.	Value.
United States.....	1,040	\$17,187 22
Switzerland.....	19,398	109,866 52
France.....	1,358	6,104 62
Great Britain.....	378	3,387 60
Total.....	22,174	136,545 96

Hiogo's proportion of clocks..... \$60,836 70
 Hiogo's proportion of watches..... 4,379 70

Flour.

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	1, 890, 905	\$54, 012 87
Great Britain.....	38, 114	1, 388 61
All other countries.....	6, 654	201 67
Total.....	1, 935, 673	55, 603 15

Butter.

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	44, 482	\$12, 164 30
Great Britain.....	14, 436	4, 819 78
France.....	5, 460	1, 724 60
Germany.....	4, 064	1, 259 22
Switzerland.....	1, 266	232 20
Denmark.....	4, 170	1, 485 18
Holland.....	3, 413	1, 210 02
Italy.....	2, 520	806 60
China.....	400	66 00
Total.....	80, 211	23, 767 90

Condensed milk.

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Dozen.</i>	
United States.....	18, 595	\$36, 729 52
Great Britain.....	2, 468	3, 747 88
Italy.....	664	855 20
Switzerland.....	268	344 10
Austria.....	97	130 20
Holland.....	40	48 40
Total.....	22, 132	41, 855 30
Hiogo's proportion.....	6, 035	11, 039 06

Canvas and cotton duck.

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Yards.</i>	
United States.....	94, 709	\$22, 921 33
Great Britain.....	420, 243	71, 614 96
All the countries.....	3, 709	1, 020 47
Total.....	518, 661	95, 556 76
Hiogo's proportion.....		9, 994 00

The gross value of these products is \$811,891.85, and according to the proportions here given it will be seen that the United States supplies over one-third in quantity and value.

No good reason exists why the United States should not control a much larger proportion of this traffic in these articles. The Pacific States alone should supply all the butter, flour, milk, and leather required. The trade in hats and caps is rapidly increasing and is worthy of competition by American manufacturers. A cheap article is de-

manded. The clock interest is well cared for by the active and enterprising agents of the American Trading Company, whose success in the past is a sure guarantee that the interests of the American manufacturer will be fully protected in the future.

EXPORTS.

The total declared value of the exports for the year were \$7,325,491, as against \$6,464,835 during 1883, being an increase of \$860,656. The commerce of the port, however, is, in my opinion, justly entitled to a still further increase in the value of exports, amounting to \$1,066,087 in the article of tea alone, this sum being the difference between the declared value of this export as returned by the Customs Bureau and that expressed in the consular invoices. For instance, the declared value of this commodity as per consular invoices was \$3,221,400, while that given by the customs authorities is placed at \$2,155,412, making a difference of \$1,066,087. This large discrepancy in values is explained in this manner: The export duty is paid upon the actual quantity exported (\$1.0885, Mexican, per picul), and not upon the value as prepared for shipment, consequently, when an export entry is passed at the custom-house no regard whatever is paid to the necessary charges incurred in the preparation for shipment, merely giving a nominal value—perhaps the original cost paid the producer. In my opinion, the full and actual value of all exported articles should include all charges incurred preparatory to shipment. If this opinion is correct, then the exports for 1884 should be increased as already stated, making the total value thereof \$8,391,579, with an increase over preceding year of \$1,926,743, instead of \$860,656. Attention is called to this matter at this time in order to explain or account for seeming discrepancies in the reported value of this export, which will appear in subsequent detailed statements connected with its exportation. The statistical information herewith submitted in this connection, showing the increase and decrease of exports, is compiled from the monthly reports of the Customs Bureau on the basis of a total valuation of \$7,325,491.34. In a subsequent detailed statement regarding the article of tea, the facts and figures are taken from the consular records. The increase of exports during the past year will be found apportioned among the following classifications, viz:

Articles.	Value.
Books and paper.....	\$1, 567 43
Grain, beverages, and provisions.....	748, 993 45
Metals.....	277, 985 67
Silk and floss-silk.....	42, 026 22
Skins, shells, horns, &c.....	96, 061 01
Textile fabrics and clothing.....	5, 920 23
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	15, 086 38
Sundry articles.....	203, 011 17
Total.....	1, 390, 651 56

Deducting from this amount the deficiency occurring in the value of other exports as reported, viz:

Articles.	Value.
Tea.....	\$198, 099 97
Drugs, medicines, and paints.....	81, 560 17
Oil and wax.....	250, 334 56
Total.....	529, 994 70

we have the sum of \$860,656 as the increase during the year. The increased exportation of three articles alone has contributed largely to this result.

By reference to Inclosure No. 6 it will be seen that the gross value of exports to the United States amounted to \$3,759,358.28, being over one-half of the entire exports from the port, leaving \$3,566,133.06 to be distributed among all other countries.

The following detailed statements in regard to the increase and decrease in the quantity and value of a few of the principal articles of export, the countries to which the same were exported, as well as the proportion received by each, are submitted in this connection as a matter of information.

Rice.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1884.....	74,894,134	\$1,181,951 57
1883.....	25,990,207	463,157 00
Increase.....	48,903,927	718,794 57

The distribution was as follows:

	<i>Pounds.</i>
To Europe.....	60,458,200
To China.....	14,435,934
Total.....	74,894,134

Copper bars.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1884.....	4,591,850	\$586,494 60
1883.....	2,378,577	354,168 90
Increase.....	2,213,273	232,325 70

This product was apportioned as follows:

Countries.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
To China.....	2,212,924	\$328,333 68
To East Indies.....	165,369	25,795 22
To England.....	284	40 00
Total.....	2,378,577	354,168 90

Tobacco.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1884.....	604,554	\$46,055 00
1883.....	373,582	32,057 00
Increase.....	230,972	13,998 00

Europe received the entire export.

Camphor.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1883.....	4,719,786	\$535,291 00
1884.....	4,221,172	393,477 00
Decrease	498,614	141,814 00

The exports of 1884, according to reports of the chamber of commerce, were distributed as follows:

	<i>Pounds.</i>
To United States.....	1,926,400
To China.....	1,325,639
To Europe	969,133
Total	4,221,172

Vegetable wax.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1883.....	4,585,696	\$369,338 00
1884.....	1,299,258	127,658 00
Decrease	3,286,438	241,680 00

According to statistics from the chamber of commers, this export for 1884 was apportioned as follows:

	<i>Pounds.</i>
To Europe.....	322,800
To United States.....	79,200
To China.....	897,258
Total.....	1,299,258

Tea.—According to tabulated statements submitted to the Department with my dispatch No. 29, dated January 22, 1885, the total export of this commodity amounted to 14,296,398 pounds, the value of which, as declared, was \$3,221,481, being an increase of \$185,377.22 over the value of that of the preceding year. This entire product, according to the reports of the Hiogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce, is consumed in the United States and Canada, and is reported to have been distributed among the various ports therein as follows, viz:

	<i>Pounds.</i>
To New York.....	5,300,643
To San Francisco.....	571,593
To Chicago.....	2,780,615
To Canada.....	5,643,547
	14,296,398

Owing to the tea season commencing on the 1st of May and terminating April 30 of the following year, the statistics frequently conflict with those compiled by the calendar year, and in no instance have these statistics compiled by the customs bureau and chamber of commerce agreed with the official records of this consulate. The prices paid during the season have not varied materially from those paid heretofore.

The following schedule shows the prices which have ruled from the commencement of the season, May 1, to the close of the year:

Grades.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Common.....		\$13 00	\$14 00	\$15 00	\$15 00	\$15 00	\$10 50	\$10 50
Good common.....		13 00	14 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	14 50	14 50
Medium.....	\$17 50	17 50	16 00	17 00	17 00	17 50	17 50	17 50
Good medium.....	22 00	22 00	19 50	20 00	20 00	21 00	21 00	21 00
Fine.....	25 50	25 50	23 50	23 50	23 50	24 00	24 50	.....
Finest.....	29 00	29 00	27 50	27 50	27 50	28 50	28 50	.....
Choice.....	31 00	31 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	32 00	.....

The price here specified was per picul (133 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds).

Market quotations of other exports.—Inclosure No. 14 gives detailed information as to the market value of each article of export during each month of the year, as well as the average. For the purpose, however, of immediate reference, I subjoin the following schedule, giving the maximum and minimum of each article during the year, viz:

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Antimony.....per picul..	\$4 87 to \$5 12	Isinglass No. 2..... per picul..	\$24 00 to \$35 00
Camphor.....do....	11 00 to 13 37	Rice, uncleaned..... do....	1 97 to 2 40
Copper slabs.....do....	15 05 to 18 13	Rice, native cleaned..... do....	2 55 to 2 80
Copper tiles.....do....	16 27 to 19 30	Sulphur.....do....	1 17 to 1 70
Fish oil.....per case..	2 18 to 2 85	Tobacco.....do....	5 50 to 9 50
Fish wax.....per picul..	5 25 to 5 75	Vegetable wax (bleached) do....	13 75 to 16 67
Gall nuts.....do....	10 25 to 14 00	Vegetable wax (unbleached) do..	12 75 to 13 75
Isinglass No. 1.....do....	30 00 to 40 00	Wheat.....do....	1 37 to 1 88

With increased imports and exports the customs revenue from import and export duties, entrance and clearance fees, shows marked improvement.

Inclusure No. 4 exhibits these duties and fees in detail, giving the receipts of each class by months for comparative purposes. The following gains are exhibited:

Nature.	Amount.
Increase of export duties.....	\$16,830 08
Increase of import duties.....	39,481 34
Increase of storage and warehouse fees.....	1,991 81
Increase of entrance and clearance fees.....	843 00
	59,146 23
Decrease of miscellaneous fees.....	378 96
	58,767 27

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

American shipping entered at the port of Hiogo during the year, as per inclosure No. 8, shows a total of 11 vessels of 16,144 tons, as against 21 vessels of 28,166 tons during the preceding year, being a decrease of 10 in number of vessels and 12,052 in tonnage. This decrease is somewhat remarkable, especially as the shipping of other nationalities, more especially that of Great Britain and Germany, shows marked increase. By reference to the inclosure above mentioned, which embraces the shipping of all nationalities, it will be seen that the British shipping entered during the year was 145 vessels (132 steamers and 13 sailing

vessels) with a tonnage of 215,372 tons, being an increase over the preceding year of 21 vessels of 56,074 tons. The German shipping during the same period was 25 vessels of 22,221 tons (14 steamers and 11 sailing vessels), being an increase over 1883 of 7 vessels of 9,657 tons.

This decrease in American shipping induced the preparation of inclosure No. 9, which shows at a glance the arrivals and departures of all American vessels at this port during the past ten years. It is very evident from this that American shipping has not kept pace with the growth and development of the commerce of the port. It is not my purpose at this time to enter upon any discussion as to the cause, or suggest any remedy for this apparent stagnation in our shipping, being content to state the naked facts as they exist, leaving it to others to theorize and devise plans for the future. A very large proportion of the chief articles of import from the United States (kerosene) comes in ships bearing the British flag, and these ships find no difficulty in securing return cargoes at fair rates for American ports. If British ships find it profitable to carry American products to foreign ports and return with valuable cargoes for home consumption, it seems strange that American shipmasters and owners should not make a vigorous competition and be content with the same profits.

Freights.—During the year the following rates of freight have prevailed, to wit:

Per Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company's steamers, to Yokohama, \$3 (Mexican) per ton measurement; to Nagasaki, \$3; to Hong-Kong, \$3.

Per Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company and Russian Steamship Company, to Hong-Kong, \$3 per ton measurement.

Per Mitsu Bishi and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, to Atlantic cities and Canada, 2.9 cents (gold) per pound; to Chicago, 3.6 cents (gold) per pound; to San Francisco, 2 cents (gold) per pound or \$12 per ton measurement.

Per Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, via Suez, to Havre, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and London, 50s. 10d. per ton measurement.

Per British steamships, via Suez, to New York, 52s. 4d. per ton measurement; to Hamburg, Havre, and London, 38s. 3d.

Per Messageries Maritimes' steamships, to London and the continent, 42s. 1d. per ton measurement.

Per British steamships, to Australia, 30s. per ton measurement; to New Zealand, 60s.

Per sail to New York—American sail, 29s. 3d. per ton measurement; British sail, 29s. 5d.; German sail, 28s. 8d.

KOBE PIER.

The most important thing connected with the commerce of this port during the past year was the completion and formal opening of the Kobe pier. The work was projected several years since by Messrs. Godai and Akaboshi, the leading spirits in the enterprise, through whose influence a company was organized and plans and specifications prepared and estimates submitted as to cost of construction. Official sanction having been obtained authorizing its construction, and the necessary contracts for material having been let, the work of construction was commenced on the 25th of December, 1883. On the 15th day of November, 1884, the pier was completed and formally opened to the commerce of the port with imposing ceremonies, a grand banquet, with congratulatory addresses appropriate to the occasion, and concluding with a magnificent display of fire-works from the pier and vicinity. A brief report of these opening ceremonies was made to the Department in my No. 21, under date of November 24, 1884, but in order that more complete and detailed information as to the extent and capacity of this important adjunct to the commercial privileges of the port may be imparted, I submit the following in connection therewith:

The pier is 500 feet long and 42 feet wide, and has a depth of 23 feet at outer end at lowest spring tide and 20 feet at a point 360 feet inward. It is constructed of iron screw piles, which are firmly imbedded over 30 feet below the bed of the harbor. These piles are connected with large wrought-iron girders, which are braced and stayed diagonally with heavy T-iron braces. The amount of wrought-iron girders and castings used in its construction was 550 tons, all of which were manufactured at the Government works at this port. At present there are four fire-proof "godowns," or warehouses, located a short distance from the shore line, built of the best quality of red brick, upon foundations piled and concreted and properly drained, with floors raised 4 feet above the surface, each having space to store 1,200 tons assorted merchandise. In addition to these warehouses there are two large wooden structures, with ample room for receiving, assorting, and delivering of cargo, as well as for custom-house facilities. Triple lines of steel rail connect these buildings with the pier, upon which are placed thirty trucks, each having a carrying capacity of 5 tons. At a distance of 600 feet from the outer end, and 800 feet apart, are placed two large mooring buoys, each buoy being secured with two anchors of three tons each and chains in proportion. Aside from the buildings used for receiving, assorting, and delivery of cargo and warehouse purposes, the company have erected a large and convenient two-story building for office purposes as well as suitable buildings within the compound for the accommodation of their laborers, numbering one hundred and forty, when ships are discharging or receiving cargo. The experience of the company thus far has demonstrated the fact that the working capacity of the pier in loading or discharging ships averages ninety to one hundred tons per hour. Since the opening of the pier on the 15th of November, 1884, twenty-seven steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, French Mail Steamship Company, German and Hamburg Steamship Company, Shire Line of British steamers, and Union (Japanese) Steamship Company, with an aggregate tonnage of 45,456 tons, have availed themselves of the pier facilities. During this brief period these vessels have delivered to the pier company 20,700 tons of assorted merchandise, imported from various countries, and received in return 20,400 tons of the products of the country for exportation to other countries.

The schedule of charges for receiving, shipping, and storage enumerates each article of import and export in detail, and was submitted to the chamber of commerce for modification or approval at an early day. The charges are regarded as moderate and quite satisfactory. Tea, being the principal export, is received and shipped at a cost of 4 cents per chest, or 2 cents per half chest. Private terms by shippers, especially large exporters, can be made far more advantageous than those named. Other exports, such as camphor, vegetable wax, gall-nuts, dried fish, and copper ore, pay from 1½ to 3 cents per picul, and an average of 3 cents per month for storage. The schedule of tariff rates prescribes the following for ships, steamers, or sailing vessels measuring—

300 feet over all.....	\$75
350 feet over all.....	100
400 feet over all.....	125

Heretofore, and even at the present time, where the pier is not used all ships anchor far out in the oay, and all merchandise imported or exported is delivered to and received from native cargo boats. In stormy or windy weather it is utterly impossible to secure delivery or make shipments, thus imposing great inconvenience, serious delays, and ad-

ditional expense, to say nothing of the risk incurred by the shipper in conveying from ships' tackles to the shore. These disadvantages and drawbacks to the commerce of the port have been obviated by the construction of the pier, where all vessels that desire to avail themselves of the privilege can receive and deliver cargo without delay or incurring any risk whatever.

I feel unwilling to dismiss this subject without reproducing a portion of the address of one of the projectors of the enterprise on the occasion of the opening ceremonies. In view of the remarkable development of trade and commerce, as exhibited by the statistical tables accompanying this report, his remarks are peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. In acknowledging the congratulations tendered, among other things, he said:

I can look back to the state of trade in Japan when the Meiji Government assumed the administration of affairs, and I also was personally concerned in the events which resulted in the present friendly relations with foreigners. I was therefore in a position to know something of the condition of commercial affairs here. At the time to which I allude, the foreign settlement of Kobe had almost the appearance of a barren field; the foreign residents might nearly be counted on one's fingers, while the site of the building, where this festive gathering is held evenings, was then a fish-pond on the ground set apart for a British consulate. Since that time the population has greatly increased, business has grown day by day in a continuously augmenting volume, and I feel convinced all this progress is entirely due to the enterprise and integrity of the worthy foreign merchants of Kobe. Let us look back only three or four years to the state of business at that time and compare it with the present. Then Osaka buyers almost invariably made their purchases of foreign goods in Yokohama, although they might have supplied themselves here, near their own home, and consequently they spent much money needlessly in freight and other expenses, while the Yokohama merchants fattened on the profits. Now, however, that practice is quite a thing of the past, for the purchases formerly made in Yokohama are almost entirely effected here in Kobe. This desirable result is due, I am firmly convinced, almost wholly to the energy and perseverance of the local foreign mercantile community. I am also convinced that if the commerce of this port continues to increase in the future, as it has during the past few years, quite one-half of the whole foreign trade of Japan will be done in Kobe.

Such are the sentiments of one whose intelligence and keen foresight predicted a brilliant commercial future for this port, and who to-day is enjoying the honors and profits accruing from a successful enterprise.

T. McF. PATTON, *Consul*.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Osaka and Hiogo.

Value of imports at Hiogo and Osaka, Japan, during the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Value.
Beverages and provisions.....	\$66, 972 10
Books and stationery	69, 905 12
Clocks, watches, machinery, and instruments.....	152, 849 88
Clothing and apparel	59, 428 09
Drugs, medicines, and chemicals	239, 836 28
Dyes and paints	157, 756 86
Glass and glassware	73, 190 01
Grains and seeds	124, 459 86
Hoofs, horns, ivory, skins, &c.....	177, 599 49
Metals, and manufactures of	636, 514 78
Oil and wax	885, 287 66
Sugar and molasses	1, 142, 925 31
Textile fabrics, yarns, thread, &c.....	4, 504, 536 73
Tobacco, and manufactures of	7, 662 66
Wines and liquors	54, 544 08
Sundries	487, 657 50
Total value.....	8, 841, 126 41

Value of exports at Hiogo and Osaka, Japan, during the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Value.
Books and paper.....	\$13,246 51
Drugs, medicines, dyes, and paints.....	593,275 65
Grains, beverages, and provisions.....	2,187,758 30
Metals.....	816,685 11
Oil and wax.....	172,568 06
Silk and silk floss.....	58,895 10
Skins, shells, horns, &c.....	160,560 61
Tea.....	2,155,412 03
Textile fabrics, clothing, and raw material.....	91,665 58
Tobacco-leaf.....	47,143 51
Sundries.....	1,028,280 88
Total value.....	7,325,491 34
Value of imports.....	\$8,841,126 41
Value of exports.....	7,325,491 34
Total value.....	16,166,617 75
Excess of imports.....	1,515,635 07

Statistics of imports compiled from the report of the Hiogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce relating to the deliveries of merchandise during 1884 as compared with 1883.

Articles.	Deliveries, 1884.	Estimated value.	Deliveries, 1883.
Cotton yarn:			
English..... piculs..	31,487	\$965,300 }	\$57,465
Indian..... do ..	50,943	1,317,300 }	
Gray shirtings..... pieces..	156,105	309,000	123,885
White shirtings..... do ..	11,972	29,800	7,438
Colored shirtings..... do ..	16,101	28,200	31,379
T-cloths..... do ..	15,534	22,100	15,360
Drills..... do ..	1,620	3,800	5,863
Brocades..... do ..	6,918	29,000	1,860
Chintz, assorted..... do ..	37,682	62,200	60,122
Turkey, red cambric..... do ..	91,259	134,100	112,231
Velvets..... do ..	5,140	39,800	18,489
Sateens, cotton..... do ..	15,616	46,900	15,679
Lastings, black..... do ..	2,185	46,900	15,679
Lusters and Orleans..... do ..	12,231	48,000	28,458
Shimagoro..... do ..	1,250	5,300	1,550
Italian cloth..... do ..	31,751	292,100	26,163
China silk cloth..... do ..	100	900	2,406
Victoria lawns..... do ..	127,327	76,400	42,096
Taffachelass..... do ..	2,900	3,800	1,700
Silk sateens..... do ..	5,335	119,000	5,432
Mousselines de laine..... do ..	200,553	902,500	201,894
Canvas..... bolts ..	1,207	7,000	1,500
Carpets..... yards..	20,000	10,000	11,900
Coral..... value ..		64,500	55,800
Cloths..... yards..	96,155	42,300	67,928
Blankets..... pairs..	27,898	51,600	22,373
Flannel..... yards..	133,763	48,200	17,180
Dyes..... value ..		54,000	63,000
Iron:			
Assorted..... piculs..	68,377	184,600	41,263
Pig..... do ..	51,397	61,600	42,658
Old wire rope..... do ..	1,525	3,000	3,562
Nails..... do ..	19,020	95,700	17,425
Lead..... do ..	1,585	7,300	3,659
Cotton..... do ..	7,306	108,600	1,794
Sugar..... do ..	43,984	237,000	33,199
Kerosene..... cases..	860,000	1,462,000	566,826
Tin plates..... boxes..	393	2,000	207
Safflower..... piculs..	68	6,000	227
Spelter..... do ..	1,668	9,700	3,042
German silver..... do ..	300	16,000	600
Lamp-chimneys..... dozen..	51,044	14,100	43,715
Window-glass..... boxes..	14,738	47,200	19,633
Miscellaneous..... value ..		100,000	100,000
Total.....		6,985,100	5,833,300

Statement of custom duties collected on imports, exports, for storage, and warehouse fees, and entrance fees, at the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, during the year ending December 31, 1884.

Months.	Export duties.	Import duties.	Storage and warehouse fees.	Entrance and clearance fees.	Miscellaneous fees.	Total amount.
1884.						
January	\$12,555 35	\$29,163 15	\$181 90	\$690 00	\$26 69	\$42,617 09
February	15,916 73	36,994 88	234 40	735 00	9 29	53,890 30
March	12,724 87	42,956 18	419 57	600 00	46 87	56,747 49
April	11,525 47	40,740 96	275 47	601 00	52 05	53,194 95
May	14,036 68	52,075 78	884 62	744 00	16 29	67,757 37
June	41,574 43	33,772 64	417 91	559 00	35 28	76,359 26
July	28,253 53	41,247 24	1,147 45	624 00	48 47	71,320 69
August	28,560 77	34,693 88	386 98	633 00	51 83	64,326 46
September	18,644 86	25,443 46	214 67	625 00	29 21	44,957 20
October	20,958 76	37,459 73	88 78	661 00	60 20	59,228 47
November	14,400 42	38,214 66	426 84	695 00	24 19	53,761 11
December	16,750 32	34,463 26	202 60	742 00	23 50	52,181 68
Total	235,902 19	447,225 82	4,881 19	7,909 00	423 87	696,342 10
Collected, 1883	219,072 13	407,744 48	2,889 39	7,066 00	802 79	637,574 83
Increase for 1884	16,830 06	39,481 34	1,991 80	843 00	*378 92	58,767 27

* Decrease miscellaneous fees during 1884, \$378.92.

Total value of all commodities exported from and imported into the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, during the year ending December 31, 1884.

Months.	Exports.	Imports.
January	\$480,300 96	\$576,210 24
February	692,129 42	730,566 52
March	566,419 81	811,871 24
April	479,833 28	770,119 85
May	396,990 74	959,686 69
June	1,085,843 66	655,923 34
July	794,440 95	832,040 35
August	730,343 59	717,596 86
September	491,503 48	479,343 21
October	586,062 31	756,836 52
November	460,979 32	770,490 66
December	560,643 82	780,440 93
Total value 1884	7,325,491 34	8,841,126 41
Total value 1883	6,464,835 84	8,255,326 78
Increase for 1884	860,655 50	585,799 63

Exports from the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1884.

Commodities.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea	14,296,398 pounds..	\$3,221,481 06
Camphor	14,448 piculs..	210,615 20
Fans	638 catties..	12,467 07
Vegetable wax	445 do..	11,088 36
Curios	3,820 do..	82,047 13
Rags	22,196 bales..	146,021 58
Bamboo manufactures	1,806 catties..	6,720 53
Shells	600 do..	7,168 21
Antimony	508 do..	4,693 38
Oils	2,499 do..	8,421 13
Sundry merchandise	2,767 do..	48,634 63
Total exports		3,759,358 28

Comparative value of the annual exports from the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, to the United States for a term of five years, from January 1, 1880, to December 31, 1884.

Commodities.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total.
Tea.....	\$3,567,343 85	\$3,231,044 67	\$3,305,633 60	\$3,036,103 78	\$3,221,481 06	\$16,361,606 96
Camphor.....	181,498 68	165,208 55	171,161 20	331,833 40	210,615 20	1,060,317 03
Fans.....	46,742 64	24,330 77	7,494 68	6,931 19	12,467 07	97,966 35
Vegetable wax.....	12,474 81	21,728 04	50,651 90	13,167 01	11,088 36	109,110 12
Curios.....	120,033 48	66,892 30	72,137 01	82,787 94	82,047 13	423,897 86
Rags.....	38,138 53	10,020 67	26,453 24	47,066 47	146,021 58	267,700 49
Sunshades.....	10,314 01	1,543 35	588 80	.....	.....	12,446 16
Bamboo manufact- ures.....	864 21	2,853 38	5,365 53	5,644 71	6,720 53	21,448 36
Shells.....	1,072 19	3,193 48	.....	4,934 42	7,168 21	16,368 30
Sulphur.....	.....	26,723 90	8,901 33	.....	.....	35,625 23
Antimony.....	.....	1,208 32	4,327 92	3,581 01	4,693 38	13,810 63
Oils.....	.....	.....	7,701 65	4,823 11	8,421 13	20,945 89
Sundry merchandise.....	87,609 97	111,316 40	83,178 36	39,204 30	48,634 63	369,943 66
Total exports....	4,066,092 37	3,666,063 83	3,743,595 22	3,576,077 34	3,759,358 28	18,811,187 04

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Hiogo, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese.....	119	198,494	.....	.....	120	202,687	.....	.....
British.....	132	200,634	13	14,738	125	192,963	14	14,789
American.....	.....	.....	11	16,114	.....	.....	12	17,181
German.....	14	15,303	11	6,918	14	14,917	9	5,016
Russian.....	8	5,616	.....	.....	8	5,616	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	2	740	.....	.....	2	740
French.....	4	4,269	.....	.....	4	4,269	.....	.....
Danish.....	.....	.....	1	240	.....	.....	1	240
Total.....	277	424,316	38	38,750	271	420,452	38	37,966

Comparative statement of sailing vessels entering at and clearing from Hiogo, Japan, for a period of ten years, from January 1, 1875, to December 31, 1884.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1875.....	6	3,569	6	3,569
1876.....	6	3,564	5	3,033
1877.....	17	6,665	17	6,697
1878.....	23	16,864	22	16,257
1879.....	26	24,058	26	23,895
1880.....	18	21,862	16	19,379
1881.....	9	11,371	8	10,458
1882.....	15	17,479	16	19,597
1883.....	21	28,166	20	25,489
1884.....	11	16,114	12	17,181
Total.....	152	149,712	148	145,555

Imports and exports of specie and bullion at the port of Hiogo, Japan, during the year 1884, compiled from semi-monthly reports by E. Byrne, esq., exchange broker, Hiogo.

IMPORTS.

[Values given in Mexican dollars.]

Where from.	Silver coin.	Silver bullion.	Gold coin and bullion.	Gold and silver bullion, mixed.	Gold bullion.	Total amount.
Yokohama.....	\$315, 254	\$2, 801, 421	\$341, 468	.....	.....	\$3, 458, 143
Nagasaki.....	233, 166	.....	.....	.....	.....	233, 166
Shanghai.....	108, 400	178, 000	.....	.....	.....	286, 400
San Francisco.....	.....	61, 800	.....	.....	.....	61, 800
Corea.....	10, 413	34, 397	.....	\$47, 462	\$165, 859	258, 131
London.....	.....	899, 763	.....	.....	.....	899, 763
Total.....	667, 233	3, 975, 381	341, 468	47, 462	165, 859	5, 197, 403

EXPORTS.

Whither sent.	Silver coin.	Silver bullion.	Gold coin.	Total amount.
Yokohama.....	\$832, 000	.....	\$167, 711	\$999, 711
Nagasaki.....	35, 000	.....	.....	35, 000
Shanghai.....	603, 118	.....	.....	603, 118
Hong-Kong.....	54, 950	\$80, 000	21, 500	156, 450
British India.....	167, 500	475, 000	24, 000	666, 500
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	482, 946	482, 946
London.....	.....	.....	3, 336	3, 336
Total.....	1, 692, 568	555, 000	699, 493	2, 947, 061

Total imports..... \$5, 197, 403

Total exports..... 2, 947, 061

Excess of imports..... 2, 250, 342

Quotations of Japanese silver yen in paper yen on the Kobe-Hiogo Exchange during the year 1884.

Months.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Months.	Minimum.	Maximum.
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>		<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
January.....	1. 08 $\frac{1}{4}$	1. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	July.....	1. 04	1. 05
February.....	1. 13	1. 17	August.....	1. 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 05 $\frac{1}{2}$
March.....	1. 08 $\frac{1}{4}$	1. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	September.....	1. 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 05 $\frac{1}{2}$
April.....	1. 08	1. 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	October.....	1. 05	1. 07
May.....	1. 08 $\frac{1}{4}$	1. 10	November.....	1. 05 $\frac{7}{8}$	1. 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	1. 04	1. 09 $\frac{3}{4}$	December.....	1. 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 45

NOTE.—The silver yen, which is assayed at the equivalent of 86.9 cents United States gold is accepted in all business transactions in Japan on a par with the Mexican dollar. The assayed value of the latter, however, is 87 $\frac{5}{10}$ cents United States gold.

Return of foreign residents at the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, December 31, 1884.

Nationality.	Number of residents.			Total number.	Number of firms.
	Adults.		Children.		
	Male.	Female.			
American	31	18	40	89	8
British	119	42	93	254	26
German	36	6	12	54	10
French	11	7	.....	18	2
Hungarian	2	1	.....	3	.....
Swiss	2	.....	.....	2	2
Italian	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Russian	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	205	74	145	424	48

Average monthly quotations of commodities exported from the ports of Osaka and Hiogo, Japan, during the year ending December 31, 1884, compiled from statistics of the Osaka and Hiogo Chamber of Commerce.

[One picul is equal to 133½ pounds. Quotations are given in Mexican dollars.]

Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Antimony.....per picul..	\$5 30	\$5 35	\$5 43	\$5 32	\$5 40	\$5 25	\$5 12
Camphor.....do....	13 37	13 37	13 17	12 75	12 13	11 00	11 00
Copper slabs.....do....	18 13	17 87	18 10	17 88	17 25	17 25	16 75
Copper tiles.....do....	19 13	19 30	19 10	18 63	18 55	18 45	18 02
Fish-oil.....per case..	2 85	2 63	2 62	2 70	2 57	2 57	2 57
Fish-wax.....per picul..	5 50	5 75	5 75	5 75	5 75	5 55	5 75
Gall-nuts.....do....	12 13	12 75	12 63	12 63	14 00	13 50	13 75
Isinglass No.1.....do....	37 00	30 00	30 00	29 00	32 50	32 50	40 00
Isinglass No. 2.....do....	24 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	29 00	29 00	35 00
Rice, uncleaned.....do....	2 04	1 97	2 08	2 18	2 40	2 30	2 30
Rice, native, cleaned.....do....	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 60	2 80	2 75	2 75
Sulphur.....do....	1 70	2 63	1 63	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 30
Tobacco.....do....	9 50	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
Wax vegetable, bleached.....do....	13 75	14 75	15 00	15 00	15 00	16 00	16 75
Wax v. getable, unbleached.....do....	13 12	13 00	13 00	13 00	12 75	13 50	13 50
Wheat.....do....	1 37	1 37	1 85	1 85	1 85	1 85	1 85

Articles.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average prices for the year 1884.
Antimony.....per picul..	\$4 87	\$4 70	\$4 85	\$4 95	\$5 17	\$5 14½
Camphor.....do....	12 87	12 25	11 87	12 12	11 87	12 31½
Copper slabs.....do....	16 13	16 12	15 25	.....	15 05	16 88½
Copper tiles.....do....	17 55	15 87	16 87	16 50	16 27	17 85½
Fish-oil.....per case..	2 37	2 38	2 37	2 37	2 18	2 53
Fish-wax.....per picul..	5 75	5 35	5 35	5 25	5 25	5 56½
Gall-nuts.....do....	13 75	11 50	9 75	10 25	11 25	12 33½
Isinglass No. 1.....do....	40 00	35 00	35 00	35 00	33 00	34 00
Isinglass No. 2.....do....	35 00	30 00	27 00	31 00	28 00	28 58½
Rice, uncleaned.....do....	2 23	2 37	2 17	2 47	2 33	2 23½
Rice, native, cleaned.....do....	2 60	2 65	2 65	2 65	2 65	2 64½
Sulphur.....do....	1 50	1 27	1 45	1 17	1 18	1 43½
Tobacco.....do....	8 00	11 50	6 75	6 50	5 50	7 97½
Wax, vegetable, bleached.....do....	15 40	15 75	15 75	16 67	16 37	15 51½
Wax, vegetable, unbleached.....do....	12 50	12 75	12 75	13 75	13 75	13 02½
Wheat.....do....	1 85	1 82	1 62	1 70	1 88	1 73½

Monthly exchange quotations at Hiogo, Japan, during the year 1884

[Local currency, silver yen and Mexican dollars.]

Months.	Maximum or minimum.	Shanghai, tael bills.*		Hong-Kong, dollar bills.*		United States, gold dollars.*		Calcutta or Bombay.†	Paris francs.*	London, sterling bills.*						Private Documentary, 4 months.
		Bank, demand.	Private, ten days.	Bank, demand.	Private, ten days.	Bank, demand.	Private, thirty days.	Rupee, bills.	Francs.	Bank, telegraphic transfer.	Bank, demand.	Bank, sixty days.	Bank, four months.	Private credits, 3 months.	Private credits, 4 months.	Private documentary, 3 months.
January	Maximum	\$0 72½	\$0 73½	\$1 00	Discount per cent. 1	\$0 90	\$0 91½	228	4.71	s. d. 3 8½	s. d. 3 8½	s. d. 3 9½	s. d. 3 9½	s. d. 3 9½	s. d. 3 9½	s. d. 3 9½
	Minimum	71½	72½	1 00	1	88½	90	223	4.62½	3 7½	3 8	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
February	Maximum	72½	73½	1 00	1	89	90½	221½	4.62	3 7½	3 8	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
	Minimum	72	73	1 00	1	88½	90	219½	4.59	3 7½	3 7½	3 8	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
March	Maximum	72½	73½	(1)	1	88½	90	222	4.60	3 7½	3 7½	3 8	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
	Minimum	72½	73½	1 00	1	87½	89½	220	4.57	3 7½	3 7½	3 8	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
April	Maximum	72½	73½	1 00	1	89½	91	223	4.64	3 8	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
	Minimum	72	73	1 00	1	87½	89½	221	4.56	3 7½	3 7½	3 8	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
May	Maximum	72½	73½	(1)	1	90	91½	224½	4.67	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
	Minimum	72½	73½	1 00	1	89½	90½	223	4.64	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
June	Maximum	72½	73½	(1)	1	90	91½	226	4.68	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
	Minimum	72½	73½	1 00	1	89½	90½	224½	4.66	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
July	Maximum	72½	73½	1 00	1	90	91½	228	4.69	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
	Minimum	72½	73½	1 00	1	89½	90½	226	4.68	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
August	Maximum	72½	73½	1 00	1	90	91½	227	4.69	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
	Minimum	72½	73½	1 00	1	89½	90½	230	4.71½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
September	Maximum	72½	73½	(1)	1	90	91½	228	4.68	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
	Minimum	73½	74½	(1)	1	90	91	228	4.69	3 7½	3 7½	3 8	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
October	Maximum	73½	74½	1 00	1	88½	89½	226	4.60	3 7½	3 7½	3 8	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
	Minimum	73½	74½	(1)	1	88½	89½	226	4.59	3 7½	3 7½	3 8	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½	3 8½
November	Maximum	73½	74½	1 00	1	87½	88½	224	4.54	3 6½	3 6½	3 7½	3 7½	3 7½	3 7½	3 7½
	Minimum	73½	74½	1 00	1	87	88½	223½	4.53	3 6½	3 6½	3 7½	3 7½	3 7½	3 7½	3 7½
December	Maximum	73½	74½	1 00	1	86	87½	222	4.47	3 6	3 6	3 6½	3 6½	3 6½	3 6½	3 6½
	Minimum	73½	74½	1 00	1	86	87½	222	4.47	3 6	3 6	3 6½	3 6½	3 6½	3 6½	3 6½

* Values for \$1 local currency.

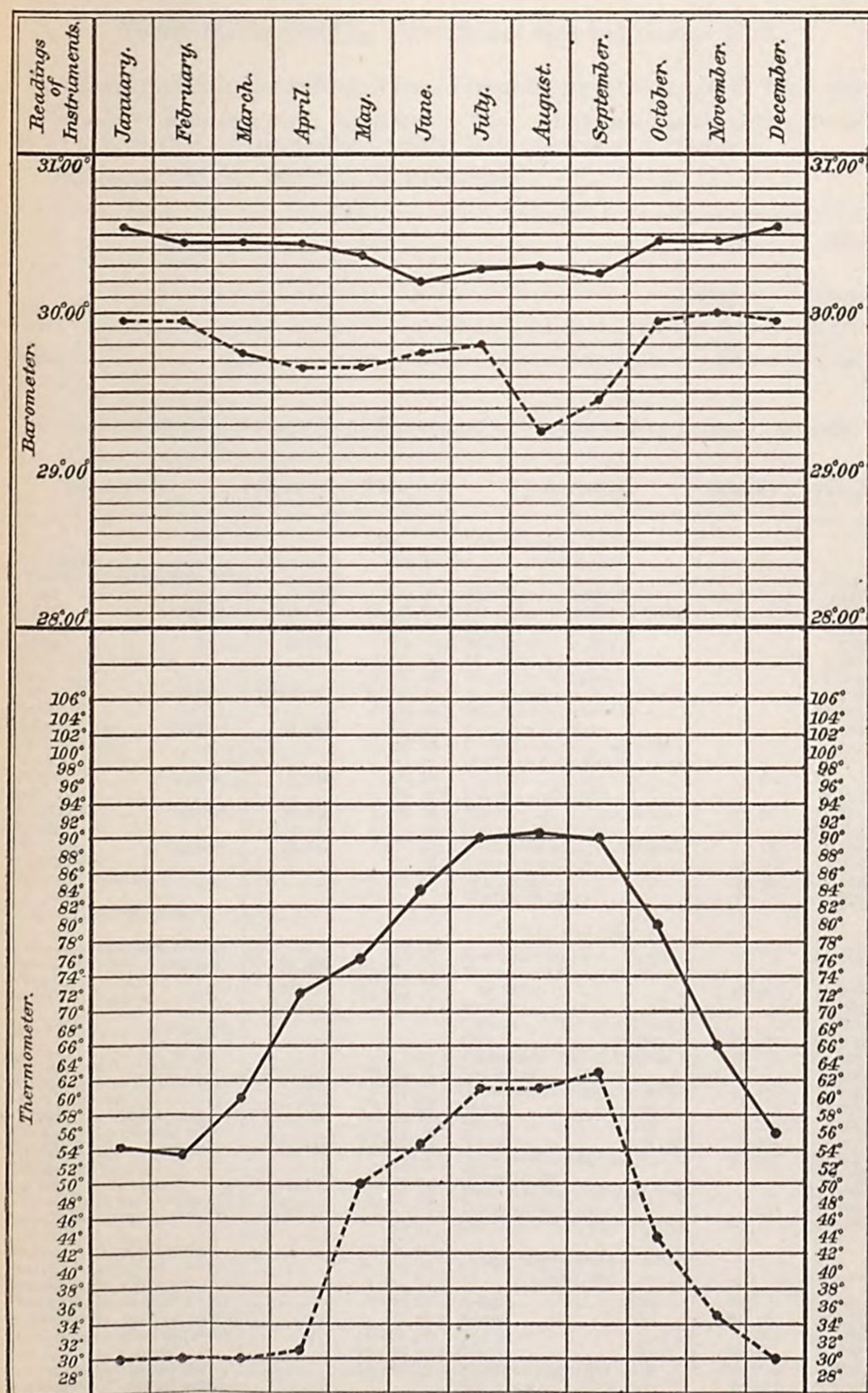
† Value for \$100 local currency.

‡ per cent. premium.

§ per cent. discount.

13.—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, HIOGO, JAPAN.

Maximum and minimum indications of barometer and thermometer, noted monthly during the year ending December 31, 1884.



KANAGAWA.

Tables transmitted by Vice-Consul-General George Rice.

In transmitting the tables Vice-Consul-General George E. Rice says :

The values in these returns are stated in yen, which may mean either silver or paper yen, so that it is impossible to arrive at the figures with exactness.

He also gives the imports of kerosene—

Into—	1884.	1883.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Yokohama	7,578,380	13,076,020
Japan	17,534,885	23,631,055
Value	1,773,367	2,456,260

statement showing the imports at Kanagawa for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Yen.</i>			<i>Yen.</i>
Beverages		516 74	<i>Machinery and instruments</i>		
Biscuits, in casks, &c., cat-			Continued.		
ties	3,058	618 68	Machinery, coping		147 54
Butter	102,751	32,491 68	Machinery, paper-making		2,521 58
Cheese	13,859	2,929 12	Machinery, printing		4,179 30
Coffee	42,784	5,788 98	Machinery, sawing		123 00
Confectioneries, &c		5,083 90	Machinery, sewing		2,442 96
Eggs		2,951 46	Machinery, spinning		2,663 04
Flour	1,009,221	34,288 96	Machinery, telegraphic		453 30
Fruit		3,056 24	Machinery, weaving		64,374 34
Ham and bacon	31,502	7,617 48	Machinery, other		133,309 86
Milk, canned		30,090 26	Compasses	3	137 40
Mineral waters		4,841 62	Opera or field glasses, num-		
Pepper	1,319	146 70	ber	597	2,475 26
Salt		968 48	Pumps and parts of		6,392 54
Salted fish	25,615	1,095 76	Spectacles	13,162	561 44
Salted meat		8,450 44	Steam-boilers, &c		28,422 28
Tea	20,447	7,077 96	Telescopes	131	456 10
Vegetables		523 32	Thermometers	6,206	2,030 02
Other provisions		49,125 30	Watches	25,435	160,478 20
			Watch fittings		2,092 20
<i>Books and stationery.</i>			<i>Clothing and apparel.</i>		
Atlases, maps, and charts		629 20	Boots and shoes	6,773	10,473 74
Books, printed	96,350	62,868 36	Braces and suspenders,		
Paper		86,846 04	number	27,942	3,885 72
Other stationery		44,534 10	Buttons		9,624 58
<i>Machinery and instruments.</i>			Collars		302 88
Balances and scales		2,426 54	Gloves	81,424	13,856 29
Barometers	320	1,635 56	Hats, caps, &c	138,343	64,365 68
Carriages, &c		3,371 36	Neckties		5,324 22
Railway carriages, &c		36,264 22	Scarfs and tippets	16,819	4,671 36
Tramway carriages, &c		3,372 96	Shawls	4,948	7,853 22
Clocks	21,148	46,954 38	Shirts	324	374 94
Clocks, parts of		471 64	Shippers	1,694	353 88
Cutlery		15,456 84	Socks and stockings	97,648	13,492 51
Fire engines and parts of		5,867 74	Trimmings		17,006 26
Grindstones and whet-			Undershirts and drawers		16,357 22
stones		47 50	Water-proof coats	896	1,723 15
Implements, mechanical		10,352 22	Other clothing and apparel		20,835 88
Instruments, chemical		23,026 90	<i>Drugs, medicines, and</i>		
Instruments, drawing		3,114 14	chemicals.		
Instruments, musical		5,682 00	Acid	33,472	20,009 50
Instruments, philosophical		177 00	Alum	461,150	9,020 05
Instruments, photographic		4,303 26	Camphor	2,190	11,140 00
Instruments, surgical		10,929 50	Cassia	56,970	2,474 80
Instruments, surveying		13,463 12	Bleaching-powder	108,649	3,593 30
Instruments, other scien-			Cinchona	20,632	5,029 02
tific		16,477 88	Cinchonia	1,329	5,383 26
Locomotives		60,222 36	Cloves	25,942	4,213 17

Statement showing the imports at Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Drugs, medicines, and chemicals—Continued.</i>			<i>Hairs, hoofs, horns, &c.</i>		
		<i>Yen.</i>			<i>Yen.</i>
Cod-liver oil		671 18	Furs number..	11,568	4,297 14
Ginseng .....catties..	1,857	4,821 60	Hair, animal.....catties..	2,326	713 68
Glue .....do.....	1,184	314 45	Hair, human .....do.....	56,073	12,311 60
Glycerine .....do.....	51,565	8,788 70	Hoofs .....do.....	74,020	3,595 84
Gum-arabic .....do.....	19,422	1,685 70	Horns, buffalo and cow,		
Gypsum .....do.....	11,246	109 40	catties.....	50,836	4,541 35
Hop .....do.....	2,922	863 58	Horn, rhinoceros, catties..	311	3,810 00
Licorice .....do.....	23,199	1,138 60	Leather .....do.....	559,667	237,679 20
Morphine .....ounces..	3,089	4,560 04	Skins, cervuselepus, do ...	2,000	181 80
Musk "momme" ..	16,022	10,075 00	Ivory .....do.....	13,215	28,622 58
Nard .....catties..	7,064	616 20	Tortoise-shells .....do ..	14,094	66,050 26
Phosphorus amorphous,			Other bones, horns, &c.....		1,737 80
catties	8,100	7,997 92	<i>Metals and manufactures</i>		
Potash, bromide of, catties..	21,347	8,735 96	<i>of—</i>		
Potash, iodide of .....do...	21,182	33,872 06	Iron, pig .....catties..	4,332,946	33,766 24
Putchuck .....do.....	15,841	1,615 40	Iron, old .....do.....	431,732	8,378 40
Quinine .....ounces..	33,308	47,236 22	Iron, bar and rod .....do...	11,053,477	206,084 05
Rhubarb root .....catties..	20,546	2,707 94	Iron, hoop and band do....	535,408	11,776 25
Saffron .....do.....	2,087	12,734 56	Iron, nail-rod .....do.....	2,503,731	50,154 35
Salt-peter .....do.....	365,688	18,266 95	Iron, pipe and tube		10,715 62
Santonin .....do.....	2,758	10,186 98	Iron, rail .....catties..	6,772,111	104,264 10
Soapstone .....do.....	105,700	1,731 80	Iron, roofing .....do.....	413,412	17,227 42
Soda, bicarbonate .....do...	431,866	9,581 54	Iron, plate and sheet do ...	4,316,847	132,205 45
Soda, caustic .....do.....	1,050,711	26,914 72	Iron, checkered plate,		
Soda, crystal .....do.....	349,915	3,225 88	catties	6,912	188 14
Sojutsu .....do.....	8,546	350 80	Iron, galvanized sheet, cat-		
Wauling .....do.....	7,076	187 20	ties	80,634	3,444 82
Wood, aloes .....do.....	2,238	3,499 36	Iron, other manufactured,		
Wood, sandal .....do.....	6,560	251 10	catties	1,620,996	38,853 86
Worm-seed .....do.....	24,826	1,446 66	Iron nails .....catties..	4,932,149	184,958 43
Other medicines and chem-		150,878 96	Iron screws, bolts, &c		13,765 64
icals			Iron wire .....catties..	785,065	26,756 26
<i>Dyes and paints.</i>			Telegraph-wire .....do....	28,481	1,087 66
Aniline dyes .....catties..	91,302	98,804 36	Iron-wire rope .....do....	510,245	7,473 26
Blue (Chinese, Prussian,			Tin-plates		45,449 59
&c) .....catties..	25,900	11,085 80	Anchors and chain cables		7,341 46
Carminc .....catties..	2,199	8,572 26	Kentledge .....catties..	2,475	30 94
Emerald green .....do.....	9,500	1,674 44	Grates, stoves and fittings		
Gall-nuts .....do.....	255	24 22	thereof		1,549 84
Gamboge .....do.....	1,403	951 80	Iron safes and cash-boxes,		
Indigo, dry .....do.....	697	1,303 64	number	31	2,013 92
Lead, white .....do.....	75,133	4,748 95	Tea-firing pans .....number..	230	181 90
Lead, red .....do.....	87,012	4,597 06	Other ironware		51,100 64
Lead, yellow .....do.....	12,000	1,043 00	Steel .....catties..	761,394	37,766 61
Logwood, extract of do....	418,078	40,825 44	Steel wire .....do.....	157,603	17,520 16
Mangrove bark .....do.....	40,500	324 00	Steelware		7,983 52
Paint in oil .....do.....	380,811	27,454 43	Umbrella-ribs		14,212 90
Safflower .....do.....	30,845	13,246 60	Antimouy .....catties..	17,851	2,222 74
Sapan wood .....do.....	47,372	523 04	Brass		24,165 31
Smalt or oxide of cobalt,			Copper		12,724 72
catties	450	1,301 82	Foils of gold, silver, &c		237 28
Turmeric .....catties..	705	27 00	Foil and leaf tin		340 64
Ultramarine .....do.....	31,760	2,623 56	German silver.....catties..	12,776	5,698 72
Varnish		7,033 02	Gold and silverware		3,154 32
Vermilion .....catties..	30,928	17,301 90	Electro-plated ware		1,992 88
Wausho .....do.....	240	190 00	Lead		82,827 96
Other dyes and paints		14,975 96	Mercury .....catties..	84,585	45,468 82
<i>Glass and glassware.</i>			Nickel		2,094 08
Glass		40,270 13	Solder .....catties..	459	82 84
Glass beads		3,944 36	Tin .....do.....	45,434	11,807 64
Glassware		27,250 90	Utensils		4,664 46
<i>Grains and seeds.</i>			Yellow metal		27,485 51
Barley .....piculs..	14	78 28	Zinc .....catties..	199,728	9,439 07
Beans, peas, and pulse, cat-			Zinc sheet	371,789	19,113 26
ties	1,312,065	32,736 75	Other metals and manu-		
Indian corn .....catties..	150	3 21	factures of		9,467 30
Oats .....do.....	10,946	338 13	<i>Oil.</i>		
Rice .....piculs..		18 00	Lard and tallow.....catties..	28,099	2,760 72
Sesame .....do.....	18,900	592 00	Paraffine oil and		
Seeds, other		2,165 86	wax .....catties..	23,769	2,940 66
Wheat .....piculs..	32	65 18	Oil, bean and pea .....do....	12,073	704 00
			Oil, castor (not medic-		
			inal) .....catties..	145,454	13,196 94
			Oil, cocoa-nut .....do.....	60,753	4,000 96

Statement showing the imports at Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Oil—Continued.</i>			<i>Textile fabrics, yarns, &c.—Continued.</i>		
		<i>Yen.</i>			<i>Yen.</i>
Oil, ground-nut ... catties..	35,986	2,997 40	Linen.....yards..	78,693	12,407 53
Oil, kerosene .....gallons..	7,578,380	788,972 40	Linen and cotton mixt- ures .....pieces..	84	772 64
Oil, olive		5,915 72	Canvas .....yards..	389,351	52,845 39
Oil, palm .....catties..	77,944	7,429 36	Cotton duck .....do....	43,209	8,579 38
Oil, other (except medic- inal)		2,356 98	Carpets		36,206 72
Spirit of turpen- tine.....gallons....	7,870	3,303 36	Chikufu .....yards..	222	20 80
<i>Sugar and molasses.</i>			Curtains		2,473 94
Sugar, brown ....catties..	69,594,966	2,452,648 82	Elastic webbing ..yards..	19,570	5,912 98
Sugar, white .....do....	21,506,421	1,511,042 11	Handkerchiefs		39,604 52
Sugar, rock candy. do....	295,000	28,708 28	Mosquito nets and net- tings		83 10
Sugar, loaf, lump, &c .....catties..	152,643	12,660 88	Leather cloths.....yards..	5,082	820 94
Molasses and sirup	2,530,797	27,112 88	Oil or wax cloths ...do....	3,724	2,822 75
<i>Textile fabrics, yarns, &c.</i>			Woolen table cloths .....number..	411	787 39
Cotton, raw ....catties..	2,342,860	272,833 80	Threads and twines (un- enumerated).....		3,887 68
Cotton, waste .....do....	101,475	2,165 00	Towels .....number..	39,903	3,637 64
Cotton yarn.....do....	13,930,997	3,310,292 69	Traveling rugs .....do....	11,029	19,396 51
Cotton-yarn waste ..do....	11,679	1,128 42	Other textile fabrics		40,040 08
Cotton thread .....do....	7,053	5,027 85	<i>Tobacco, and manufactures of.</i>		
Chintzes .....yards..	2,495,028	146,244 90	Cigars .....catties..	31,793	33,617 76
Cotton damasks .....do..	1,041	278 75	Cigarettes.....		3,912 68
Cotton drills .....do....	1,003,229	83,740 06	Snuff .....catties..	3	2 71
Cotton goods (Chinese prices)	148	126 40	Other prepared to- bacco .....catties..	10,876	5,464 38
Cotton satins.....yards..	421,398	38,292 60	<i>Wines and liquors.</i>		
Cotton velvet.....do....	815,884	141,734 59	Ale and beer		62,589 14
Ginghams .....do....	2,346	252 29	Brandy		17,459 44
Shirtings, gray .....do....	12,406,473	534,876 74	Champagne .....bottles..	27,594	16,098 80
Shirtings, white ..do....	939,135	59,326 98	Chinese liquor		5,680 82
Shirtings, figured...do....	9,740	851 27	Gin .....bottles..	37,800	6,870 68
Shirtings, twilled...do....	372,599	26,015 64	Liquor.....do....	25,712	3,710 30
Shirtings, dyed.....do....	865,414	83,333 62	Porter and stout....do....	59,712	5,722 52
Taffachelass .....do....	61,272	11,823 71	Rum		2,585 34
T-cloths .....do....	1,499,190	77,302 17	Sherry		5,309 16
Turkey reds .....do....	3,842,746	214,424 01	Vermouth.....		15,150 70
Victoria lawns.....do....	1,139,640	51,539 76	Whisky		14,476 08
Other cotton piece goods.....yards..	56,516	5,470 54	Wine.....		57,392 78
Wool .....catties..	148,860	41,849 08	All other liquors		3,744 88
Woolen yarn .....do....	2,363	2,077 71	<i>Sundries, free of duty.</i>		
Alpacas .....yards..	8,500	2,093 44	Cattle .....number..	10	980 00
Balzarine .....do....	76,789	7,155 60	Horses .....do....	27	6,030 00
Blankets .....catties..	482,193	210,910 14	Donkeys .....do....	1	10 00
Buntings .....yards..	21,319	2,142 95	Sheep.....do....	1,206	7,690 15
Camlets .....do....	7,208	1,185 00	Tiger .....do....	1	50 00
China figures .....do....	51,946	4,823 24	Fowls.....do....	41	11 50
Flannels .....do....	410,405	107,819 15	Other animals		679 34
Italian cloths .....do....	1,563,591	290,889 21	Bamboo		819 60
Lastings .....do....	6,042	1,275 25	Chalk .....catties..	241,550	1,078 44
Longells.....do....	13,069	3,371 00	Clay .....do....	482,580	2,742 10
Lustres .....do....	16,060	1,688 46	Coal .....tons..	3,570	14,781 24
Mousseline de laine do....	6,901,121	860,247 90	Coke .....catties..	685,489	2,491 64
Orleans .....do....	112,197	10,322 08	India-rubber, raw...do....	83	70 20
Serges .....do....	53,723	20,800 23	India-rubber, sheet do....	12,306	11,466 90
Spanish stripes....do....	1,922	1,203 27	Oakum .....do....	15,938	1,157 28
Woolen cloths .....do..	469,552	487,580 39	Oil-cakes .....do....	1,748	35 00
Woolen piece goods do....	14,876	9,674 41	Plants, trees, and shrubs.....		617 96
Woolen damasks....do....	603	490 65	Plumbago .....catties..	1,230	81 04
Woolen and cotton mixt- ures.....yards..	115,634	36,924 46	Portland cement....do....	3,434,939	21,636 46
Crapes .....pieces..	36	428 60	Putty .....do....	98,188	2,477 08
Pongee .....do....	17,676	33,962 00	Rattans .....do....	127,412	10,171 02
Satins .....do....	1,550	30,317 60	Redwood .....do....	49,389	637 40
Other silk piece goods .....pieces..	2,162	10,069 62	Sponges		566 30
Satins, silk, and cotton mixtures .....yards..	613,759	337,680 16	Stones		125 72
Other silk and cotton mixt- ures .....pieces..	83	851 30	Tar and pitch ....catties..	107,531	3,384 33
Other silk manufactures		1,822 14	Timber, wood, and planks.....		109,925 74
Flax, hemp, and jute .....catties..	102,640	9,193 00	Other articles free of duty.....		616 12

Statement showing the imports at Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Sundries, dutiable.</i>		<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Sundries, dutiable—Cont'd.</i>		<i>Yen.</i>
Cannon..... number..	49	193,350 64	Gunny-bags number..	407,300	28,480 52
Muskets..... do.....	119	2,513 84	Hemp rope..... catties..	36,513	3,496 76
Cartridges		52,969 70	India-rubber ware.....		32,596 06
Other munitions of war.....		196,775 50	Ivory-ware		1,165 66
Articles de Paris		125 58	Lamps and parts of		36,693 54
Billiards, and fittings of.....		3,768 20	Leather-ware.....		1,987 30
Blasting gelatine catties..	46,500	27,606 32	Matches	1,500	1,361 72
Bricks and tiles		1,161 08	Mattings	5,585	1,116 85
Brushes		1,060 08	Mats		31,042 50
Candles..... catties..	165,210	30,774 36	Pictures		1,236 16
Coral	18	500 00	Porcelain and earthen		
Coral beads..... do.....	2,312	41,204 86	ware		6,709 32
Cordage for rigging do ..	297,630	30,770 77	Precious stones and jew-		
Corks		4,320 48	elry		7,159 36
Crucibles..... number..	4,193	5,030 98	Redwood ware		486 00
Dynamite..... catties..	106,500	40,861 06	Saddlery		184 42
Eau de cologne... bottles..	60,448	11,138 70	Shoe-blackening		1,328 86
Felt for ships' use, &c.....		1,115 16	Soap		19,788 25
Fire-works		470 22	Tea baskets number..	1,555	422 70
Fishing-guts catties..	290	954 24	Trunks	95	411 80
Fowling pieces, and fit-			Umbrellas		1,579 02
ttings of.....		6,507 50	Vessels, steam .. number..	9	1,556,241 12
Furnitures		6,115 78	Other articles dutiable.....		162,328 76
Grand total					19,433,361 71
Articles re-exported					389,739 98
Articles duty paid					3,631 13
Net total					19,039,990 60

Exports from Kanagawa for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Grain, beverages, and</i>		
Books..... number..	64,299	6,018 40	<i>provisions—Cont'd.</i>		
Paper		154,029 02			<i>Yen.</i>
<i>Drugs, medicines, &c.</i>			Keikanso catties..	21,014	510 40
Camphor..... catties..	11,702	485 28	Mushrooms	16,872	89,188 35
China root	227,696	6,971 72	Potatoes	219,266	26,272 33
Gall-nuts	10,507	977 20	Rape seed..... do.....	3,418,866	77,299 96
Gentian..... do.....	834	234 00	Rice..... piculs..	3,593,242	41,271 06
Ginseng	125,349	37,283 80	Sake..... catties..	15,173	230 80
Glue	1,198	92 00	Salt	3,755	61 00
Hange	860	86 00	Sea-weed	10,500	61,568 69
Honey	1,517	90 85	Sesame	2,976,423	297 20
Obaku	5,420	91 00	Shark fins	7,050	25,458 81
Peony bark	4,582	343 39	Shell-fish..... do.....	85,804	361,699 80
Peppermint oil.. do.....	8,313	24,651 00	Shrimps	1,478,304	1,030 25
Star anise do.....	250,524	5,726 52	Soy	7,835	9,678 09
Sulphur..... do.....	1,835,801	25,230 09	Vermicelli do.....	122,094	172 17
All other drugs, &c.....		42,302 58	Wheat..... piculs..	3,875	100,097 84
<i>Grain, beverages, and</i>			Other beverages and	68,843	3,567 04
<i>provisions.</i>			<i>provisions.....</i>		
Barley..... piculs..	14	15 00	<i>Metals.</i>		
Beans, peas, and pulse,			Antimony..... catties..		1 60
catties	47,706	806 60	Copper..... do.....	15	704,366 70
Beer and liquors		12 00	Other metals	4,644,192	5 00
Chestnuts..... catties..	59,037	1,763 80	<i>Oil and wax.</i>		
Fish, cuttle, &c .. do.....	5,056,261	234,735 66	Lard and tallow, catties..		22,936 40
Flour	414,672	10,754 55	Oil, fish	309,417	289,160 60
Funori..... do.....	29,160	782 80	Oil, rape-seed do.....	6,862,546	2,361 34
Ginger..... do ..	91,441	3,472 20	Oil, other, except medic-	34,182	
Ginnang	8,855	338 55	inal		1,071 40
Hoshinori		18 40	Wax, bees'..... catties..		949 65
Beche de Mer.. catties..	166,594	38,932 26	Wax, fish	2,527	26,641 60
Colle vegetale .. do.....	50,977	20,680 71	Wax, vegetable .. do.....	368,082	3,546 60

Exports from Kanagawa for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Silk and floss.</i>			<i>Tobacco and manufactures of—Continued.</i>		
		Yen.			Yen.
Silk, raw .....catties..	2, 098, 087	11, 005, 672 49	Other prepared tobacco, catties	468	159 67
Silk, Tama do.....	683	1, 602 60	<i>Sundries—dutiable.</i>		
Silk, Noshi do.....	920, 787	1, 011, 546 50	Animals		2, 122 40
Silk, waste do.....	1, 013, 751	612, 123 36	Bamboo		535 00
Cocoons do.....	248, 398	255, 592 35	Coal, ship's use .. tons..	25, 130	152, 352 50
Floss silk do.....	241, 644	293, 701 05	Lily bulbs.....		8, 989 96
Silk-worm eggs .cards..	59, 785	40, 707 50	Mineral products, unenumerated		65 00
<i>Skins, shells, horns, &c.</i>			Plants, trees, and shrubs		3, 026 00
Deer horns ... catties..	2, 198	439 65	Rags .....catties..	1, 507, 667	30, 232 40
Feathers..... do.....	2, 282	121 40	Timber, wood, and planks		107 00
Furs number..	43, 063	11, 295 80	Other articles, dutiable.....		4, 779 78
Hair and wool..catties..	13, 435	1, 878 00	<i>Sundries free of duty.</i>		
Hides..... do.....	116, 397	8, 866 00	Coral catties..	3	225 00
Leather..... do.....	6, 109	3, 598 55	Crystal do.....	1, 257	232 60
Muscles, animal.. do.....	1, 265	123 60	Fans number..	2, 339, 779	29, 554 91
Shells, Awabi, &c		16, 607 71	Furnitures		6, 090 64
Whalebone and fins, catties	1, 020	1, 585 56	Hand pumps.. number..	30	5 00
<i>Tea.</i>			Imitation leather.....		66, 093 84
Green tea.....catties..	13, 297, 632	3, 538, 891 85	Jinrikisha... number..	573	10, 031 35
Bancha do.....	111, 092	4, 096 96	Matches gross..	1, 396	337 50
Brick do.....	20, 923	943 40	Mats for floor		384 20
Dust..... do.....	1, 691, 530	65, 374 50	Paper lanterns, number..	108, 669	5, 554 34
Lump..... do.....	39, 285	3, 598 60	Photographs		610 90
<i>Textile fabrics, clothing, and raw materials thereof.</i>			Pictures		19, 945 44
Cotton, raw ... catties..	5, 169	727 45	Screens..... number..	6, 954	33, 079 00
Cotton cloths for floor, number	620	570 00	Soap		538 96
Cotton piece goods, other.....pieces..	150, 434	69, 376 78	Tooth powder		2, 487 32
Cotton undershirts and drawers ... number..	530	175 00	Umbrellas number..	165, 779	14 236 37
Hats and caps do ..	13, 661	3, 846 20	<i>Ware :</i>		
Hemp cloths		113 00	Bamboo		19, 252 65
Mattresses ... number..	83	1, 596 00	Brass		291 00
Shoes and boots.. pairs..	425	823 62	Bronze		57, 959 79
Silk piece goods, pieces	1, 234	5, 796 28	Copper		27, 983 81
Silk and cotton mixtures.....pieces..	1, 899	1, 288 75	Glass		20 00
Silk manufactures, other.....		121, 595 96	Gold and silver.....		2, 696 70
Socks pairs..	53, 565	2, 328 32	Electro-plated		1, 284 20
Table-cloths.. number..	6	111 00	Iron		3, 756 45
Trimmings.....		1, 423 24	Ivory		22, 139 41
Other clothing and apparel		43, 406 71	Lacquered		360, 560 87
<i>Tobacco and manufactures of—</i>			Leather		1, 477 20
Cigarettes.....		2, 578 26	Paper		33, 036 46
Tobacco, leaf ..catties..	1, 322, 716	130, 015 56	Porcelain and earthen		322, 513 21
			Redwood		12, 540 00
			Shippoki		22, 739 80
			Straw		190, 017 02
			Tin		10 00
			Tortoise shell		3, 200 00
			Wood		46, 959 49
			Other articles, free of duty		207, 298 90
Grand total.....					\$21, 458, 083 66
Articles reimported				31, 765 03	
Duty repaid				9, 357 28	
					41, 122 31
Net total					21, 416, 961 35

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Kanagawa, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
<i>From or to foreign ports.</i>	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese	9	9,193	.....	.....	1	416	.....	.....
British	89	151,873	34	16,486	53	103,103	25	10,078
Danish	1	268	.....	.....	1	268	.....	.....
French	26	30,441	.....	.....	27	31,296	.....	.....
German	5	5,642	22	7,402	4	4,126	20	6,808
Russian	1	702	.....	.....	1	702	.....	.....
United States	33	93,759	15	17,856	33	93,759	15	14,334
Total	164	291,878	71	41,744	120	233,670	60	31,220
<i>From or to coastwise ports.</i>	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese	56	68,171	.....	.....	66	77,634	.....	.....
British	35	48,364	2	1,302	73	97,602	10	4,369
French	4	3,747	.....	.....	3	2,706	.....	.....
German	10	9,326	1	2,035	11	10,842	2	2,346
Russian	9	6,323	1	230	9	6,323	.....	.....
United States .....	.....	.....	2	1,210	.....	.....	5	6,676
Total	114	135,931	6	4,777	162	195,107	17	13,391

Value of declared exports for the consular district of Kanagawa to the United States, during the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Silk	\$5,584,004 22	Paper	\$8,447 00
Tea	4,047,680 92	Hides	5,351 87
Curios	360,650 58	Plants and bulbs	3,736 24
Straw braid	176,559 24	Whalebone	3,227 58
Cocoons	78,463 08	Fans	2,405 54
Oil, wax, &c.	76,632 04	Bamboo	993 95
Miscellaneous	54,734 17	Pheasant skins	940 99
Silk-worm eggs	43,995 35	Isinglass	463 07
Rags	31,334 20	Total	10,493,157 82
Menthall	13,537 78		

Statement showing the foreign commerce of Japan during the year 1884.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Australia	25,588.88	245,185.35	.....	219,596.47
Austria	9,939.92	76,129.10	.....	66,189.18
Belgium	202,653.25	3,361.80	199,291.45	.....
China	6,517,742.07	6,045,357.18	472,384.89	.....
Corea	244,787.13	174,452.23	70,334.90	.....
Denmark	15,960.76	.....	15,960.76	.....
East Indies and Siam	2,342,427.20	527,681.31	1,814,745.89	.....
France	1,564,480.35	6,778,097.00	.....	5,213,616.65
Germany	2,310,491.51	511,564.67	1,798,926.84	.....
Great Britain	12,729,852.88	3,801,730.58	8,928,122.30	.....
Hawaii .....	.....	4.60	.....	4.60
Holland	17,396.90	2,409.45	14,987.45	.....
Italy	88,878.94	65,740.35	23,138.59	.....
Peru	2,158.46	.....	2,158.46	.....
Portugal	2,178.86	20.00	2,158.86	.....
Russia	12,445.77	144,557.35	.....	132,111.58
Spain	17,704.76	2,440.00	15,264.76	.....
Sweden and Norway	1,024.07	655.00	369.07	.....
Switzerland	287,771.54	6,260.00	281,511.54	.....
Turkey	68.32	3,821.52	.....	3,753.20
United States	2,466,278.69	13,107,232.85	.....	10,640,954.16
All other countries	46,514.44	318,678.93	.....	272,164.49
Total	28,906,344.70	31,815,379.27	.....	2,909,034.57
Reimports	45,472.49	.....	.....	.....
Re-exports .....	.....	805,754.52	.....	.....

Statement showing the foreign commerce of Japan during the year 1884—Continued.

Countries.	Principal imports.	Principal exports.
Australia	Wool and coal	Rice and vegetable wax.
Austria	Wool and glassware	Silk and curios.
Belgium	Glass and iron	Oil and curios.
China	Sugar, cotton, and leather	Fish, copper, and coal.
Corea	Hides and beans	Rice, textiles, and "sakè."
Denmark	Beer and provisions	
East Indies and Siam	Yarn, gunny-bags, and timber	Copper, coal, and curios.
France	Textiles and machinery	Silk, paper, and camphor.
Germany	Textiles and dyes	Rice and curios.
Great Britain	Yarn, steamers, and iron	Rice, silk, and tobacco.
Hawaii		Fish-oil.
Holland	Gin and candles	Curios and soy.
Italy	Coral and liquors	Silk and silk-worm eggs.
Peru	Cinchona	
Portugal	Liquors	Paper lanterns.
Russia	Cordage, musk, and skins	Rice, wheat, and flour.
Spain	Saffron and mercury	Rice and curios.
Sweden and Norway	Beer and steel	Curios.
Switzerland	Textiles and dyes	Silk and curios.
Turkey	Iron, nails, and provisions	Curios and screens.
United States	Kerosene, leather, and clocks	Silk, tea, and rags.
All other countries	Tortoise-shell and provisions	Rice, fish-oil, and curios.

Customs revenue of Japan for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Source.	Value.
	<i>Yen.</i>
Export duties	1, 136, 682. 95
Import duties	1, 356, 876. 43
Storage and warehouse fees	13, 536. 98
Clearance and entrance fees	35, 232. 00
Miscellaneous	5, 076. 05
Total	2, 547, 404. 41

Foreign commerce of Japan through the open (treaty) ports during the year 1884.

Ports.	Exports.	Imports.
	<i>Yen.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
Kanagawa	21, 416, 961	19, 039, 991
Hiogo	6, 463, 600	7, 646, 938
Osaka	861, 891	1, 194, 188
Nagasaki	3, 772, 513	855, 742
Hakodate	378, 913	5, 004
Niigata	69, 847	.....
Total	32, 963, 725	28, 741, 863

Value of specie and bullion exports and imports of Japan during the year 1884.

Exports to—	Value.	Imports from—	Value.
	<i>Yen.</i>		<i>Yen.</i>
China	2, 836, 578. 43	United States	2, 964, 208. 11
East Indies	1, 305, 109. 00	China	1, 194, 052. 07
United States	808, 806. 35	Great Britain	867, 770. 62
Corea	50, 834. 95	Corea	497, 366. 41
Russia	40, 395. 00	East Indies	88, 206. 07
Great Britain	15, 342. 49	France	1, 022. 00
France	15. 00	Russia	876. 96
		Germany	850. 00
Total	5, 057, 081. 22	Total	5, 614, 352. 24

GEO. E. RICE, *Vice Consul General.*
 UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Kanagawa, Japan.

NAGASAKI.

Consul Jones presents the following statement showing the imports into Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1884:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
<i>Beverages and provisions.</i>			
Beverages.....		\$26 20	\$1 31
Biscuits, in casks, &ccatties..	3,640	416 80	20 84
Butter.....do.....	12,678	4,650 26	232 51.3
Cheese.....do.....	3,030	716 02	35 80.1
Confectioneries and preserves.....		679 44	33 97.2
Eggs, fresh.....		48 00	2 40
Flour, of all kinds.....catties..	346,969	13,833 74	.....
Fruits, fresh.....		545 00	27 25
Ham and bacon.....catties..	2,778	591 46	29 57.3
Milk, condensed and desiccated.....		3,153 52	157 67.6
Mineral water.....		103 06	5 15.3
Pepper.....catties..	12,065	1,605 50	38 79.4
Salt.....		85 18	.....
Salted fish.....catties..	7,511	340 75	18 11.3
Salted meat, in casks.....do.....	7,369	688 60	.....
Tea.....do.....	1,024	119 60	5 98
Vegetables, green or dry.....		485 04	24 25.2
All other provisions.....		21,587 50	1,079 37.5
Total.....		49,677 67	1,713 00.2
<i>Books and stationery.</i>			
Atlas, maps, and charts.....		108 30	5 41.5
Books, printed.....number..	1,394	1,176 90	.....
Paper:			
All other.....		1,885 96	94 29.8
Chinese.....		899 80	44 99
All other stationery.....		3,288 36	164 41.8
Total.....		7,359 32	309 12.1
<i>Clocks, watches, machinery, and instruments.</i>			
Balances and scales.....		950 94	47 54.7
Barometers.....number..	6	21 00	1 05.
Clocks.....do.....	221	371 00	18 55.
Cutlery.....		718 10	35 90.5
Fire engines and parts of.....		353 86	17 69.3
Grindstones.....		34 00	1 70.
Implements of farmers.....		7 60	38.
Implements of carpenters, smiths, &c.....		218 68	10 93.4
Instruments:			
Chemical.....		5 06	25.3
Musical.....		1,433 74	71 68.7
Surgical.....		59 06	2 95.3
Surveying.....		193 48	9 67.4
All other scientific.....		147 12	7 35.6
Machinery:			
Mining and parts of.....		1,749 44	87 47.2
Sewing and parts of.....		315 06	15 75.3
Telegraphic and parts of.....		1,211 20	60 56.
All other and parts of.....		1,593 82	79 69.1
Marine or field compass.....number..	4	66 88	3 33.4
Opera or field glasses.....do.....	18	200 12	10 00.6
Pumps and parts of.....		6,164 80	308 24.
Spectacles.....number..	97	25 64	1 28.2
Telescopes.....do.....	6	55 16	2 75.8
Thermometers.....do.....	78	72 26	3 61.3
Watches.....do.....	1	22 60	1 13.
Watch's fittings.....		30 00	1 50.
Total.....		16,020 42	801 02.1
<i>Clothing and apparel.</i>			
Boots and shoes.....pair..	127	318 42	15 92.1
Boots and shoes, Chinese.....do.....	544	243 50	12 17.5
Braces and suspenders.....number..	84	29 60	.....
Buttons, copper.....gross..	15	7 00	1 06.1
Buttons, unenumerated.....		74 12	3 70.6
Collars.....		9 00	.....
Gloves.....pair..	434	64 90	.....
Hats and caps.....number..	966	390 18	.....

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
<i>Clothing and apparel—Continued.</i>			
Neckties		\$23 00	
Shawls number..	4	13 00	\$65.3
Shirts..... do.....	12	14 34	
Slippers..... pair.....	38	16 48	82.4
Socks and stockings do	2,656	177 97	
Trimmings.....		454 98	22 74.9
Undershirts and drawers:			
Cotton..... number.....	330	75 25	2 00.9
Woolen..... do.....	234	123 50	6 27.
Water-proof coats do	24	60 00	
All other clothing and apparel		730 26	
Total		2,825 50	65 36.8
<i>Drugs, medicines, and chemicals.</i>			
Acid, tartaric..... catty.....	95	45 84	2 29.2
Alum..... do.....	31,904	549 00	15 38.7
Camphor..... do.....	60	360 00	18 00.
Cassia or cinnamon bark	18,309	675 80	33 79.
Cinnabar..... do.....	106	176 00	8 80.
Cloves..... do.....	460	99 00	1 15.7
Cod-liver oil..... bottle.....	28	21 76	1 08.8
Ginseng..... catty.....	683	2,296 80	114 84.
Gypsum..... do.....	317,160	2,454 00	81 58.4
Liquorice..... do.....	105,370	3,921 06	196 05.3
Mawo or mawong..... do	550	19 00	95.
Musk..... momme.....	4,172	1,435 00	71 75.
Nard or spikenard..... catty.....	925	111 00	5 55.
Phosphorus amorphous..... do.....	1,050	1,029 82	51 49.1
Quinine..... ounce.....	64	108 19	24.1
Rhubarb root..... catty.....	4,810	578 00	15 46.6
Soda:			
Bicarbonate..... do	16,971	504 48	25 22.4
Crystal..... do.....	2,342	28 98	1 44.9
Sejutsu or changshaku..... do.....	3,220	89 00	4 45.
Wogon or wanling..... do.....	12,384	430 12	21 50.6
Wormseed or semen cynæ..... do.....	90	3 92	19.6
Drugs, all other.....		1,795 40	89 77.
Medicines and chemicals, all others.....		3,438 08	171 90.4
Total		20,170 25	932 93.8
<i>Dyes and paints.</i>			
Aniline dyes..... catty.....	19	10 56	52.8
Gall-nuts..... do.....	65,892	5,430 52	271 52.6
Lead, white..... do.....	1,875	102 85	9 04.3
Lead, red..... do.....	9,530	494 50	44 51.7
Paint in oil..... do.....	33,372	2,127 02	160 96.4
Safflower..... do.....	555	216 00	10 80.
Sapan wood..... do.....	30,550	697 00	39 26.6
Smalt or oxide of cobalt..... do	5,775	17,356 94	867 84.7
Varnish.....		128 60	6 43.
Vermilion..... catty.....	2,340	1,700 75	67.71.7
Wausho or gosu..... do.....	110	45 00	2 25.
All other dyes and paints		97 00	4 85.
Total		28,406 74	1,485 73.8
<i>Glass and glassware.</i>			
Glass:			
Window..... case.....	251	703 69	28 24.7
Looking.....		116 60	5 83.
Ware.....		958 38	47 91.9
Total.....		1,778 67	81 99.6
<i>Grains and seeds.</i>			
Beans, peas, and pulse..... catty.....	585,785	11,155 33	
Oats..... do.....	367	28 23	
Rice..... picul.....	1,621	3,159 62	
Sesame..... catty.....	12,350	430 00	21 50.
Wheat..... do.....	67	67 00	
Total.....		14,840 18	21 50.
<i>Hoofs, horns, ivory, skins, &c.</i>			
Bone, animal..... catty.....	243,548	1,425 82	71 29.1
Feathers..... do.....	234	117 86	5 89.3
Furs..... number.....	979	837 80	41 89.
Hair, human..... catty.....	816	240 80	12 04.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
<i>Hoofs, horns, ivory, skins, &c.—Continued.</i>			
Hides, buffalo and cow	catty.. 1, 093, 305	\$140, 124 39	\$4, 218 54.
Hoofs.....	do. 2, 280	57 00	2 19. 9
Horns, buffalo and cow	do. 95	3 50	32.
Horns, deer.....	do. 20	5 00	67. 5
Horns, rhinoceros.....	do. 8	216 00	70.
Leather, sole.....	do. 2, 244	838 80	14 43.
Leather, all other.....	do. 3, 769	1, 391 00	24 20. 5
Tortoise shells	do. 1, 582	6, 406 80	320 34.
All other bones, horns, &c .....	.....	61 00	3 05.
Total.....	.....	151, 725 77	4, 715 57. 3
<i>Metals and manufactures of.</i>			
Iron :			
Pig	catty.. 284, 202	2, 986 16	137 07. 5
Old	do. 43, 115	888 40	44 42.
Bar and rod.....	do. 274, 321	6, 750 73	264 29. 6
Hoop and band	do. 9, 265	281 63	8 29. 4
Nail-rod	do. 594, 636	11, 344 46	573 57. 1
Pipe and tube .....	.....	809 48	40 47. 4
Rail.....	catty.. 8, 534	120 88	6 04. 4
Roofing.....	do. 2, 001	123 40	6 17.
Plate and sheet.....	do. 121, 686	3, 856 53	117 38. 2
Galvanized sheet	do. 304	18 20	91.
All other manufactured.....	do. 17, 006	503 89	16 72. 6
Iron nails.....	do. 27, 286	830 23	26 32.
Iron safes	number.. 1	50 00	2 50.
Iron screws, bolts, and nuts .....	.....	533 84	26 69. 2
Iron wire, rope.....	catty.. 41, 506	5, 106 92	255 34. 6
Old.....	do. 224, 753	4, 419 00	220 95.
Tin plates	case.. 103	409 50	23 18. 3
Grates, stoves, and fittings.....	.....	261 34	13 06. 7
All other iron ware.....	.....	750 82	37 54. 1
Steel	catty.. 15, 594	783 54	30 08. 4
Steel ware.....	.....	57 48	2 87. 4
Total.....	.....	40, 886 43	1, 853 91. 9
Brass	catty.. 380	73 82	4 27. 6
Brass screws .....	.....	20 00	1 00.
Brass ware .....	.....	572 08	28 60. 4
Copper sheet	catty.. 3, 996	932 29	44 97. 1
Copper nails	do. 1, 376	460 00	15 46. 9
Copper ware .....	.....	229 44	11 47. 2
Foils of gold .....	.....	75 00	3 75.
German silver.....	catty.. 675	325 20	16 26.
Electroplated ware .....	.....	230 04	11 50. 2
Lead	catty.. 81, 056	3, 847 80	208 50. 4
Sheet	do. 9, 111	355 80	29 29. 5
Tube .....	.....	19 00	95.
Tea	catty.. 16, 800	779 30	.....
Nickel ware .....	.....	5 00	25.
Tin	catty.. 1, 423	400 29	13 72. 6
Utensils.....	.....	374 84	18 74. 2
Yellow metal, rod.....	catty.. 694	199 00	9 95.
Zinc.....	do. 500	35 00	9 64. 6
Sheet.....	do. 7, 700	396 30	14 85. 5
All other metals.....	.....	384 68	19 23. 4
Total.....	.....	9, 714 88	462 45. 6
<i>Oil and wax.</i>			
Lard and tallow	catty.. 1, 774	163 20	8 16.
Oil:			
Castor	do. 10, 660	701 14	35 05. 7
Ground-nut	do. 21, 893	1, 571 72	78 58. 6
Kerosene.....	gallons.. 1, 095, 395	110, 700 70	5, 535 03. 5
Olive	do. 143	44 46	2 22. 3
Olive	bottles.. 852	188 68	9 43. 4
All other .....	.....	334 00	16 70.
Spirit of turpentine	gallons.. 25	11 70	58. 5
Total.....	.....	113, 715 60	5, 685 78. 0
<i>Sugar and molasses.</i>			
Sugar:			
Brown	catty.. 4, 204, 793	156, 612 63	5, 408 27.
White.....	do. 1, 883, 726	126, 228 39	4, 545 31. 9
Rock candy	do. 180, 212	15, 794 20	579 45. 9
Loaf, lump, &c.....	do. 11, 804	1, 205 17	37 95. 5
Molasses and sirup.....	do. 947	156 40	7 82.
Total.....	.....	299, 996 79	10, 578 82. 3

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
<i>Textile fabrics, yarns, threads, and raw materials thereof.</i>			
Cotton, raw	catty 928,860	\$155,866 20	\$3,733 36.
Cotton yarn	do 750	190 00	12 05.7
Cotton waste	do 3,360	275 32	13 76.6
Cotton threads	do 796	853 54	19 19.3
Cotton drills	yards 12,080	709 80	29 13.1
Cotton goods, Chinese	pieces 64	31 00	1 55.
Cotton satins	yards 1,323	175 30	8 50.8
Cotton velvets	do 16,276	3,009 10	104 66.8
Shirtings:			
Gray	do 77,576	3,867 10	143 63.3
White	do 107,109	7,146 56	258 30.1
Figured	do 60	8 50	14.4
Twilled	do 4,639	355 55	11 18.7
Dyed	do 479	48 00	1 15.5
T. cloths	do 64,000	3,961 23	154 34.
Turkey reds	do 8,250	570 00	19 89.5
Victoria lawns	do 158,796	8,822 00	382 94.8
All other cotton piece goods	do 5,407	698 58	13 03.9
Total		186,587 78	4,906 87.5
Woolen yarn	catty 71	56 75	2 28.3
Alpacas	yards 16	4 00	15.4
Blankets	do 387	190 29	6 22.1
Buntings	do 562	76 70	2 71.
Camlets	do 1,235	250 00	11 91.3
Flannels	do 3,110	1,108 57	45 00.
Italian cloths	do 4,339	882 00	42 17.7
Long Ells	do 3,360	970 00	48 61.7
Mousseline de laine	do 12,124	1,406 00	116 95.1
Orleans	do 43	8 50	41.4
Serges	do 2,580	990 30	37 36.3
Spanish stripes	do 452	552 12	10 90.
Woolen cloths	do 2,336	3,106 65	22 53.3
Woolen cloths, in part of wool	do 140	200 00	1 35.
Woolen piece goods, all other	do 96	33 50	92.6
Woolen and cotton mixtures	do 1,955	467 60	19 24.4
Total		10,302 98	368 75.6
Crapes	piece 69	741 60	37 08.
Pongee	do 656	1,152 20	66 49.5
Satins	do 692	11,005 00	550 25.
Other silk piece goods	yards 1,111	3,099 26	154 96.3
Other silk and cotton mixtures	do 201	338 60	16 93.
All other silk manufactures		3,552 08	177 60.4
Total		19,888 74	1,003 32.2
Linen	yards 1,350	280 84	8 68.1
Linen and cotton mixtures	do 11	102 40	5 12.
Total		383 24	13 80.1
Cotton duck	yards 12,044	2,403 29	58 23.1
Carpets:			
Tapestry	do 130	100 20	5 01.
Felt		224 06	11 20.3
All other		2,397 60	119 88.
Chikufu	yards 3,006	197 00	9 85.
Curtains		255 62	12 78.1
Elastic webbings	yards 25	6 20	31.
Handkerchiefs:			
Cotton	number 696	31 77	93.8
Linen and all other		52 86	2 64.3
Mosquito-nets and fittings of		256 60	12 83.
Oil or leather cloths	yards 29	15 35	1 39.8
Oil or wax cloths	do 223	234 23	10 75.5
Table cloths:			
Woolen	number 1	5 00	19.3
All other	do 8	25 70	1 28.5
Threads and twines		7,943 34	397 16.7
Towels	number 348	92 70	4 63.5
Traveling-bags	do 4	15 00	64.3
All other textile fabrics		3,555 56	177 77.8
Total		17,812 08	827 53.
<i>Tobacco and manufactures of.</i>			
Cigars	catty 5,255	6,230 78	422 27.8
Cigarettes		837 10	41 85.5

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
<i>Tobacco and manufactures of—Continued.</i>			
All other prepared tobacco.....catty..	1, 279	\$489 40	\$74 02. 5
Total.....		7, 557 28	538 15. 8
<i>Wine and liquors.</i>			
Ale and beer .....bottles..	108, 041	12, 404 86	620 24. 3
Do .....gallons..	915	410 80	20 54
Brandy.....botrles..	10, 298	3, 320 82	166 04. 1
Champagne.....do ..	4, 370	3, 222 90	161 14. 5
Chinese liquor.....		713 20	35 66
Gin.....bottles..	3, 234	807 88	40 39. 4
Do .....gallons..	10	7 00	35
Gin, Old Tom .....bottles..	624	89 20	4 46. 0
Liqueur.....do ..	595	214 58	10 72. 9
Porter and stout .....do ..	5, 784	712 00	35 60. 0
Rum .....do ..	1, 224	701 80	35 09
Do .....gallons..	3, 600	2, 340 00	117 00
Sherry.....bottles..	1, 792	807 68	40 38. 4
Do .....gallons..	207	226 60	11 331
Vermouth.....bottles..	696	242 00	12 10
Whisky.....do ..	13, 668	12, 107 82	605 39. 1
Do .....gallons..	173	298 70	14 93. 5
Wine.....bottles..	10, 964	2, 843 52	142 17. 6
Do .....gallons..	1, 680	980 16	49 00. 8
All other liquors .....bottles..	3, 682	914 40	45 72
Do .....gallons..	464	432 16	21 60. 8
Total.....		43, 798 08	2, 189 90. 4
<i>Sundries.</i>			
Animals:			
Cattle.....number..	1	5 00	.....
Sheep.....do ..	26	144 00	.....
All other animals.....		61 00	.....
Do .....do ..		39 40	1 97
Bamboo.....		514 80	2 74
Chalk or whiting.....catty..	437	12 80	64
Clay.....do ..	3, 444	19 52	97. 6
Coal .....ton..	410	4, 065 00	.....
Dried sardine for manure.....catty..	134, 488	1, 158 72	57 93. 6
India rubber in sheet.....do ..	743	233 00	11 65
Oakum.....do ..	1, 086	49 00	2 45
Oil cakes.....do ..	11, 000	120 00	.....
Plants, trees, and shrubs.....		85 40	4 27
Plumbago or black lead.....catty..	174	11 60	58
Portland cement.....do ..	141, 000	1 172 42	58 62. 1
Rattans.....do ..	13, 221	1, 020 40	19 13
Red wood.....do ..	20, 100	750 00	37 50. 0
Sponges.....		30 74	1 53. 7
Stones.....		68 40	3 42
Tar add pitch.....catty..	56, 091	1, 372 55	.....
Timber, wood, and planks.....		1, 342 92	67 14. 6
All other articles free of duty.....		60 44	.....
Total.....		12, 337 11	270 56. 6
<i>Sundries.</i>			
Arms and munitions of war:			
Muskets.....number..	13	102 60	5 13
Cartridges.....		52 84	2 64. 2
All others.....		77 60	3 88
Billiards and fittings of.....		878 78	43 93. 9
Bricks.....		8 00	40
Brushes.....		184 56	9 22. 8
Candles.....catty..	10, 383	1, 963 13	75 11. 8
Cordage, for rigging.....do ..	18, 153	2, 043 36	72 96. 2
Corks.....		396 42	19 82. 1
Crucibles.....number..	2	13 20	66
Eau de Cologne.....bottles ..	3, 123	890 32	44 51. 6
Other cosmetics.....		67 50	3 37. 5
Fire-works.....		477 60	23 88
Fishing guts.....catty..	3, 548	16, 473 30	823 66. 5
Furniture.....		985 40	49 27
Gunny-bags.....number..	138, 230	13, 585 42	679 27. 1
India-rubber ware.....		330 90	16 54. 5
Lamps and parts of.....		797 02	39 85. 1
Leatherware.....		230 80	11 54
Matches.....gross..	510	172 60	8 63
Matings, China.....yards..	1, 360	212 60	8 68. 2
Mats for floor.....		2, 092 30	104 61. 5

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
<i>Sundries—continued.</i>			
Mats, packing.....number..	20,750	\$892 00	.....
Pictures.....		200 60	\$10 03
Porcelain and earthen ware.....		755 68	37 78.4
Precious stones and jewelry.....		575 40	28 77
Red wood ware.....		126 00	6 30
Saddlery.....		10 00	50
Shoe-blackening.....		25 36	1 26.8
Soap, washing.....catty..	26,383	1,405 93	42 41.6
Soap, toilet.....		163 04	8 15.2
Umbrellas.....number..	49	118 36	5 91.8
All other articles dutiable.....		6,554 44	327 72.2
Total.....		52,863 06	2,516 48
Grand total.....		1,110,648 57	41,382 62.7
Articles re-exported.....		248,805 05	.....
Net total.....		861,843 52	41,382 62.7

Specie and bullion.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold coin, Japanese.....		81 00
Gold bullion.....ounces..	3,417.93	50,949 85.7
Total.....		51,030 85.7
Silver coin, Japanese.....		11 00
Mexican dollars.....	346,964	346,964 00
Silver bullion.....ounces..	43,732 43	47,198 37.5
Total.....		394,173 37.5
Copper coin, Japanese.....		63 20
Total.....		63 20
Grand total.....		445,267 43.2

Exports from Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
<i>Books and paper.</i>			
Books.....No.	240	\$200 00	.....
Paper.....		47,800 21	.....
Paper, European.....		125 20	.....
Paper, wall.....		4 00	.....
Total.....		48,129 41	.....
<i>Drugs, medicines, dyes, and paints.</i>			
Camphor.....catty..	1,374,622	155,842 04	7,955 81 6
Camphor oil.....do.	10,600	319 00	15 95
Cassia bark.....do.	10,190	175 00	9 82 9
China root.....do.	14,497	411 00	34 96
Cubela officinalis, or goshuyu.....do.	20,671	2,462 10	123 10 5
Gall nuts.....do.	9,550	862 00	27 63 6
Ginseng.....do.	36	8 00	40
Hange.....do.	3,818	343 40	17 17
Honey.....do.	871	69 70	5 60 1
Mica.....do.	687	15 20	76
Obaku, or kiwada.....do.	190,220	2,657 50	132 87 5
Orchis.....do.	22,757	510 90	25 54 5
Peppermint-oil.....do.	544	697 60	34 88
Star-anise.....do.	518,309	12,319 04	615 95 2
Sulphur.....do.	449,657	8,687 11	.....
Sulphuric acid.....do.	242	21 74	.....
Drugs, all other.....		1,712 66	85 63 3
Medicines, all other.....		49 82	2 49 1
Total.....		187,163 81	9,088 60 3

Exports from Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
<i>Grains, beverages, and provisions.</i>			
Barley	picul 30	\$28 60	.....
Beer and all other liquors		5 00	\$25
Beans, peas, and pulse	catty 95,363	1,707 99	91 99
Fish:			
Cuttle	do 3,057,807	414,763 73	10,329 77 3
Salmon and cod	do 5,227	225 00	12 60 5
All other, dried or salted	do 765,635	23,800 86	1,190 04 3
Flour of all kinds	do 743,045	18,973 48	.....
Funori	do 96,314	2,670 90	133 54 5
Ginger, dried	do 4,140	59 20	2 96
Ginnang	do 23,841	839 65	34 49
Hoshinori		2,988 70	149 43 5
Iriko, or beche de mer	catty 104,726	28,459 91	1,010 21 8
Kanben, or colle vegetable	do 2,534	392 30	18 33 2
Keikanso	do 74,151	2,645 00	132 25
Mushrooms, all qualities	do 209,075	67,657 05	3,361 33 4
Potatoes	do 541,035	3,521 69	260 94 9
Rape seeds	do 460,378	10,522 10	666 14 1
Rice	picul 494,595	849,796 23	.....
Sake	catty 79,577	3,954 72	294 57 5
Salt	do 762,864	4,101 60	205 08
Sea-weeds, cut	do 393	12 80	75 8
Sesame	do 370	13 14	1 07
Shark's fins	do 70,969	30,377 65	410 75 3
Shell fish:			
Awabi	do 94,114	25,733 25	907 85 2
Hamaguri	do 3,589	188 80	9 44
Mussels	do 18,370	1,987 80	99 39
Kainohashira	do 98,700	23,988 56	1,199 42 8
All other	do 639,712	48,321 26	2,416 06 3
Shrimps	do 110,968	15,129 05	642 25 8
Soy	do 62,519	2,541 90	90 46 1
Vermicelli	do 6,354	241 70	9 19 3
Wheat	do 53,033	57,143 44	.....
All other beverages and provisions		6,905 82	345 29 1
Total		1,669,698 88	24,025 92 7
<i>Metals.</i>			
Antimony	catty 87,558	1,740 00	87 00
Brass	do 9,300	1,302 60	65 13
Brass, old	do 190	28 60	1 43
Bronze, old	do 460	82 60	4 13
Copper:			
Ore	do 38,200	5,846 00	292 30
Sheet	do 591	141 00	7 05
In bar, slab, &c.	do 4,910	935 26	46 76 3
Old	do 2,977	479 40	23 97
Wire	do 578	178 10	8 90 5
Iron wire	do 150	3 00	15
Lead	do 250	13 00	65
Tin	do 3,744	1,147 30	57 36 5
All other metals		1,254 42	62 72 1
Total		13,151 28	657 56 4
<i>Oil and wax.</i>			
Lard and tallow	catty 17,857	1,253 00	62 65
Oil:			
Fish	do 19,078	794 70	18 40 3
Rape-seed	do 5,004	315 92	16 89 4
Wax:			
Bees	do 6,165	1,969 00	49 55 8
Vegetable	do 55,573	5,426 20	268 03 6
Total		9,758 82	415 54 1
<i>Silk and floss silk.</i>			
Silk:			
Raw	catty 311	1,500 00	74 98 7
Waste	do 330	231 00	23 87 4
Floss silk	do 24	47 40	1 54 3
Total		1,778 40	100 40 4
<i>Skins, shells, horns, &c.</i>			
Furs	No. 976	340 50	17 02 5
Hair and wool	catty 825	205 00	10 25
Hides or skins, undressed	do 53,586	5,191 30	259 56 5
Muscles, animal	do 70	6 00	30

Exports from Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Shells:			
Awabi.....do.....	205,460	\$12,104 70	\$52 85 1
All other.....do.....		12 00	60
Total.....		17,859 50	340 59 1
<i>Tea.</i>			
Tea:			
Leaf.....catty.....	486,393	40,497 70	5,795 41 9
Bancha.....do.....	305,472	9,095 45	543 74 2
Dust.....do.....	88,896	1,742 20	21 43 8
Total.....		51,335 35	6,360 59 9
<i>Textile fabrics, clothing, and raw materials.</i>			
Cotton, raw.....catty.....	500	125 00	3 61 7
Cotton flannels or monpas.....pieces.....	35	67 00	
Cotton piece goods, all other.....do.....	5,161	3,409 85	
Cotton undershirts and drawers.....No.....	812	178 64	
Hats and caps.....do.....	54	11 00	
Hemp.....catty.....	59	10 30	37 9
Hemp cloths.....No.....	248	466 20	23 31
Mattress.....do.....	1	15 00	
Shoes and boots.....pair.....	2	3 80	
Silk piece goods.....piece.....	1,514	4,348 82	
Silk and cotton mixtures.....do.....	10	13 00	
Silk manufactures, all other.....do.....		241 00	
Socks.....pair.....	1,153	164 50	
Table-cloths.....No.....		53 00	
All other clothing and apparel.....do.....		861 98	
Total.....		9,969 09	27 30 6
<i>Tobacco and manufactures of.</i>			
Tobacco, leaf.....catty.....	890,856	62,215 47	214 83 6
Cigarettes.....do.....		140 96	7 04 8
Tobacco waste.....catty.....	5,870	25 00	1 25
All other prepared tobacco.....do.....	5,123	2,075 13	24 70 9
Total.....		64,456 56	247 84 3
<i>Sundries.</i>			
Animals.....do.....		1,117 40	55 87.0
Bamboo.....do.....		44 42	2 22.1
Charcoal.....catties.....	4,661,756	17,755 12	887 75.6
Coal.....tons.....	184,030	566,983 91	30,237 94.9
Coal for ship's use.....do.....	298,486	994,864 39	
Coke.....catties.....	7,300	34 00	1 70.0
Lily bulbs.....do.....		5,445 00	272 25.0
Plants, trees, and shrubs.....do.....		426 96	21 34.8
Rags.....catties.....	3,900	36 00	1 44.0
Timber, wood, and planks.....do.....		31,592 66	1,579 63.3
All other articles dutiable.....do.....		1,139 12	56 95.6
Total.....		1,619,438 98	33,117 12.3
Fans.....numbers.....	1,490	30 10	
Fans, round.....do.....	2,864	55 95	
Furniture.....do.....		239 50	
Jinrikisha.....numbers.....	7	100 00	
Matches.....gross.....	253	110 25	
Mats for floor.....do.....		251 70	
Paper lanterns.....numbers.....	1,837	36 75	
Photographs.....do.....		516 00	
Pictures.....do.....		186 00	
Screens.....numbers.....	12	59 00	
Soap:			
Toilet.....do.....		33 20	1 66.0
Washing.....catties.....	3,075	122 56	6 12.8
Tooth-powder.....do.....		5 78	28.9
Umbrellas.....numbers.....	1,285	131 70	
European.....do.....	555	406 50	
Ware:			
Bamboo.....do.....		2,789 00	
Bronze.....do.....		42 00	
Copper.....do.....		361 15	
Glass.....do.....		498 21	
Iron.....do.....		1,178 19	

Exports from Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
<i>Sundries—Continued.</i>			
Ware—Continued.			
Ivory		\$215 00	
Lacquered		2,398 63	
Leather		95 46	
Paper		66 00	
Porcelain and earthen		29,511 56	
Shippoki		30 00	
Tin		24 00	
Tortoise shell		1,186 42	
Wood		759 57	
All other articles free of duty		7,777 52	
Total		49,217 70	8 07.7
Grand total		3,741,957 78	74,389 57.8
Articles reimported		1,250 41	
Articles duly repaid			316 70.0
Net total		3,740,707 37	74,072 87.8
<i>Specie and bullion.</i>			
Gold coin :			
English	pounds 170 50	832 22 6	
French	francs 2,200 00	425 70	
Gold bullion	ounces 850 94	13,002 92	
Total		14,260 84 6	
Silver coin :			
Trade dollar, Japanese		300 00	
Old ichibu, Japanese	number 360 00	124 92	
Mexican dollar	dollar 114,896 00	114,896 00	
Silver bullion	ounces 16,424 46	40,475 85	
Total		155,796 77	
Copper coin :			
Japanese		120 00	
Corean		48 95	
Total		168 95	
Paper money, Japanese		11,000 00	
Grand total		181,226 61 6	

Imports and exports between Nagasaki, Japan, and the United States for the year 1884.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Balances and scales		\$848 60		
Billiards and fittings of		703 49		
Books, printed		735 00		
Boots and shoes	pairs 116	117 72		
Butter		2,278 68		
Carpets		199 86		
Candles	pounds 559	128 53		
Cheese	do 1,602	99 20		
Clocks	number 200	296 06		
Clothing		130 00		
Cordage for rigging	pounds 9,918	701 00		
Cotton duck	piece 116	393 98		
Drugs		155 81		
Eau de cologne	case 30	299 29		
Other cosmetics		9 00		
Flour	pounds 31,958	1,243 56		
Furniture		802 00		
Glass, looking		27 66		
Gunny-bags		951 00		
Hats and caps		45 00		
India-rubber in sheets	pounds 743	233 00		
India-rubber ware		60 00		
Instruments, musical		215 00		

Imports and exports between Nagasaki, Japan, and the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Lard and tallow .....pounds..	140	\$12 00		
Liquors		1, 134 50		
Milk, condensed		1, 949 20		
Muskets		59 75		
Oil, kerosene .....cases..	66, 405	64,396 87		
Paint in oil .....pounds..	5, 853	426 90		
Paper		60 05		
Provisions		6, 764 96		
Porcelain		2 00		\$369 00
Pictures		3 00		
Safflower		21 60		
Shirtings, gray .....pieces..	30	74 00		
Shirtings, white .....do....	52	249 84		
Soap, washing	2, 100	105 00		
Stationery		5 00		
Stoves and fittings of		88 30		
Sugar .....pounds..	2, 432	238 88		
Tea .....pounds..			324, 697	32, 425 03
Thermometers .....number..	2	2 00		
Timber		795 00		
Tobacco, manufactured		199 10		
Trimmings		24 00		
Utensils		112 00		
All other articles		815 50		
Total		88,212 89		32, 794. 03

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese	165	127, 926	31	13, 258	164	125, 727	30	13, 157
British	169	184, 766	67	26, 419	196	217, 943	72	27, 531
United States	4	5, 611	4	4, 470	1	2, 112	4	4, 779
German	75	54, 112	12	5, 580	73	52, 666	11	6, 123
Russian	38	42, 346	1	231	39	43, 072		
Dutch			1	939			2	1, 878
Norwegian			1	456			1	456
Chinese			1	984				
Siamese			2	600			1	300
Corean							1	87

ALEXANDER C. JONES,
United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nagasaki, Japan, April 30, 1885.

BRITISH INDIA.

Report of Consul Farnham.

Since my last, No. 342, of the 6th instant, forwarding statistics of American imports and exports for the year ending 31st of July last, I have now the honor to forward a report of local and out-station industries for the official year 1883-'84.

The teeming millions of India are a most industrious people, and as their wants are few their labor proves remunerative. The mill-hands are well paid as labor value is estimated out here, and, altogether, Western India's home manufactures and local trade are gaining ground year by year.

American manufacturers may find an opening on this side of India, but the American exporter of piece goods and other manufactures must face the depreciated rupee, just as Manchester is facing it at present, to her cost. With exchange down to nearly 1s. 6d. per rupee, I opine that the American manufacturer must wait awhile ere attempting this market, as far as piece goods are concerned.

LOCAL AND OUT-STATION MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRY.

The leading local and out station manufacture is cotton goods. Bombay takes the lead.

There are in Bombay 42 cotton-spinning mills, 1 silk-mill, and 1 jute-mill; in round numbers, 1,227,096 spindles, 11,983 looms, 174,070 bales (of 392 pounds each) cotton consumed, and 38,518 mill-hands employed, men, women, and children; but very little European labor is employed in any of the cotton-spinning mills—a European spinning-master, and perhaps, not always, a European engineer. Perhaps two or three Europeans will be employed in a large cotton-spinning mill. All the rest of the hands are natives, and although the hours of labor are long, the mill-hands appear to be on the whole healthy and happy in their labor.

No factory act is apparently needed, employers making mill-work as comfortable as possible to their employés.

When the day's labor is over, it is not one of the least interesting sights in Bombay to meet thousands of the mill-hands, men, women, and children, wending their way to their homes, laughing and chatting apparently pleased and contented with their lot in life.

Ahmedabad.—The cotton mills are in a thriving state.

Recently a large cotton spinning and weaving mill has been erected outside the city.

Surat.—The manufactures at Surat consist of cotton-spinning mills, of which there are three large mills.

There are other manufactures and industries at Surat, such as the manufacture of silk and cloth, gold and silver lace, inlaid boxes, ivory ornaments, toys, and other manufactures of fancy articles.

Broach.—This town is the chief seat of the cotton trade in the cotton-growing district around. There are several cotton spinning and weaving mills in Broach.

Nasick.—The manufactures of Nasick are copper and brass vessels and silk fabrics. Nasick boasts of no large mills, but its manufactures are well known and highly appreciated.

Khandish district.—This district boasts of several cotton spinning and weaving mills.

Sholapoor.—There is a cotton-spinning mill at Sholapoor. There is also considerable manufacture by hand-loom of fine and coarse cotton cloths, silk fabrics, blankets, and other goods.

Poona.—There is to be erected a paper-mill at Poona, and the projectors have great confidence in the result of their venture.

In the foregoing report I have merely touched upon some of the leading manufactures and industries of Bombay and the out-stations.

B. F. FARNHAM, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Bombay, November 13, 1885.

Report of Consul Farnham on the trade of Bombay in 1884-'85.

The year 1884-'85 was not a prosperous one. The total value of the sea-borne trade of this port, exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, amounted to rupees 84, 13, 14.160, showing an increase of only rupees 77, 16.389, or 92 per cent. over the value of the trade of the preceding year. The average annual increase during the preceding five years has been 8.68 per cent. The total value of the private trade (imports and exports), including treasure, during the year amounted to rupees 66, 18, 14.373, showing an increase of rupees 18,196.274 over the value of the trade of the preceding year.

The most noticeable fluctuations in the foreign private export trade accrued in the cases of the exports to the United Kingdom, Austria, Germany, Holland, Zanzibar, Egypt, United States, Mauritius, China, and Persia. The increase in the first-named country was due to an improvement under almost every head but cotton, which fell off. Curiously, however, in the case of Austria, the same article of produce showed an increase. Linseed showed an increase in the case of Holland; also to the United States. There was a falling off in exports to Germany.

Oils.—Kerosene oil made up eighty-seven per cent. of the trade registered under this head. In 1882-'83 after the embarrassment caused by the introduction of the petroleum act had passed away, the imports of kerosene oil were nearly double the preceding year. In 1883-'84 there was a natural reaction, the value of imports being less by 7 lacs. This year showed an increase again of rupees 431,018.

Hides and skins.—The trade of this presidency in tanned goat and sheep skins has decidedly improved during the last few years. During the year the shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at about rupees 32½ lacs. During the year 1885, the exports of tanned goat and sheep skins to the United States amounted to about \$3,155,223.

Seeds.—Next to cotton, this is by far the largest item of the export trade, and even after the enormous stride which it made the preceding year it advanced again by more than 6 per cent. It was due to increased exports of linseed (all other branches having declined) and was undoubtedly the result in part of the expectation of a war with Russia, which would have interfered with the large linseed trade of that country. During the year 1885 the export of linseed to the United States amounted to about \$398,698.

Entries and clearances.—The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign ports, 1884-'85:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	974	1, 054, 775
Cleared	904	968, 603
Total	1, 878	2, 023, 378

The above includes sailing vessels and steamers.

B. F. FARNHAM,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bombay, April 28, 1886.

*Statistics of trade of British India in 1885-'86.**

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1885-'86.	1884-'85.
Animals, living	£192, 622	£155, 481
Articles of food and drink	4, 388, 849	4, 745, 449
Raw materials	2, 439, 764	2, 289, 154
Manufactures :		
Yarns and textile fabrics	20, 203, 861	20, 407, 903
Metals	4, 157, 701	4, 266, 213
Machinery	743, 604	1, 113, 093
Railway plant (exclusive of Government stores)	1, 513, 549	1, 194, 465
Apparel	777, 945	711, 697
Chemicals, drugs, &c	645, 989	655, 460
Other articles manufactured	3, 070, 922	3, 400, 942
Oils	720, 847	922, 122
Total	38, 855, 653	39, 861, 979

There was thus a falling off of £1,006,268 in the year's imports. The only classes of articles showing increased imports were living animals, raw materials, railway plant, and apparel.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1885-'86.	1884-'85.
Animals, living	£75, 509	£88, 466
Articles of food and drink	18, 534, 150	15, 443, 904
Raw materials	23, 416, 845	25, 910, 881
Manufactures :		
Yarns and textile	3, 881, 370	3, 996, 838
Metals	34, 335	30, 257
Machinery and mill work	108	158
Apparel	67, 421	46, 959
Chemicals, drugs, &c	11, 636, 636	11, 918, 552
Other articles manufactured	2, 592, 674	2, 398, 360
Oils	296, 672	400, 531
Total	60, 535, 720	60, 234, 906

The increase in the total exports was £300,814. The classes of articles showing an increase were articles of food and drink (£3,090,246), metals and manufactures of apparel, and miscellaneous. The gain was set off by a loss of £2,494,036 on the exports of raw materials.

Trade in the precious metals.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.		Net imports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Gold.	Silver.
1885-'86	£3, 081, 800	£328, 600	£9, 288, 900	£569, 400	£2, 753, 200	£8, 719, 500
1884-'85	4, 778, 200	106, 200	6, 825, 500	1, 335, 800	4, 672, 000	5, 489, 700
1883-'84	5, 469, 500	7, 000	5, 556, 400	731, 000	5, 462, 500	4, 825, 400

Exports of cotton.

Exported to—	1885-'86.	1884-'85.	1883-'84.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Great Britain	1, 433, 392	2, 134, 762	2, 696, 921
Austria	503, 346	575, 645	600, 163
Belgium	620, 481	533, 993	458, 472
France	472, 020	577, 169	668, 151
Germany	18, 567	85, 353	132, 535
Italy	802, 149	740, 647	881, 860
China	206, 996	236, 600	313, 226
Other countries	132, 767	181, 888	228, 166
Total	4, 189, 718	5, 066, 057	5, 979, 494

* Rupee taken at 1s. 6d.

Exported to—	Exports of cotton twist and yarn.		
	1885-'86.	1884-'85.	1883-'84.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Aden.....	1,382,558	1,125,895	1,566,140
Arabia.....	227,750	227,055	336,060
China.....	68,498,720	56,469,387	41,040,629
Japan.....	7,136,820	6,943,680	6,247,470
Persia.....	64,250	41,642	83,163
Other countries.....	928,373	1,089,524	603,144
Total.....	78,238,471	65,897,183	49,876,606

Imports of cotton piece goods.

Year.	Gray.	White.	Colored.	Total.
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
1885-'86.....	1,105,844,000	279,123,000	355,845,000	1,740,812,000
1884-'85.....	1,138,343,000	277,875,000	315,346,000	1,731,564,000
1883-'84.....	1,079,938,000	342,377,000	299,536,000	1,721,851,000
1882-'83.....	1,086,285,000	233,373,000	320,936,000	1,640,594,000
1881-'82.....	1,098,468,000	269,804,000	254,843,000	1,623,115,000
1880-'81.....	1,170,553,000	285,359,000	318,051,000	1,773,962,000

The exports of jute in 1885-'86 were 7,778,000 cwts., valued at £3,264,000, as against 8,368,000 cwts., valued at £3,496,000 in 1884-'85. In jute manufactures, the gunny bags exported fell off in number from 82,780,000 in 1884-'85, to 63,683,000 in 1885-'86; but the exports of gunny cloth increased from 15,344,000 yards to 20,154,000 yards.

Exports of wheat.

Exported to—	1885-'86.	1884-'85.	1883-'84.
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
United Kingdom.....	12,071,218	7,444,981	10,508,210
Belgium.....	2,661,583	1,738,684	2,593,577
France.....	2,145,243	3,312,135	3,397,908
Holland.....	85,918	133,905	192,750
Italy.....	1,218,269	700,875	445,522
Egypt.....	2,296,153	2,149,439	3,305,999
Other countries.....	582,135	350,735	512,529
Total.....	21,060,519	15,830,754	20,956,495
Value.....	£6,001,000	£4,731,000	£6,658,000

Exports of rice, &c.

Articles.	1885-'86.		1884-'85.		1883-'84.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Rice.....cwts..	27,808,000	£6,874,000	21,702,000	£5,342,000	26,831,000	£6,247,000
Tea.....pounds..	68,783,000	3,229,000	64,162,000	3,033,000	.....	.....
Spices.....do....	23,832,000	365,000	20,980,000	355,000	.....	.....
Raw sugar.....cwts..	1,142,000	369,320	1,015,000	355,930	.....	.....

SUMATRA.

Report of Vice-Consul Eilbracht on the Padang market during 1885.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Whilst during 1885 business in the Dutch East Indies has been followed by few satisfactory results, and many Java firms have had to book losses, I am happy to be able to state that this did not trouble our relations with the United States, and that the export from here to America showed no decrease worth mentioning.

The principal products fit for the United States, such as coffee, gums, rattans, nutmegs, mace, and cassia, continued to find a good outlet on that side, and shipments thither continued as regularly as ever.

The import of petroleum coming from American harbors also did not slacken, and as the consumption for this is increasing here, larger transactions may be expected for the future.

It is a pity that the numerous objects of American manufactures cannot find their way to our place. This is partly to be attributed to the small number of Europeans residing on this island, and, on the other hand, it is not to be lost out of sight that American manufacturers do not know the requirements of our native buyers, and therefore are unable to manufacture such goods as could be realized here to their profit. In order to enable them to do so a personal visit to our island would be necessary, but I am afraid the results would offer no equivalent for the expenses incurred.

As regards exports from here to the United States, a more intimate connection also would be welcome, and though some American firms do a good deal of business with Padang, I suppose there would be opportunity enough also for other commercial houses to do a lucrative business with our place. This vice-consulate will readily give the information which the firms may desire, but it might perhaps be well for people willing to enter this trade to send a representative to this place to get a clear judgment of the way in which produce purchases are done here. I agree this is a rather expensive way, but I suggest the result obtained would offer an ample compensation.

EXPORTS FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

The principal exports from Padang to all ports during twenty-eight years amounted to—

[Quantities expressed in piculs.]

Years.	Coffee.	Rattans.	Cassia.	Gum benjamin.	Gum damar.	India-rubber.	Gutta-percha.	Pepper.	Wax.	Betel-nuts.	Hides.
1858	192,347	17,655	1,379	2,525	271	2,623	98	3,983	191	2,600	8,689
1859	119,777	22,013	674	4,266	55	413	103	7,386	72	3,682	7,423
1860	124,199	12,942	2,816	2,102	744	5,031	193	8,367	128	692	7,064
1861	169,928	13,879	8,557	3,040	629	1,866	156	12,625	50	1,977	14,235
1862	149,633	8,860	3,912	2,919	590	1,067	377	10,466	74	900	8,945
1863	129,357	20,931	6,022	4,828	545	1,413	304	13,684	69	28	10,182
1864	161,058	18,897	5,322	2,423	633	598	2,342	7,972	93	37	11,190
1865	154,170	31,404	6,626	3,087	453	360	1,197	7,948	35	.....	10,880
1866	146,574	24,662	7,597	3,026	387	428	495	4,940	175	1,275	9,825
1867	112,609	9,522	5,509	5,140	679	676	699	8,114	313	782	22,405
1868	189,891	10,310	8,656	6,395	588	1,232	1,561	9,169	182	123	52,808
1869	168,320	17,067	6,399	5,071	1,986	665	1,374	4,378	127	20	7,552
1870	121,099	13,752	4,942	3,319	803	218	4,772	2,294	164	.....	7,624
1871	202,978	14,913	6,229	4,405	343	298	2,158	1,514	144	15	7,120
1872	110,839	14,645	4,133	5,506	206	566	2,646	623	30	.....	8,678
1873	97,805	17,221	2,770	4,719	373	503	2,061	275	128	.....	11,018
1874	128,557	19,376	2,314	6,148	481	155	378	4,850	78	1,031	10,798
1875	160,844	24,762	3,314	6,604	317	25	355	7,301	61	34	8,579
1876	141,780	16,981	2,197	5,818	531	46	136	2,125	58	.....	12,138
1877	141,854	24,792	5,233	4,852	701	13	110	2,963	127	.....	9,257
1878	124,175	17,336	4,529	7,125	717	61	107	2,699	148	10	10,633
1879	104,504	19,340	11,764	5,380	1,124	68	245	1,042	54	.....	10,182
1880	134,633	27,763	7,570	4,911	1,405	338	497	1,350	88	.....	13,051
1881	101,805	29,927	10,392	6,165	1,140	613	290	747	37	.....	21,033
1882	98,534	20,425	12,421	5,683	1,350	628	348	372	87	.....	29,151
1883	135,824	37,899	9,294	4,490	1,842	1,174	424	419	89	.....	34,048
1884	133,964	23,453	14,489	4,441	1,888	1,449	1,204	547	27	.....	31,794
1885	137,580	26,250	7,979	4,674	2,009	922	484	106	10	.....	38,692
Total	3,894,638	562,978	173,039	129,062	22,790	23,449	27,114	128,259	2,839	13,206	434,994
Average.	139,094	20,105	6,180	4,609	814	837	968	4,580	101	471	15,535

Years.	Rice.	Sago flour.	Buffalo horns.	Nutmegs.	Mace.	Tobacco.	Gambier.	Cocoanut oil.	Wet indigo.	Coprah.	Cloves.
1858	34,615	7,398	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	22,304	8,801	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	33,393	6,807	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861	65,800	6,299	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862	133,451	6,000	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863	65,286	2,090	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864	43,517	1,565	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865	93,774	625	544	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	29,403	1,430	.....	850	36	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	5,639	3,314	16	843	84	278	16	22	.....	.....	.....
1868	25	4,834	255	1,408	342	408	100	221	.....	.....	.....
1869	.....	2,741	69	2,976	477	320	301	326	1,856	.....	.....
1870	.....	833	49	2,219	389	184	635	.....	1,532	.....	.....
1871	.....	36	38	2,778	725	.....	639	44	3,727	.....	.....
1872	4,165	183	19	1,953	403	134	678	184	6,058	.....	.....
1873	7,531	900	75	2,254	572	17	777	245	2,173	.....	.....
1874	6,860	128	66	1,939	452	1	926	274	459	.....	.....
1875	4,731	80	54	2,569	549	30	1,682	35	8	.....	.....
1876	1,959	133	50	2,111	452	.....	535	.....	23	.....	.....
1877	7,631	63	129	1,536	312	19	1,082	1,500	124	.....	.....
1878	20,440	177	106	2,895	583	.....	1,619	800	.....	.....	.....
1879	10,168	43	35	2,775	386	.....	1,578	310	.....	.....	.....
1880	7,798	140	302	2,348	438	.....	1,104	2,485	.....	.....	.....
1881	10,619	46	261	2,614	517	.....	1,014	1,514	.....	.....	.....
1882	5,447	111	172	2,693	471	.....	1,609	140	.....	.....	.....
1883	347	138	356	2,874	316	4,082	1,924	.....	.....	14,251	112
1884	10	11	132	2,895	705	6,140	3,343	19	1,591	49,991	6
1885	.....	92	200	9,433	719	5,053	4,307	.....	159	60,761	18
Total	614,923	55,018	2,928	45,963	9,707	16,810	23,869	8,119	17,980	60,761	136
Average.	21,961	1,965	104	1,641	346	603	852	290	642	4,414	4

COFFEE SALES.

One of the principal attractions for the American market are the Government coffees, which are sold here by auction four times a year. The result of this year's coffee sales has been as follows:

Kind.	April 1, 1885.		July 2, 1885.		September 25, 1885.		December 23, 1885.	
	Quan- tity.	Average price.	Quan- tity.	Average price.	Quan- tity.	Average price.	Quan- tity.	Average price.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Interior.....	18,600	39.15	22,000	38.05	19,600	38.52	16,000	40.40
Ayerbangies.....	800	46.58	200	47.00	400	46.35	400	48.00
Painan.....	1,200	32.47	400	33.15	400	34.17	200	36.00
Ankola.....	3,200	45.87	2,200	45.58	1,800	36.30	800	52.80
Mandheling.....	2,800	48.75	2,000	47.80	2,600	48.13	2,400	50.01
Interior hand-pulped.....	275	40.45	1,200	40.48	1,200	41.15	550	43.00
Second quality.....	400	18.63	200	22.80	600	22.07	400	24.05

Under "Government coffees" there have to be understood such coffees as are cultivated by the natives, and which they are bound to deliver in the Government stores, against payment of a rather low price. Government purchases during the last eleven years amounted to:

Padang coffee purchased by the Government.

Year.	Interior.	Mandhe- ling and Ankola.	Ayerban- gies.	Painan.	Total first quality.	Total second quality.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
1875.....	113,794	20,633	2,464	2,722	139,612	5,461
1876.....	78,153	17,244	2,962	1,981	100,340	2,565
1877.....	139,110	22,019	3,274	3,766	168,169	6,867
1878.....	61,677	13,548	2,888	1,910	80,023	2,320
1879.....	90,342	14,946	2,633	2,629	110,550	2,154
1880.....	101,075	15,745	2,392	1,812	120,994	3,084
1881.....	87,473	14,664	2,690	2,624	107,451	2,481
1882.....	78,344	14,057	1,972	2,053	96,426	1,805
1883.....	121,059	19,139	1,764	3,938	145,900	3,812
1884.....	68,087	16,860	1,621	2,462	89,030	1,532
1885.....	79,541	20,580	1,710	1,991	103,822	1,604

Besides these coffees there arrives still in this place the production of the free districts of Corinzi, Kroë, and Bencoolen, which can be bought in the open market. The arrivals of these coffees together does not exceed 300 to 350 piculs monthly, and prices during 1885 varied from 31 to 33 florins for Corinzi, 31½ to 33½ florins for Kroë, 24 to 25½ florins for Bencoolen.

COFFEE CROP.

In the neighborhood of Padang there are some plantations belonging to private cultivators. The estimation of the crop to be expected in 1886 by some of the principal of these estates is:

Estate.	Quantity.	Estate.	Quantity.
	<i>Piculs.</i>		<i>Piculs.</i>
Barrissan.....	4,000	Seberasap.....	300
Kotta Sarie.....	4,000	Boekit Soebang.....	400
Gedong Batoe.....	3,000	Pangkallan.....	300
Boekit Sompong.....	700	Loeboe Gedong, west.....	250
Soerian.....	500	Loeboe Gedong, east.....	200
Loeboe Raya.....	600		

These coffees are generally sold by tender before the beginning of the crop.

COFFEE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The export of coffee from Padang during the last twenty-six years shows that the United States have received the greater part of these coffees during the last years. The shipments to the different places are:

[Quantities expressed in piculs.]

Years.	Holland.	America (Atlantic coast).	France.	Java.	Coro- mandel coast.	Califor- nia.	England.	Penang.	Mediterranean.	Total.
1860.....	103,125	12,297	5,232	3,345	200					124,190
1861.....	135,759	25,954	6,892	1,343						169,948
1862.....	121,335	15,971	9,861	2,516						149,683
1863.....	102,590	23,745		622		2,400				129,357
1864.....	108,128	48,543		2,087		2,300				161,058
1865.....	150,782			2,188		1,200				154,170
1866.....	76,359	63,495		3,705	15	3,000				146,574
1867.....	48,418	57,147		3,550		3,491				112,606
1868.....	108,807	72,761		8,041			282			189,891
1869.....	56,166	102,781		9,169			204			168,320
1870.....	22,656	92,002		6,441						121,099
1871.....	59,358	137,214		6,406						202,978
1872.....	9,725	88,380		11,174		1,460		100		110,839
1873.....	35,003	53,436		9,366						97,805
1874.....	24,842	99,376		4,339						128,557
1875.....	4,590	150,586		5,668						160,844
1876.....	33,593	98,823		9,364						141,780
1877.....	24,876	106,205		10,773						141,854
1878.....	20,418	94,964	1,000	4,018		3,775				124,175
1879.....	2,244	99,385		711		2,164				104,504
1880.....	3,971	126,279		1,464	3	2,916				134,633
1881.....	7,756	87,839	200	2,750		3,250		8		101,803
1882.....	6,300	85,123		3,293		3,198	20		600	98,534
1883.....	10,250	118,142		3,357		4,075				135,824
1884.....	8,524	122,171		3,250				19		133,964
1885.....	7,001	126,854		1,735		1,990				137,580

WEIGHTS, TARIFF, AND MEASURES.

I now beg to give a few details about monetary weights and measures, as well as about the produce market during 1885.

All differential duties have been abolished since the 1st of January, 1874. All flags are assimilated to the Dutch. Coasting trade is only allowed to Dutch ships. The only charge on shipping is an anchorage due of 16 cents per cubic meter for six months for the whole archipelago. Export duty on coffee, 3 florins per 100 kilograms; hides, 2 per cent. ad valorem; all other articles mentioned below free. Import duty on petroleum, 6 per cent. ad valorem; coals free. The currency is guilders and cents. The picul, divided into 100 catties, is 125 pounds Dutch, 136 pounds English, 61.76 kilograms. The coyang is 27 piculs. The corge is 20 pieces. All quotations are in guilders, Netherlands India currency, per picul, first cost.

CASSIA.

Prices for prime quality went up and down from 10½ to 11½ florins. In the beginning of the year, reports from Europe and America have not been very tempting, and the cattle disease in the interior did, from time to time, turn out to be rather inconvenient for the continuation of regular transports, not only for cassia alone, but also for other products. Toward the end of the year the reports from Europe showed a better tendency of the market on that side, as the large stocks which had accumulated there showed a decline. The small arrivals on this side, and the regular orders coming from Europe, have given more strength to our market, which showed more liveliness and a good business has

been done. The United States received their regular supply of cassia by the vessels loading coffee here. The outlet for Europe would have been greater, but it is a pity that only by exception there is to be found direct sailing opportunity from here to Holland; steamer freight is too high for an article such as cassia.

Cassia second quality is not much liked by the foreign markets. However, not knowing how to dispose otherwise of their stock, holders decided upon shipping part to Europe and part to Java, though that business shall hardly have left them any profit.

INDIA-RUBBERS.

A fluctuation of prices is to be stated from 110 to 130 florins for prime quality. America received small supplies, but apparently sufficient to cover the want. In the beginning of the year, the demand from Europe, and particularly from France, competed somewhat with the American orders, but this proved not to be for a long time, as, toward April, orders from the continent of Europe began to arrive more reluctant, until at last (about toward the middle of the year) they either stopped or were so low-limited that there remained little or no chance for execution.

Second and inferior sorts cannot find much sympathy in the United States, and though there seems to be an outlet for a moderate quantity of good second sorts, shipments of any importance would not pay. Europe also seems not to be fond of middling or inferior descriptions, which generally are forwarded to the Straits, where they seem to fetch satisfactory prices.

Getah gietan.—This does not offer much to report. According to quality, prices of 60 to 70 florins may be quoted. This produce, which may perhaps be called a sort of india-rubber of inferior quality, follows generally the movements of the market for india-rubber, but with this understanding, that declining prices are more sensible for gietan, whilst, when prices show an advance, gietan follows only in the second line. With a view to these circumstances, it is difficult for the natives to bring larger quantities to Padang without being exposed to heavy losses, and to this it is to be attributed that the production of gietan has diminished considerably. In fact, it is of no importance, compared to what it has been some years ago.

Getah soesse (Borneo rubber).—In general, the production of this article regulates itself according to the demand that prevails. If, during some months, there are buyers at prices which leave a benefit to the natives, these gather sufficient quantities for this market, whilst declining prices reduce the arrivals, and if there exists no demand during some time, natives abstain from gathering the article in the interior.

Gutta-percha.—During the first quarter of the year there prevailed a good demand from the United States as well as from Europe, but this proved to be limited to a short time only. Slowly and gradually the market declined, and the inquiry nearly disappeared totally. Orders, it is true, did not discontinue entirely, but the limits for suitable qualities were so low that in most cases they could hardly be executed, so that shipments to the United States could only continue on a moderate scale. Middling and inferior descriptions are not fit either for the United States or for Europe, where they cannot be placed at a satisfactory price, and are principally shipped for the Straits, where, I suppose, people know better how to reboil and prepare the goods.

GUMS.

Gum dammar.—This article has been the favorite all the year, and prices successively showed an advance from 46 to 48 florins for prime quality, which latter figure has been the value at the end of the year. Arrivals have been more liberal than customary, but proved to be insufficient for the numerous orders. Europe made a sharp competition for dammar, prime quality, but the United States got their regular yearly supply. Second quality, of which the production is but moderate, is difficult to realize, and is principally sent to Java, where it is used for the dyeing (painting) of manufactured goods for native use.

Gum benjamin.—It is difficult to state a value for a produce where so much depends on the quality, and of which there exist so numerous descriptions. There is benjamin obtainable at 35 florins, whilst other sorts are worth 100 to 150 florins. In general, the article remained neglected, but during the first six months of the year some lots have been forwarded to Europe, where there existed apparently a better feeling. The result of these shipments, however, seems not to have fulfilled the expectations, for after some trials the export diminished, and holders of the stock, which had increased on this side, decided upon accepting the comparatively low prices which were offered from Java, or to ship thither for their own account with some sacrifice, rather than to risk incurring a more heavy loss by forwarding to Europe. Business with America has not been of any importance.

SPICES.

Black pepper.—Owing to the hostilities with Atcheen, only little arrived from the West Coast of this island. This pepper has been paid here with about 40 florins. Partly it has been taken for the consumption and partly it has been shipped to the United States.

White pepper and cloves.—Business has been so trifling that it is useless to give a report.

Nutmegs.—Nearly all the year round there existed a pretty good demand, and prices ruled from 110 to 125 florins for a quality of about 110 nuts' weight=one pound English. In the beginning of 1885 there existed here a rather large stock, in consequence of the low prices towards the end of 1884, and as the Chinamen (the principal holders) would not realize their merchandise at a loss. However, owing to the better reports which began to arrive from the United States and from the leading European markets, the provisions were absorbed in comparatively short time. Since a few months it seems as if some firms are inclined to monopolize the article by advances of funds they make to the Chinese and native dealers.

Mace followed somewhat the market for nutmegs. Neglected more or less in the beginning of the year, the article speedily got a more favorable position, and prices, which in January had not been above 60 florins for prime quality, advanced gradually till they reached 70 florins towards the end of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rattans.—This article showed large fluctuations of prices during 1885, and, according to the reports from Europe, prices went up and down. At the end of June the article had reached its highest standing and afterwards dropped slowly. However, the average price paid in 1885 has been much above that of 1884. America received its regular supplies by the sailing vessels which principally transported the coffees to New York. Europe undoubtedly would have offered a greater outlet if

the freight by steamer would not have been so high; 50 florins for 1,000 kilograms as cargo to Holland is indeed rather too much, and can hardly be paid for an article as rattans, and shipping opportunity from here to Europe by sailing vessel is scarce.

Coprah.—Though this produce is not exported from here to the United States, I add a few words, as it is one of the principal export articles of this place. The greater part of the shipments have been directed towards Marseilles, where the speculation, which had taken possession of the market, suffered heavy losses. Notwithstanding this, the article seems to be too attractive, as towards the end of the year orders recommenced to arrive freely, though at rather low prices. The rate of freight, by steamer, to Marseilles, option Holland, has been from 60 down to 50 florins per ton of 20 cwt.

Hides are principally in the hands of some firms who have made advances to the Chinese and native dealers, who are bound to deliver to these firms all they can get. This is the reason that it is so difficult to state an exact market value for the different descriptions. It is easily to be comprehended that when a firm wishes to make a beginning with the article, it is obliged not only to follow the same system of granting advances, but that it has to make contracts at higher prices than the concurrents, in order to find sellers ready to break their former contracts. America does not receive from this side a quantity of hides worth mentioning.

Rice.—The production of our island is sufficient for the consumption, but does not allow a notable export. Only some places on the West Coast are from time to time in want of some supplies from our place.

Sago-palm.—The harvesting and preparation are done in a very primitive way, by a population which is standing on a low span of civilization, and the result of it is, that though there is abundance of sago trees, the production does not allow an export, though being sufficient for the local consumption.

Horns.—The quantity which arrives for our market is small and the exports for the United States and for Europe are only trifling. The greater part of the arrivals reaches our market in transit on their way to the Straits, where the horns seem to leave a satisfactory result.

TOBACCO.

Except in Deli, eastward of this island (but in nearly no communication with Padang), where the production is very important, the cultivation of tobacco in the vicinity of Padang is limited to the districts of Singkarsh and Paya Combo. The tobacco of these districts is inferior to Deli tobacco, as planters in our neighborhood seem not to know so well the proper method of fermentation, and as also the soil seems not to be just as fit for tobacco planting as near Deli; however, Singkarsh and Paya Combo tobacco are good sorts, which regularly are forwarded from here to the Straits, and seem to leave profit to the planters. Some Europeans (newly arrived here) have made a trial to cultivate tobacco, not far from Padang, but, not listening to the good advices of some old and experienced planters, they have chosen a bad sort of ground, and after several disappointments have been obliged to stop.

Trustworthy information about Deli tobacco I suppose could be got more easily at Singapore, which place is in a more regular connection with Deli than this consular district.

Gambier is used principally for dyeing, but a great deal also serves as an addition to the betel-nuts which are chewed by the natives. The

production is large, and, whilst part of it is used on this island, the remainder is exported to Java and to the Straits. The business is exclusively in the hands of Chinese dealers.

OILS.

Cocoa-nut oil.—The fabrication, which formerly has been very important, has been reduced to a minimum. The increasing import of petroleum has made cocoa-nut oil disliked in places where petroleum can be got easily, and the fabrication of coprah absorbs the greater part of the nuts, which formerly have been used for the making of oil. Only in the interior, on places where petroleum is not yet known, cocoa-nut oil is used, and from time to time small quantities are exported to Europe. but these are not of sufficient importance to be specified by a statistic,

Having thus finished my report about the products of this island, I shall add a few words about petroleum, the only import article from the United States.

PETROLEUM.

The monthly consumption of Padang and the surrounding districts in the interior amounts to about 5,000 cases monthly. Up to date the imports have been made here by a combination of firms, who had monopolized this trade. By their doing so they have made a large benefit, while the consumption had to pay high prices. Towards the end of 1885, however, there was formed a second ring by the concurrence, and it is expected that now we shall see cheaper prices in 1886. The consumption at the place of Padang itself is not large and does not exceed 500 cases monthly. The remainder finds an outlet in the interior, as far as the transport fees do not render the oil too dear in comparison with cocoa-nut oil.

NAVIGATION.

The direct communication with the United States is only maintained by the sailing vessels which load here for New York. Shipments by steamer, with destination for the United States, are not numerous and are to be made via Holland, whilst the steamer route to San Francisco leads via Hong-Kong.

The regular mail service between Padang and Holland is done by the steamers of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, and by the Rotterdamsche Lloyd.

These steamers call at our place coming from Holland and homeward bound, but when Java offers them sufficient cargo they do not always regularly visit our port.

H. EILBRACHT,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Padang, May 5, 1886.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Report by Consul Robeson on commerce of Beirut and agencies.

BEIRUT.

The condition of the city has improved during the past year more than for some time previously. Since the 1st of July last a number of new streets have been opened and great improvements have been made in parts of the old town and business portion of the city by pulling down buildings and widening and straightening narrow, crooked streets. There have been 500 new buildings erected, half of this number being for dwelling purposes (each of which contains two houses), the other half for store and ware houses. In addition to this the Government has built some very good buildings, and the new city hall, just finished, is said to be the finest of the kind in the Turkish Empire.

The stone used for building purposes is quarried near the city and conveyed to the necessary places on donkeys and camels; it is a sand-stone of a soft, porous nature, and is easily cut into the proper shape for building. The tools used for dressing the stone are of the same shape as an ordinary mill-peck, but much larger. When the stone is exposed to the air, it soon becomes dry and hard, but it is found necessary, owing to the dampness in the winter season and the porous nature of the stone, to plaster the walls of the houses both inside and outside to keep the walls dry. Many of the best houses are painted on the outside to secure dry residences. As soon as the roofs are on (which are either made of concrete or tiles), lumber is taken into the building. There it is sawn by hand, and the doors and windows are made, the floor being either of marble or concrete.

Many of the residences lately erected by rich natives would be considered fine buildings in any country. A great deal of marble has been used in making stairways and slabs and pillars for balconies. Most dwelling houses are built with high ceilings and halls running through from north to south. This style of architecture is adopted in order to secure coolness during the long summers. One thing that I have noticed, which struck me as peculiar to the country, is that none of the dwellings are built with fire-places and chimneys except those erected by Americans. But after the houses are finished, it seems to occur to the owner or tenant that the weather, being cold and damp in winter, he will need fire during about four months in the year. He then goes to work and makes a number of holes in the wall for stove requisites for his comfort during the winter months and runs up a stove-pipe outside of the building, which does not add to the beauty of a fine dwelling house.

The reason for more buildings being erected this year than usual is that capitalists have invested their money more largely in real estate than formerly, owing to the rapid increase of population in this city. Notwithstanding the large number of buildings erected lately, rents are increasing steadily.

The water-supply of Beirut is brought from the Dog River, a distance of about 8 miles from the city. It is pumped by a turbine wheel through a 24-inch pipe to a reservoir above the town. The water is good and the supply plentiful, costing about 5 cents per meter for the use of dwellings, and about 3 cents per meter for that of watering streets, gardens, &c. The city of Beirut could be easily and well drained, but

we have no system of drainage; there are many cess-pools, and therefore the sanitary condition of the city cannot be said to be good. The population of Beirut is estimated to be 80,000, one-third of which are Musulmans and Jews, and two-thirds are Christians of different sects.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural condition of this country for the year ending June 30, 1885, has not been satisfactory. The grain crop has been little less than an average one, but the prices of cereals have been very low. About one-third of the wheat and barley of last year's crop is still stored in the country, and there is not much prospect, so far as one can see, of increase in price. The olive crop has been quite a failure; but two successive good crops are unknown here. The agricultural interest of the country is much depressed, owing principally to the low price of grain and the heavy taxes, which now are collected in money; and the general complaint is that the farmers are assessed far beyond what is just or possible for them to pay. The silk crop this year is nearly up to the average, both in quantity and quality. This interest is increasing annually by planting mulberry trees, building new factories, &c. The silk-spinners are looking beyond Lyons for a market, and some of them have sent samples to America to see what can be done there in their line.

Improved agricultural implements are being introduced into the country slowly. American reapers that have been introduced have given the greatest satisfaction.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interest of the country is increasing, notwithstanding the large amount of imported European goods. The wearing of silk and cotton stuffs in Syria is being adopted by the natives to a greater extent than in former years, and the native goods manufactured find a fair market in Egypt and Roumelia; and considerable silk and cotton goods for upholstery known as Damascus silk are exported to Europe. I am informed that there are no goods that last so well as heavy Damascus goods, made of equal proportions of cotton and silk for upholstery. Unfortunately at present the colors of the Damascus goods are considered too bright for the European taste. The manufacture of gold and silver filigree-work at Damascus and Beirut is increasing, as there is considerable demand in Europe for this kind of oriental work. There is also a greater demand for bric-a-brac articles, such as brass trays, coffee-pots, cups, old tiles, &c. The price of brassware has increased at least 30 per cent. within the last two years.

MINES.

No effort has been made in the country, so far as I am aware, for the discovery or development of mines of any kind. The bitumen mines, situated in the Hasbaya district, have been abandoned, as the lease between the Government and the parties working them had expired, though it is said that there is still plenty of ore in the mine.

FISHERIES.

The fishing interest has been carried on in the waters of Syria in the same primitive way as it has been for the last half century, nor is it likely that much if any improvement will be made while a tax of 20 per

cent. is levied and collected on the value of all fish caught. The monopoly over the fish market in Beirut was leased last year for \$4,500, and the value of fish taken was considerable, owing to the temperate winter.

COMMERCE.

The commercial interest of Syria has been depressed for the last three years, owing principally to the trouble in Egypt, cholera in Europe, and the heavy taxation imposed by the Government on most industries of the country. For the last few months there has been a slight improvement in the general trade, especially the import trade. The manufacturers of Europe are sending their merchandise and pushing trade throughout Syria and Palestine, while Americans seem to content themselves by writing to the consuls, requesting to be furnished with the names and addresses of responsible merchants doing business in their special lines. The native import merchants in the country are anxious to establish a trade and do business with merchants and manufacturers in the United States, but to a great extent this business is in the hands of agents at Marseilles, Paris, Trieste, Liverpool, London, and Berlin. From my observation here in Beirut, it is very evident that the European merchants and importers of goods doing business in Syria and Palestine are doing and will continue to do all in their power to keep American goods from getting any hold in this part of Turkey.

The silk trade between Syria and France has been considered fairly good, there being a fair demand for raw silk in Lyons, but, as I said before, the silk-growers are looking outside of France for markets for their silk thread.

SHIPPING.

The following table of navigation shows that 336 steamers and 3,103 sailing vessels entered the port of Beirut during the year ending June 30, 1885, with a total tonnage of 391,232. This is a few tons more than last year. Of these 3,439 vessels not one carried the American flag. It will be seen that 118 English steamers called at this port during the past year, but no English sailing vessel entered the port during the year.

Navigation at the port of Beirut for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total ships.	Total tonnage.
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Austrian	87	101,570	11	3,702	98	105,272
French	55	68,500	.....	.....	55	68,500
English	118	80,250	.....	.....	118	80,250
Russian	52	66,000	.....	.....	52	66,000
Egyptian	16	10,800	6	680	22	11,480
Ottoman	8	5,130	3,000	44,000	3,008	49,130
Greek .....	.....	.....	20	3,900	20	3,900
Italian .....	.....	.....	21	4,200	21	4,200
Jerusalem .....	.....	.....	45	2,500	45	2,500
Total	336	332,250	3,103	58,982	3,439	391,232

IMPORTS.

There has been an increase in the value of imports over the past year. The principal articles imported are: Beer, butter, canned provisions, chairs, cheese, coal, cotton goods, cutlery, furniture, glassware, hardware, iron, lace, leather, locks, marble, millinery goods, mirrors, nails,

petroleum, red caps, ribbon, rice, sewing-machines, silk goods, sugar, stationery, T-cloth, timber and wood, wine, woolen goods, yarn, and miscellaneous articles.

England furnishes about one-third of the total amount of the goods imported into Beirut. The following statement shows the total value of imports to be \$15,286,520, but it is reasonably supposed that the actual value of the imports is at least 20 per cent. more than the amount given in the table. Owing to the refusal of the Turkish authorities to furnish any information or statistics as to the export and import trade, and the irregularities of the custom-house, it is impossible to get correct statistics on the subject, and the information we do get is collected from leading merchants.

The imports into the port of Beirut during the year can be classified as follows:

American	\$337, 542
British	4, 950, 000
Other foreign countries	9, 998, 978
Total	15, 286, 520

EXPORTS.

In the export trade embracing the year just closed there has been an increase of \$257,237, the total value of exports amounting to \$4,068,160.

Exports from the port of Beirut for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Raw silk	\$1, 500, 120	Oil	\$7, 452
Tobacco	1, 287, 000	Rags	2, 200
Wool	412, 250	Lemon	4, 918
Almonds	140, 540	Goat-skins	315
Bitumen	9, 400	Apricot seeds	27, 857
Soap	41, 192	Silk manufactured stuffs	360, 400
Raisins	3, 908	Cotton manufactured stuffs	169, 700
Bones	5, 458	Sheep and oxen	51, 000
Dried fruits	4, 450		
Licorice root	40, 000	Total	4, 068, 160

From the best information, the amount of duty collected on the exports and imports at the custom-house in Beirut for the year is estimated \$1,263,605.

TRADE OF SYRIA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The principal articles imported from the United States to Beirut are petroleum, sewing-machines, and drugs. During the year 255,206 cases of petroleum were landed at this port, direct from America. The petroleum has been sold in this market at an average price of \$1.32 per case, which does not give a large profit to the importers, making a total value of \$336,871, which is \$57,375 less than that of last year.

As yet Russian petroleum has made but little headway in this market, but energetic steps are being taken to introduce it. So far it has not proved satisfactory, it being of a quality inferior to the American petroleum. As the Russian oil is very cheap, American exporters of petroleum will have to sell cheap and a good article if they expect to retain the monopoly in the Syrian market. Here I beg to mention that there has been complaint lately by importers that the petroleum received from America has not been up to the standard.

In this connection I think it important that everything should be done by exporters to give satisfaction to the importers and the general public. There can be no doubt in my mind that the American trade can be very much increased in this part of Turkey. There are so many things that we manufacture, and which are as cheap, if not cheaper, than similar goods of European manufacture, and in every way better finished, which could be sold easily, such as all kinds of carpenters', joiners', and blacksmiths' tools, including furnaces, agricultural implements, bedsteads, bolts, boots, canned fruits and meats, cheese, clocks, coffee, cutlery, doors and windows, drugs, earthenware, glassware, hardware, iron, lamps, leather, light cotton goods of fancy patterns, locks, lumber, mirrors, mosquito-netting, nails, paints, pencils, pens, perfumes, petroleum, rocking-chairs, sewing-machines, shoes, sporting arms, stationery, varnish, watches, clocks, wax candles, &c.

The seaport towns in this consular district are Mersine, Alexandretta, Latakia, Tripoli, Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, Acca, and Haifa, at all of which there are United States consular officers, except at Tyre. The principal towns in the interior are Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Antioch, Aintab, Marash, and Adana, at most of which places there are also United States consular officers, who will be pleased to introduce any responsible agent representing American houses to the merchants of their respective towns; and it seems to me that if agents would come out, bring samples of goods, and establish themselves at Beirut, Damascus, and Aleppo (the three largest towns in Syria), canvass the other cities, and appoint responsible men to act for them as agents, a good trade might be established. This course is the one adopted and carried out with energy by European merchants and manufacturers. But it is very difficult, in my opinion, for American merchants to introduce their goods by mere correspondence with merchants in the country. Another disadvantage that American manufacturers and merchants labor under in introducing their goods into Syrian markets, is the question of through cheap freights. This difficulty cannot be overcome entirely until we have American ships to carry our own goods. But I am convinced that even this disadvantage may be in a great measure overcome by contracting with steamer lines plying between this coast, Liverpool, and Marseilles for through freight to and from America.

The principal exports between Syria and the United States are: Licorice, unwashed wool, rags, bitumen, sundry oriental goods, and soap.

Tables showing the exports and imports between Beirut and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885:

Articles.	Exports.		Articles.	Imports.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Bitumen pounds..	226, 187	\$6, 046	Petroleum..... cases..	255, 206	\$336, 871
Licorice root.....do....	1, 384, 820	25, 930	Sewing-machines		570
Unwashed wool.....do....	272, 772	24, 868	Drugs		101
Sundry goods.....do....		1, 234	Total		337, 542
Perfumed soap.....do....	82	16			
Total.....	1, 883, 861	58, 094			

The figures given in table No. 1 show the correct value of the goods reshipped from Beirut to America, as invoiced at this consulate. Large quantities of wool, rags, &c., are shipped first to England, and there reshipped to the United States, but we have no means of knowing the exact value and quantity of goods thus shipped.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Lately nothing has been heard of the building of the port at Beirut, which a year ago, we were told, would be completed in a couple of years. The governor-general of the Lebanon Wassa Pasha has built a carriage-road from near Beirut to Beit-Eddine Castle, across the southern range of the Lebanon Mountains. The castle is the seat of the Lebanon government during the summer. It is about 35 miles from Beirut.

A carriage-road along the sea-coast from Tripoli to Sidon via Beirut is going to be built. Owing to the disinclination of the port to grant firmans, for railroads or other improvements, to foreign capitalists, and the unfriendliness of the Turkish authorities in Syria towards foreigners and their interests, it is not an easy matter to get Europeans to invest money to build railroads, &c., in this part of Turkey. A short line of railroad is being built at present from Mersine to Adana, in this consular district.

JOHN T. ROBESON, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Beirut, June 30, 1885.

AINTAB.

Report of Consular Agent Trowbridge.

It is necessary for me to explain that this agency is situated in a part of Turkey where the officers of the Government have themselves no reliable knowledge and can make only vague conjectures as to the annual products of the country round about. I may say also that there are almost no exports to the United States from this agency, while the imports are limited almost wholly to petroleum. In these circumstances, to comply strictly with the requirements of the regulations is beyond the power of any agent. The most that I can do is to make some general statements in regard to the present condition of the country within the bounds of this agency.

During the month of April I had occasion to make an extended journey through a large part of this district, and therefore can speak from personal observation in regard to the agricultural prospects and the general condition of the people in this part of the country. I was much gratified to find in many places evidences of the activity of the Government in the construction of good common roads. A good road is being made from Alexandretta to Aleppo, and from Alexandretta to Adana, and from Adana across the Amanus Mountains to Marash, and from Adana across the Taurus Mountains to Nigdeh, and thus on towards Constantinople. It seems to be the purpose of the Government to connect all the principal cities in Asia Minor with each other in this way. These roads have long been much needed for commercial purposes.

Although the roads now building are and have been very much needed for commercial purposes, probably the main or at least the immediate object in their construction is a military one. The possibility of another war with Russia in the near future has opened the eyes of the Turks to the defenseless state of the interior of the country. It remains to be seen whether the Government is not too late in supplying itself with one of the most necessary means for protecting its own territory.

T. C. TROWBRIDGE, *Consular Agent.*

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Aintab, June 30, 1885.

ALEPPO.

Report of Consular Agent Poche.

Referring to the commercial report which I submitted to you last year, I now have the honor to state that the stormy weather which prevailed at that time still continues, and I must add that it has caused a falling off in the amount of business done, operating disastrously upon speculation both in imports and exports.

The constant fall in the prices of all raw material, caused by an increase in production which has been felt in all parts of the world, has been followed, as a necessary consequence, by a marked decline in all manufactured goods, and this decline has been still more sensibly felt by the stock of goods on hand.

The transaction of business, which had become difficult owing to competition and want of confidence, has been rendered still more difficult by the bad faith which has been so largely developed since the codification of the laws in this Empire, and the springing up of self-styled lawyers, who, in concert with the judges, make use of the code in order to legalize the acts of injustice which they commit, thereby sowing broadcast among the people the seeds of chicanery and deceit.

Such a state of things cannot fail to exert an unfavorable influence upon commerce, the life and development of which are dependent upon good faith, justice, and the protection of rights. Unfortunately, matters are differently understood in this country.

IMPORTS.

Transactions in this line have been unfavorably affected by the general situation, and the extremely small profits to be made have caused a decided decrease in imports of English cotton goods. As to other articles from various countries, such as colonial produce, petroleum, and sugar, there has been a notable increase in the quantity imported, but, owing to the fall in prices, a considerable diminution in value. It is to be remarked that this excess in weight does not constitute an increase in consumption, but merely an increase in the stock on hand, which is relatively larger than it was last year, which fact is due to the low prices that have encouraged speculation.

I think it proper for me to make special mention of Russian petroleum, which is offered in this market, but which has not yet been introduced; this article is said to be superior to American petroleum, the best brands of which are no longer as highly refined as they formerly were, to which point I would invite your attention. The present price of Pratt's American petroleum, which is considered to be the best, is \$1.15 (6 francs) per case (can?), duty paid at Alexandretta. This price is the lowest ever known here.

EXPORTS.

The total amount, not reckoned according to weight, but according to value, has been smaller than that of last year, owing to the fall in the prices of raw material.

An increase in exports has been especially observable in cotton, wool, sesame, bees-wax, butter, leather, and hides, while there has been a marked decrease in the exports of grain, gall-nuts, yellow seeds, tobacco, pistachio nuts, grapes, goat-skins, and ox-hides. I shall make no reference here to the approximate figures, inasmuch as I give them in a table which I have the honor to append to this report.

AGRICULTURE.

This branch has been constantly developed, owing to the fact that much waste land has been brought under cultivation. The farmer who had almost abandoned the cultivation of sesame, owing to the demand for wheat and barley, and to their ready and lucrative sale, has been obliged to resume the cultivation of that plant since wheat and barley have been forced to compete with the same articles raised in India. This fact has deprived them of much of the importance which they possessed in past years. During this year, moreover, the exports of sesame have risen to 5,000,000 of pounds as against 1,000,000 last year.

The quantity of cotton produced has been greatly increased, and, while the exports for the year 1883 amounted to 665,000 pounds, the quantity shipped in the year 1884 amounted to about 2,250,000 pounds.

It is probable that the next cotton crop will be very good; the plant, which has been abundantly watered by the spring rains, now presents a healthy appearance. Sesame has also felt the favorable influence of the weather, and the prospects of a good crop of this plant are excellent.

Unfortunately, the same is not the case with wheat. A rainy winter, followed by a rainy spring, caused hopes to be entertained of a good crop. The yield, however, has not been as satisfactory as it was hoped that it would be. The fall in price that has taken place in all European markets where wheat is an article of consumption has reduced prices here to a figure that has not been seen since 1875-'76. The exports, moreover, which were about 89,000,000 pounds in 1883, have fallen during the present period to 64,000,000 pounds, while there has been a depreciation in price of about 25 per cent.

The best hopes were entertained concerning the harvest which is now being reaped, but an untimely frost, and after that, unseasonably warm weather, damaged a large portion of what had been sown, so that the yield which was at first looked for is no longer expected. The final result will not be known before the month of October.

One of the causes which render the exportation of wheat hazardous is the fluctuation in the cost of transportation between Aleppo and Alexandretta. Now that the new wagon-road between these two points is about to be completed, we trust that this serious inconvenience will cease, inasmuch as the export trade will thereby be greatly encouraged.

As appears from the accompanying table the total exports of wool amounted to about 4,715,000 pounds; of this quantity 1,721 bales, weighing 455,889 pounds, and valued at \$46,873.70, were shipped to America, as is shown by the invoices certified at this consular office; other shipments may have been made, the invoices of which were certified at Alexandretta. A certain quantity was likewise sent to Smyrna, from which port it was shipped to the United States.

The wool offered during the present season, which began a month ago, is superior to that of last year; however, as there is little demand for the article in the United States, no shipments for that country appear as yet to be in course of preparation.

As the stock on hand in Europe from last year's clip has been sold, and as the strike of the operatives in woolen factories in the United States are now at an end, it is believed that wool will soon be in demand again.

The licorice root which is found in the vicinity of Antioch seems likely to increase very much in commercial importance, as I had the honor to state in my reports of April 7 and May 4 last past; the quantity of this article shipped at Suedieh is estimated at 1.120 tons, the value of which will be \$59,953.60, duty paid in New York and Philadelphia.

The quantity gathered this year, which is now being sent to Alexandretta and Suedieh, is not yet known; it is estimated—although these estimates are not very reliable—at 6,000 tons, which will be worth about \$192,000—the value of a ton, delivered at Alexandretta, being reckoned at \$32.

MANUFACTURES.

Textile fabrics manufactured at Aleppo, for which there has been little demand since the massacres at Alexandria, are now eagerly sought after; this fact has restored confidence and built up the credit of the manufacturers, which had become seriously impaired; the shipments, which, during the year 1883, amounted to but about 476,000 pounds, the approximate value of which was \$460,000, have, during the present year, been 930,000 pounds, valued at \$623,000. This marked improvement is due to the large sales lately made in the provinces of the Balkan Peninsula, even in those occupied by Austria.

F. POCHE,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Aleppo, June 30, 1885.

Exports from Aleppo, Syria, July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

[Customs duties 1 per cent. ad valorem.]

Kind of goods.	Weight.	Value.	To what countries exported.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Native manufactures	923,000	\$623,655	Turkey, Egypt, Austria, British Possessions, Algeria.
Cotton	2,239,264	217,000	France, Austria, England, Turkey, and Italy.
Wool	4,716,560	525,200	United States, England, France, and Italy.
Gall-nuts	661,200	84,000	England, France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, and Egypt.
Yellow seed	176,959	22,480	France, Austria, Switzerland.
Beeswax	48,047	13,525	France, Austria, Greece.
Gum tragacanth	56,000	10,000	England.
Sesame	4,890,000	186,000	France, Italy, Turkey, and England.
Wheat	63,766,000	983,000	Italy, France, England, Turkey, and Egypt.
Tobacco and tombac	88,000	16,000	Turkey and Egypt.
Pistachio nuts	524,400	108,500	France, Turkey, Egypt, England, and Italy.
Butter	1,642,000	298,000	Turkey and Egypt.
Hides and leather	590,600	80,500	Turkey, Egypt, France, England, Austria.
Neat cattle		160,000	Egypt and Greece.
Sheep		28,000	Egypt.
Sundries	1,036,000	180,000	England, France, Italy, Austria, Greece, Egypt, and Turkey.
Bags of specie		600,000	England, France, Turkey, and Egypt.
Total	81,358,030	4,135,860	

Imports at Aleppo, Syria, July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

[Customs duties 8 per cent. ad valorem.]

Kind of goods.	Weight.	Value.	From what countries imported.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Spun cotton and cotton cloth	6, 612, 000	\$3, 660, 000	England, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, France, and Italy.
Cloth of various kinds	143, 500	188, 000	Austria, Germany, England, Belgium, and France.
Silk and silk goods	41, 800	231, 425	(Silk) Georgia (in Asia) and China, (silk goods) France, Austria, Germany, and England.
Sugar	2, 540, 000	227, 000	Austria.
Coffee	623, 700	141, 800	France and England.
Rice	723, 000	32, 550	England, Italy, and Egypt.
Cochineal	127, 800	88, 050	England and France.
Liquors and alcohol	238, 000	26, 000	France, Austria, and Italy.
Leather and hides	440, 800	128, 800	British India, France, Italy, and Germany.
Pepper and allspice	132, 240	12, 600	France and England.
Provisions	240, 000	10, 900	Turkey, France, England, and Italy.
Paper and paper goods	343, 800	63, 200	France, Italy, and Austria.
Copper	694, 000	171, 350	England.
Lead, zinc, tin, and steel	1, 166, 000	84, 325	England, France, and Austria.
Iron	2, 190, 000	106, 600	Sweden and England.
Indigo	189, 500	340, 800	British India.
Petroleum	3, 967, 720	83, 750	United States.
Glass and crystal	515, 700	55, 000	France, Austria, Belgium, and England.
Drugs	1, 550, 000	176, 000	France, England, and Austria.
Sundries	1, 200, 000	130, 000	Various countries.
Jewelry		50, 000	Turkey, France, and Switzerland.
Bags of specie		170, 000	Turkey, Egypt, and Italy.
Total	23, 679, 560	6, 178, 150	

ALEXANDRETTA.

Report of Consular Agent Coidan.

AGRICULTURE.

The cultivation in the district of this consular agency, notwithstanding the instruments of the primitive era used by natives to agriculture, has almost always produced the best results, owing to the good quality of the ground, and this year is considered to be a satisfactory one in this matter.

COMMERCE, TRADE.

In the district of this consular agency there has been but little of export trade to be noticed, as the trade in wheat and barley and other cereals has been limited owing to the limited demand and low prices in Europe.

The past year there has commenced a considerable trade in licorice root, which is found in large quantities in the region of Antioch and the valley of the river Orontes. An enterprising American firm has erected buildings and put up a powerful steam-press here for properly baling the root. A considerable quantity of this root is also exported by another American firm from the port of Suedia, about 40 miles south of this place and near the mouth of the river Orontes.

The whole of this is exported to the United States and its production of the past season will be about six thousand tons.

The large sum of money spent in the digging of this root and its preparation for the market has been a great boon to the poor of the country, and furnished labor to many thousand who would have otherwise remained idle.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The proprietors of the marshy places proceed on with a feverish zeal, to dry the grounds given to them by the Turkish Government, and prevent the stagnation of waters. This is the consequence of an order of the local authority, to turn back to the Government all grounds given to the natives for cultivation that still have not been cultivated.

A very few kilometers of this road as well as the erection of a large stone bridge on the small river of the Affrin—remain to complete this enterprise. Both works will be soon finished, and it is hoped that in the year 1886, this road will open a considerable advantage to the trade of Aleppo.

STEPHEN J. COIDAN,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Alexandretta, June 30, 1885.

Imports at Alexandretta for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Tons.</i>			
Manufactured goods.....	3,355	\$4,094,100	\$294,775	England, France, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Cloth	65	188,000	13,536	England, France, Austria.
Silk	4	31,425	2,262	France and Turkey.
Silk, manufactured	15	200,800	14,457	France, Turkey, Austria.
Sugar.....	1,152	227,050	16,374	England, France, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Coffee	283	141,950	10,220	England, France, Turkey, Egypt.
Rice.....	328	32,550	2,343	England, France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Cochineal.....	58	88,050	6,339	England, France.
Spirits.....	108	25,975	1,870	Austria, France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Leather and hides.....	253	162,850	11,725	England, France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Austria.
Pepper and pimento	73	15,325	1,103	England, France, Turkey, Egypt.
Provisions	145	14,625	1,053	England, France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Paper.....	156	63,325	4,559	England, France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Austria.
Copper	306	171,350	12,337	England, Turkey.
Lead, zinc, tin, and steel....	529	84,325	6,071	England, France, Austria.
Iron	994	106,600	7,675	England, France, Austria, Turkey.
Indigo	86	340,800	24,537	England.
Petroleum	2,140	69,502	5,004	United States of America.
Glass and crystals	234	54,950	3,956	England, France, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Drugs and sundries.....	1,410	355,200	25,574	England, France, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Groups and jewelry.....	.....	296,425	.....	France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Total	11,694	6,765,177	465,770	

Exports from Alexandretta for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Tons.</i>		
Home-manufactured goods.....	299	\$598,335	England, France, Turkey, Egypt.
Cocoons	9	27,200	France, Turkey, Egypt.
Cotton.....	1,079	226,105	England, France, Italy, Austria, Greece.
Wool	2,182	545,625	England, France, Italy, Austria, United States of America.
Galls and yellow berries....	438	122,640	England, France, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Yellow wax	23	14,140	France, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Gum.....	25	10,025	England, France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Sesamum	2,218	186,310	Do.
Wheat and various kinds of seeds	28,933	983,700	Do.
Soap	53	8,480	Turkey and Egypt.
Tobacco and tombac	60	24,000	Do.
Pistachioes, nuts, and raisins	738	104,850	England, France, Italy, Austria, Turkey.
Butter and provisions	1,118	291,125	England, France, Turkey, Egypt, Austria.
Morocco leather and hides.....	268	80,425	England, France, Turkey, Egypt, Austria, Greece.
Goats' hair	121	96,850	England, Turkey.
Firewood	3,505	143,975	Turkey, Egypt.
Sundries.....	471	113,825	England, France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Cattle .....	.....	181,375	England, Greece, Turkey, Egypt.
Groups .....	.....	603,280	England, France, Austria, Turkey, Egypt.
Total	41,540	4,362,265	

Navigation at the port of Alexandretta for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	France	81	89,648	.....	.....	81	89,648	.....	.....
Russian	Russia	52	69,500	.....	.....	52	69,500	.....	.....
English	England, Turkey, Egypt	91	70,677	.....	.....	91	70,677	.....	.....
Greek	Greece, France, Italy ...	2	600	28	4,900	2	600	28	4,900
Turkish	Turkey, Egypt	33	12,000	150	7,800	33	12,000	150	7,800
Italian	Italy, France .....	.....	.....	7	1,450	.....	.....	7	1,450
Austria-Hungary..	Austria, France, Egypt ..	.....	.....	3	1,050	.....	.....	3	1,050
Total .....	.....	259	242,425	188	15,200	259	242,425	188	15,200

Imports and exports between Alexandretta and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Petroleum	<i>Tons.</i> 2,140	\$69,502	<i>Tons.</i> .....	.....
Sewing-machines, watches, and miscellaneous	45	10,710	.....	.....
Wool .....	.....	.....	320	\$92,343
Total	2,185	80,212	320	92,343

DAMASCUS.

Report of Consular Agent Meshaka for the year ending June 30, 1885.

As the commercial report is to be based upon the official statistics of the country in which the consular officer resides, it is not possible for me to give the necessary information as long as the local government in this district has nothing to show by way of statistics, but as the principal imports and exports of Damascus pass through Beirut, the requisite information may be obtained from the custom authorities stationed there.

The rainfall during the past year was in abundance, and the season of the crops in general an excellent one, the prices were low, and the poorer class were in a fairly good condition; wheat averaged 50 cents, barley 38, maize 30 a bushel; raisins \$12, dried apricots \$15, pasted apricots \$12, hemp \$30 a cantar of 575 pounds; but trade in general was dull, as there was no demand for Europe and other countries. Agriculturists suffered, as they could not easily dispose of their crops. The olive crop was not a good one, as olive-trees bear every other year and is mostly converted into oil for soap manufacturing. A rottol of soap, equal to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, averaged 44 cents.

A new system of levying the tithe instead of the ordinary mode of collecting it in kind was introduced in the past year into this country, called the "takhmees" or the "fifth" of the products of the past five years, consisting of a fixed sum to be paid annually, with an additional 5 per cent. for Government expenses. This was done with an idea to relieve the peasantry from the oppressive proceedings of the tithe farmers, but it gave rise to greater complaints, as the only parties who benefited by this scheme were the influential wealthy proprietors, who in various ways secured for themselves the lowest estimate for their products. The annual revenue of the treasury has also had an increase in this item of about \$45,000 a year, as I have been informed.

There was a little improvement in the trade of the manufactured silk and cotton goods. Large quantities were exported to Egypt, Smyrna, and Baghdad, but merchants realized little profits.

The number of caravans arrived from Baghdad were six, consisting of about 2,000 camels. The goods imported were principally silk, Persian tobacco, carpets, rugs, spices, cloaks, and dates. The exported goods were manufactured native silk and cotton goods and ropes, but profits were much limited.

The principal articles imported from other countries are:

From England: Manufactured cotton goods, cutlery, rice, sugar, iron, copper, tin, &c.

From France: Cloth, coffee, sugar, leather, glassware.

From Germany: Cloth, woolen and cotton goods, glassware, hardware.

From America: Petroleum.

The quantity of petroleum imported from the United States during the past year was 41,222½ boxes, the total value of which equaled \$68,841.57½, the price of a box containing two cans having averaged \$1.67, but the people in general are complaining of its inferiority.

A storage duty of fifty paras (4½ cents) per box is charged by the municipal authorities.

The export trade with the United States was \$49,955.57, value of wool, licorice root, and Oriental goods. A great anxiety is felt here to carry on commercial relations with the United States, but a direct line of steamers to connect the ports of the two countries is much needed to facilitate this end.

The following is a statement showing the imports and exports between Damascus and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885:

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Petroleum	41,222½	\$68,841 57½	.....	.....
Wool, unwashed .....	.....	.....	213½	\$45,329 50
Licorice root .....	.....	.....	40½	1,563 25
Oriental goods .....	.....	.....	.....	2,063 00
Total .....	.....	68,841 57½	.....	49,955 75

The value of the American dollar is P. 28¾; the English pound, P. 138; the Turkish pound, P. 125½; the French pound, P. 109½.

NASIF MESHAKA,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Damascus, July 1, 1885.

HAIFA.

Report of Consular Agent Schumacher.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The cholera which broke out in France and Italy last year checked trade to a great extent, as every ship was obliged to go into quarantine for five days at Beyrut before it could call here, which caused extra expenses and loss of time. Even the Austrian Lloyd mail steamer which calls here every fortnight was subjected to this, thereby making the transfer of mails quite irregular. The harvest was very fair last year, but on account of there being but little export, the prices of cereals fell to such an extent in months of July, August, and September, that, for instance, the cost of the transfer of wheat from the Hauran to Acca or Haifa amounted to one-half and even two-thirds of the value thereof. The cause of this immense loss to the producer is that all freights have to be transported on camels, which is expensive when compared with railroad freights. Towards the end of the year prices advanced again to a middling rate, after the quarantine had been removed, making exportation easier.

TAXATION.

A law of the Turkish Government, that the tithes, which have hitherto been paid in products, should be abolished and in place thereof a fixed tax in money be paid, whether the crops be good or bad, has had a very depressing influence on the Fellahins,

as most of them are deeply indebted, they are not able to raise money enough to pay the taxes, and in consequence many a village is deserted. The inhabitants have gone to more remote districts where there is more land to be had, and under better conditions. This is particularly the case in the plain of Esdrælon, where much land is lying waste on this account.

RAILROAD.

The plan of constructing a railway from here to Damascus is still maintained, although the term given in the first concession is passed, and thereby the firman void. Another company has, however, been formed and is endeavoring to realize this promising undertaking.

There is a railroad being built at present between Messina and Adena, in Asia Minor, of about forty miles in length, by an English company, which will be completed this year. This is a trial line to see how such undertakings fare under Turkish rule. If it proves a paying investment this company is willing to build the Haifa-Damascus line. That this line would prove a paying one, has been authentically demonstrated by a close and careful study of the amount of freight annually transported from the interior to the ports of Acca and Haifa, so that the capital invested would bear good interest. Besides this, this railroad would open a fertile and historically important district to commerce.

EXPORT AND IMPORT.

The export and import have increased, as will be seen by the above tables, and give proof that this district has been improving gradually for the last ten or twelve years.

The greater part of the steamers that land at Acca and Haifa are Austrian, French, and English steamers, which bring and take freight here. Trade with the United States can only be created by direct steamers. If the United States should attempt to open a market, they would probably, at least, find return freight to England.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture in general is in just about the same state as it has been for years past. It is painful to observe the finest and most fertile lands, through careless and perverse treatment, become the source of disease, and often lying waste; it is no wonder that in the most fertile valleys fever predominates, the sole cause being that there are no ditches or channels for carrying off the surplus water in the rainy season; nor are such parcels, which on account of their situation are apt to become swamps, drained, the water in such places becoming foul and stagnant, which causes dangerous miasmas, as these bogs do not dry up until in late summer, thereby producing the malaria fevers which are so disastrous to health. From these causes many of the most fertile valleys are allowed to lay waste.

The colonists here who have a number of years been planting and cultivating vineyards with an immense deal of toil and trouble, have had to contend heretofore with a disease of the vines in the form of mildew (*Oidium tuckeri*) which caused the grapes to rot before they became ripe. They applied many remedies, but all without success until last year. Last year we got information from a wine-grower, near the sea of Marmora, in the vicinity of Constantinople, how to remedy this disease by sulphuring the vines. We followed the method advised by this man, and true enough those of our vintners who had applied this remedy had the best results; the grapes ripened fully without any further disturbance. This method has been universally applied this year by our colonists, and thus far with the best result; the vines and grapes look splendid, and not a sign of the disease visible, whilst in past years at this time the grapes were all covered with mildew. As it may be of some interest to some wine-growers in the United States, I allow myself to describe the way and manner in which this sulphuring is done:

The finest (pulverized) sulphur (flour of sulphur) is required, and in order to distribute the sulphur alike over the vines, we use a tin case of a conical shape, the ends $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. This case holds about $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts; the larger end is perforated with small holes through which the sulphur is thrown out; but in order to distribute it more equally, soft woolen yarn, about three inches in length, is fastened between the holes so that it looks like a tassel. This causes the sulphur to fall like dust when shaken; the other end has a removable lid for filling the can, which is filled about three-fourths full. This sulphuring is done twice; the first time when the grapes are in blossom, and is repeated when the berries are about the size of a little pea. This sulphuring, however, can only be done at a temperature of 20 degrees Réaumur; at this warmth especially, if there is no wind blowing, the process is of effect, as it destroys the fungus in one or two hours. For an acre of vines, if they are planted six to eight feet apart, it requires about 150 to 175 pounds of sulphur. An acre can be sulphured with ease in a day.

COLONY MATTERS.

The German-American colony Haifa attracts the attention of all foreign travelers passing through here, through its healthy situation and regularly laid out streets with shade trees. Most all the different trades are represented in it. The colonists make undertakings in Haifa and the surrounding towns, particularly in erecting larger buildings. All kinds of wagons, smut machines, and smaller agricultural implements are made here. There is one wholesale house importing and dealing mostly in coffee, rice, and sugar, and several retail dealers do an fair business in an assorted stock of goods. Saddles and harness trimmings are imported on a small scale from the United States and also some dry goods and miscellaneous articles. A lumber business is also kept by a colonist.

The exports of the colony are wine, olive oil, soap, and olive salad oil. Of the latter article much more might be exported, if the mill was larger and the harvest not so short. The colony is growing gradually and enjoys the general esteem of the population. Our schools have well-educated and experienced teachers, so that every pupil has the opportunity of acquiring a good education.

Our teamsters had the misfortune to be attacked on several occasions by Tcherkesses in the night on the road to Nazareth. In one case the brigands stole the horses, but in another case where four Tcherkesses attacked one teamster, one of the robbers was killed and another wounded. Through the energetic steps taken by the German Government the Turkish authorities were compelled to refund the loss of the horses stated above.

In Samarin, about 15 miles southwest from this colony, there is a Jewish colony being founded; it is almost entirely supported thus far by Baron Rothschild, otherwise it could not exist, for it is pity to say that as soon as Jews are left to themselves in establishing colonies they are soon abandoned, as the prevailing selfishness among them prevents them from laboring in unity and harmony.

PETROLEUM.

This article of import from the United States has lost its reputation to a great extent lately, as a very inferior oil has been shipped to this market for the last ten or twelve months, which was almost unfit to use, as it would not give a bright light; on the contrary, with the greatest care bestowed upon lamps and wicks, it would dwindle down until the rooms were nearly dark and caused a disagreeable odor in the room. If the American exporters do not use greater care for the future and send only good oil to this market, they will loose the trade, as the Russian exporters are already bringing their oil into this market.

HARBOR.

There is a plan for constructing a small harbor here and protect it with a solid quay, so that large coasting vessels will be able to land, whilst the present mole is to be lengthened about 150 feet farther into the sea. If this quay will be built there will room be gained for building larger warehouses, so that there will be a chance for larger houses in the import and export trade to have their places of business near the wharf. The town is growing larger every year, and should the railroad be built it would become a sea-port of considerable importance.

Canned goods have not found sale here yet to any extent.

There is, however, a large demand for lumber. Lately a great quantity of lumber was brought here from Austria and Asia Minor, but it cannot be compared with good American pine. There is a better article imported from Trieste, but the price is too high. If direct cargoes be brought here or in the first to Jaffa, I believe that considerable business could be done. Both here and at Jaffa there are firms belonging to our colonies which are doing an extensive lumber trade; it would most likely pay for American dealers to communicate with them.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall from October, 1884, to May, 1885, amounted to $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

JACOB SCHUMACHER,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Haifa, June 30, 1885.

Imports at the ports of Acca and Haifa, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

[Duties 8 per cent.]

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whence imported.
Rice.....pounds..	969,000	\$42,032 00	Italy, Egypt, via Beirut.
Sugar.....do....	421,320	30,086 00	France, England, Austria.
Coffee.....do....	127,200	33,168 00	Mecca, Aden. France.
Drugs and paints.....		3,500 00	France, Austria.
Salt.....	1,450,000	11,214 00	Cyprus, Tripoli (Africa).
Petroleum.....cases..	12,000	19,063 00	United States, via Alexandria.
Liquors, beer, &c.....		12,350 00	France, England.
Iron.....pounds..	80,000	2,850 00	England.
Copper.....do....	66,000	14,143 00	Do.
Leather.....do....	79,000	32,000 00	France, Greece, Germany.
Lumber.....		46,500 00	Greece, Austria, Asia Minor.
Hardware.....		1,000 00	United States.
Sundries.....		8,000 00	
Dry goods.....		105,000 00	France, England, Germany, via Beirut.
Total.....		360,906 00	

P. S.—The greater part of all imported goods are brought to Acca and Haifa via Beirut or Alexandria, where duties are paid.

According to the register of the custom-houses at Acca and Haifa, the whole amount of duties paid for the year ending June 30, 1885, was \$27,462.

Exports from the ports of Acca and Haifa, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Wheat.....pounds..	80,125,920	\$1,343,890 00	Italy, France, Greece, Turkey.
Barley.....do....	2,652,848	56,086 00	France, England, Turkey.
Durrah (maize).....do....	16,053,704	197,633 00	England, France.
Beans.....do....	2,672,320	40,200 00	England, France, Italy.
Peas.....do....	355,280	5,783 00	France, Turkey.
Lentils.....do....	1,913,456	26,875 00	Do.
Bird seed.....do....	55,000	1,675 00	Austria, England.
Olive-oil.....do....	1,445,260	100,689 00	France, Austria (Trieste).
Olive-oil for table use.gals..	740	725 00	New York.
Wine (muscate).....do....	786	284 00	Do.
White castile soap.pounds..	71,393 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,068 47	Do.
Sheep-skins.....pieces..	6,300	1,350 00	Russia.
Cotton.....pounds..	4,640	399 00	France.
Sesamum.....do....	4,934,450	180,763 00	France, Turkey.
Wool.....do....	128,736	11,035 00	France.
Sundries.....		10,500 00	
Total.....		1,983,955 47	

Navigation at the ports of Acca and Haifa, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamer.		Vessel.		Steamer.		Vessel.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Egypt.....	27	2,630	2	530	27	2,560	7	1,795
English.....	England.....	13	4,890			13	8,695		
French.....	Egypt.....	24	10,082	2	160	24	18,630	2	160
Italian.....	Italy.....	2	217	40	5,870	2	950	56	20,513
Greek.....	Turkey.....	2		81	12,005	2	890	81	13,867
Russian.....	Russia.....			1	965			1	965
Ottoman.....	Turkey.....			612	13,880			612	13,950
Do.....	Samos Island.....			9	1,411			9	1,411

Imports and exports between the ports of Acca and Haifa, Syria, and the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Imports		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Petroleum.....cases..	12, 000	\$19, 063		
Hardware, saddles, &c.....		1, 000		
Olive-oil for table use.....gallons..			740	\$725 00
Wine (muscate).....do.....			486	284 00
White castile soap.....pounds..			71, 393 $\frac{1}{2}$	6, 068 47
Total.....		20, 063		7, 077 47

LATAKIA.

Exports from Latakia, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Wheat.....tons..	1, 250	\$40, 000	Marseilles, Italy, Tripoli, and Beirut.
Barley.....do.....	325	8, 000	Beirut, Tripoli, and Tripoli de Barbarie.
Arabian peas.....do.....	500	16, 500	Marseilles, Malta, Liverpool, and Tripoli.
Lentils and horse-beans.....do.....	25	700	Marseilles and Tripoli.
Tares, &c.....do.....	80	1, 200	Marseilles, Beirut, Tripoli, and Italy.
Millet (white corn).....do.....	1, 000	24, 000	Marseilles, Malta, Liverpool, and Tripoli.
Castor bean.....do.....	100	4, 000	Marseilles and Italy.
Olive-oil.....do.....	60	10, 000	Italy, Mersina, and Beirut.
Laurel oil.....do.....	2	250	Beirut.
Butter..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tons} \\ \text{pounds} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 1, 000 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, 600 \\ 8, 000 \end{array} \right.$	Cyprus, Alexandria, Tripoli, and Jaffa.
Soap.....tons..	50	8, 000	Cyprus, Alexandria, Damiette, and Mersina.
Tobacco (ordinary quality).....do.....	170	16, 000	England and Trieste.
Tobacco (best quality).....do.....	30	15, 500	Egypt.
Cotton.....do.....	50	12, 000	Marseilles.
Wool.....do.....	6	1, 400	France and Smyrna.
Cocoons..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tons} \\ \text{pounds} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 1, 000 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, 400 \\ 12, 000 \end{array} \right.$	France and Beirut.
Sponges.....		12, 000	Tripoli.
Scammony.....pounds..	1, 600	10, 000	Beirut, Marseilles, London, and Italy.
Figs.....tons..	200	8, 000	Marseilles.
Licorice.....do.....	200	6, 000	Beirut and Swedeya.
Skins (goats and cows).....do.....	2	500	Cyprus, Beirut, and Marseilles.
Rags.....do.....	60	2, 000	Beirut.
Bones.....do.....	25	300	England.
Eggs.....boxes..	1, 300	24 000	Port Said, Smyrna, and France.

Imports at Latakia, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whence imported.
Dry goods.....tons..	10	\$80, 000	Beirut and Smyrna.
Sugar.....do.....	80	*14, 500	Beirut and Marseilles.
Persian tobacco.....do.....	20	6, 400	Beirut.
Hardware, glassware, and stoneware.....			Do.
Petroleum..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tons} \\ \text{pounds} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 178 \\ 1, 000 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10, 000 \\ 1, 000 \end{array} \right.$	Do.
Matches.....		1, 000	Do.
Rice.....tons..	430	32, 000	Damiette and Beirut.
Coffee..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tons} \\ \text{pounds} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ 500 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2, 600 \\ 1, 000 \end{array} \right.$	Beirut, Tripoli, and Alexandria.
Spices.....tons..	3	1, 000	Beirut.
Iron.....do.....	32	1, 800	Do.
Salt.....do.....	540	16, 000	Ebn-Gazi (de Barbarie).
Whisky.....do.....	30	4, 800	Beirut.
Wine and brandy.....do.....	6	800	Do.
Vinegar.....do.....	2	100	Do.

Imports at Latakia, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whence imported.
Buffalo-skins .....do.....	50	\$12,000	Damiette (Egypt).
Leather { tons { pounds	3 1,000	} *1,500	Beirut and Marseilles.
Niter tons	75		Alexandria.
Nuts do	3	500	Beirut and Mersina.
Beams number.....	2,700	2,300	Mersina.
Boards do.....	24,000	3,800	Do.
Strawmats do.....	1,000	600	Jaffa and Alexandria (Egypt).
Bags and canvas tons.....	12	2,400	Beirut.
Fruit		8,000	Tripoli, Jaffa, and Mersina.
Mules, horses, donkeys, and camels number.....	80	3,200	Cyprus.

* Duty, 8 per cent. when imported direct from Marseilles.

Navigation at the port of Latakia, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	3	1,814	.....	.....	3	1,814	.....	.....
French	55	65,561	.....	.....	55	65,561	.....	.....
Russian	52	71,761	.....	.....	52	71,761	.....	.....
Egyptian	11	10,868	.....	.....	11	10,868	.....	.....
Turkish .....	.....	.....	295	5,709	.....	.....	295	5,709
Greek .....	.....	.....	4	637	.....	.....	4	637
Jerusalem .....	.....	.....	2	402	.....	.....	2	402

HENRY EASSON,
Acting Consular Agent.

MARASH.

Report of Consular Agent Marden.

There are few changes from year to year in the general conditions of trade, and yet, by comparisons at intervals of a few years, it is plain that the old régime is slowly passing away. Influences from Christian lands are waking up the Oriental mind, and its effect is not only seen in moral reformations, but appears quite as distinct in the demand for the appliances of Christian civilization. When a man learns to read he wants a glass window; then follow the chair, table, stove, and clock. As he advances in civilization his wants increase, and the merchant imports what he can sell.

Not only do we see a good stock of European and American inventions finding a place in the market, but Oriental silk, cotton, and woolen goods are being crowded out to make room for foreign manufactures. Foreign trade has become an important item in the commerce even of the interior.

A railroad to the coast, or even a good carriage road, would at once open a market at the seaport for the wheat, barley, rice, cotton, and other products of the fertile plains and valleys.

On the elevated plateau of Albustan a good quality of sugar-beets are raised in great quantities, but the manufacture of sugar is wholly unknown.

So in the same locality the finest flax is grown merely for its seed, and the farmers do not even know that linen can be made from it.

The celebrated iron mines of Zeitoon are worked only to a small extent and in the most primitive manner.

Lead and copper are also found, and seem only to await a proper explanation that their importance may be appreciated. On the northern boundaries of this district are slate quarries of large extent, and yet the house roofs are still made of mud ex-

cept a few of the better class, where a poor quality of tiles are used. Mineral waters, including several hot springs, have been discovered in various places in the Taurus, but their value is but little known.

Better means of transportation and a more liberal policy on the part of the Government are greatly needed to open up the resources of the country and encourage a more extensive import trade.

The Jihan or ancient Pyramus River passes within 10 miles of Marash. Various plans have been made for enlarging its channel so that steamers of light draught could come up from the sea, but nothing in this direction has yet been actually accomplished. Such a highway, both for exports and imports, would soon render the city of Marash an important commercial center.

It is worthy of mention in this report that after the great fire in July the people of Marash, with remarkable energy, in the space of a few weeks even, erected hundreds of shops, and the accustomed hum of business was soon heard as usual along the streets among the charred walls and heaps of ashes. A year has not yet passed and yet nearly the entire burnt district is covered with substantial buildings. Such prompt and efficient action when the 1,200 shops of the city lay in ashes and every business man was a loser, and with little or no help from abroad, shows the capacity of the Oriental when he has waked up from the sleep of ages, and suggests the possibilities of his future.

HENRY MARDEN,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Marash, June 30, 1885.

MERSINE.

Report of Consular Agent Dawson.

Agriculture has been on the decline for the last five years, and the peasants in many places have not found it profitable to sow, partly on account of the low market prices in Europe and the very high rate of interest they have to pay for small loans. An agricultural bank would be a great boon to the country.

The land is very fertile all over the province, but the system of working it is the old style of wooden plows, with bullocks.

His excellency Abedine Pacha recently imported some agricultural machinery from England, which is giving great satisfaction.

PETROLEUM.

The petroleum imported from Turkey is mostly American. A quantity of Russian petroleum has lately been sent through Samsoun to Kaiserich, Yosgat, and the neighborhood, which districts have all been supplied from here with American petroleum up to within recently. A small quantity of Russian petroleum arrived here from Smyrna, and is being sold at from 5 to 10 per cent. less than American, but the latter is preferred.

RAILWAYS.

The Mersine, Tarsus and Adana Railway is in the course of construction. An English company have bought the concession, and the line, which is about 42 miles in length, is expected to be open for traffic by next April. This will be a very good thing for the country and ought to encourage the agriculturists, as it will make a great difference in the price and facility of transport. Up to the present all the merchandise for shipment has to be brought down by camels.

AMERICAN MISSION.

There is a school here and one at Tarsus under the direction of Dr. Metheny; there are two teachers and thirty scholars here, and six teachers and sixty scholars at Tarsus; they do a fair amount of good in educating the natives. The large American chapel at Adana is very largely attended, mostly by Americans.

WM. DAWSON,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Mersine.

Imports at Mersine for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Tons.</i>			
Manufactures	2,360	\$675,000	\$48,600	England, France, Austria, Turkey.
Sugar	750	103,500	7,452	France, Austria, Turkey.
Coffee	410	120,000	8,712	England, France, Austria, Turkey.
Rice	480	45,000	3,240	England, France, Italy, Turkey.
Leather	158	121,000	8,632	France, Italy, Austria, Greece.
Iron, copper, and lead	540	40,500	2,916	England, France, Turkey.
Petroleum	1,300	97,500	7,020	Turkey, America.
Soap	600	95,000	6,840	Turkey.
Pepper and piments	48	9,500	684	England, France, Turkey.
Tobacco	300	45,000	Regie...	Turkey.
Spirits	90	13,500	1,620	Austria, Turkey.
Olive-oil	80	16,500	1,188	Turkey.
Hardware	164	46,750	3,366	France, Turkey.
Coals	850	4,250	306	England, France.
Drugs	40	11,000	792	Turkey.
Wines and provisions	540	35,000	2,520	France, Turkey.
Rope	60	9,000	648	Turkey.
Machinery	50	7,500	540	England.
Railway material	5,000	100,000	Free....	Do.
Groups		300,000	Free...	Turkey, Egypt.
Total	13,820	1,895,500	.....	

Exports from Mersine for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Tons.</i>		
Wheat, barley, and Indian corn	11,720	\$281,100	England, France, Italy, Turkey.
Sesame seed, linseed, millet seed, castor-oil seed, poppy seed, and cotton seed.	7,000	418,300	England, France, Italy.
Cotton	5,600	1,120,000	France, Italy, Austria, Turkey.
Wool and mohair	700	140,000	France, Turkey.
Valonia	2,050	58,750	Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece.
Raisins	240	11,500	France.
Yellow berries	240	74,500	England, Turkey.
Hides	430	71,650	France, Turkey, Greece.
Carpets	66	40,500	France, Turkey.
Beeswax	29	20,300	France, Turkey, Greece.
Rags	110	1,650	England, Turkey.
Provisions	250	37,500	Turkey.
Gum tragacanth	200	92,500	Do.
Bark	900	22,500	Turkey, Greece.
Tallow	10	1,500	Turkey.
Gall-nuts	1½	275	Do.
Opium	3½	42,000	England, France, Turkey.
Silk cocoons	10	4,750	Turkey, Egypt.
Tar	200	15,000	Do.
Charcoal and firewood	5,400	16,500	Do.
Wood and timber	7,000	87,500	Do.
Cattle and sheep		30,000	Egypt.
Apricot kernels	170	20,000	France.
Divers	300	50,000	Turkey.
Groups		350,000	Do.
Total	42,630	3,008,275	

Navigation at the port of Mersine for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French.....	Marseilles mail, and Marseilles, coasters.	70	81, 273	.....	.....	68	78, 950	.....	.....
Russia.....	Odessa mail.....	53	83, 850	.....	.....	53	83, 850	.....	.....
English.....	Smyrna and Alex- andria and England.	72	45, 802	.....	.....	74	58, 602	.....	.....
Greek.....	Smyrna and Alex- andria.	18	3, 534	5	1, 183	18	3, 534	5	1, 183
Ottoman.....	Constantinople.....	3	3, 420	117	8, 178	3	3, 420	118	8, 390
Egyptian.....	Alexandria.....	12	13, 656	.....	.....	12	13, 656	.....	.....
Jerusalem....	Coasters.....	.....	.....	26	2, 173	.....	.....	28	2, 480
Austrian.....	Marseilles and America.	.....	.....	3	662	.....	.....	3	662
Italian.....	America.....	.....	.....	1	445	.....	.....	1	445
		228	231, 535	152	12, 641	228	242, 012	155	13, 160

Imports between Mersine (Asia Minor) and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
	Tons.	
Petroleum.....	800	\$60, 000

SIDON.

Report of Consular Agent Abela.

The custom-house officials of this city, acting under instructions from their superiors, absolutely refuse to all consular officials any information as to the amount of imports and exports of the trade of the city. The Government publishes no reports or statistics from which such information might be gathered.

There is no direct commerce between Sidon and America, and any goods from foreign countries used in Sidon must have been landed in Beirut.

The silk crop of this year in the lowlands was about one-third the usual product. In the mountain it was better, and the price was above that of other years.

Hot sirocco winds in the month of May blasted a large part of the grain crop, so that the yield is about 50 per cent. of the best years. Prices, however, have not advanced as much as might be expected, as the stores of grain in Hauran are being brought for sale to the sea-coast. This sale is for the local consumption, as there are no facilities for any export of grain.

This is not the olive-bearing year, so that the demand for olive-oil will have to be met by the stock of last year.

SHIBLY ABELA,
Consular Agent.

Navigation at the port of Sidon, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Greek	Acre			1	84			1	161
	Cio.			1	88				
	Beirut			1	187				
	Tyre			1	161				
	Binghazi			1	81				
Ottoman	Constantinople							1	84
	Marseilles							2	275
	Teaifa							1	81
	Damietta			2	111			12	786
	Beirut	1	412	30	1,591	1	412	2	76
	Acre			1	250			1	250
	Finiki			2	127			1	60
	Jaffa			2	72			9	480
	Tripoli			2	128			1	60
	Tyre	1	412	2	140				
	Latakia			1	164				
	Constantinople			1	60			1	80
	Binghazi			1	138			1	60
	Alexandretta			1	40			1	40
	Alexandria					1	412	13	691
	Ghaza							1	65
	Port Said							2	102
	Malta							1	138
	Arsus			1	65				
	Jaffa			2	100				
French	Alexandria							2	100
	Beirut			1	262			1	287
Italian	Tyre			1	287				
	Marseilles							1	262
Austrian	Beirut			1	565				
	Tyre							1	565
Jerusalem...	Tehan Younes			1	65				
	Mersine							2	130
	Tyre			2	100				
	Beirut							1	35
	Magri			1	52				
English	Jaffa							1	52
	Beirut	4	3,741						
	Alexandria					4	3,741		
	Jaffa	1	716						
	Liverpool							1	716

TRIPOLI.

Report of Consular Agent Yanni.

SPECULATION IN GRAIN.

The commerce of Tripoli is for the most part composed from its relations with France and Egypt.

The Egyptian crisis of this year has stopped all kinds of business. Most of our traders in Egypt have been in despair, and those among them who were so unfortunate as to plunge themselves into grain speculations on the exchange of Alexandria have suffered heavy losses which scarcely left them in possession of a capital.

Marseilles, the center to which pour all the grains of Tripoli, was also affected by the commercial crisis. The depression of the grain market and the failure of the well-known firm of Spartali & Co. have given Tripoli a heavy blow. Our traders proved this time to be more sagacious than usual, for they knew that the state of the market is not a matter of speculation, but that it is the issue of circumstances, and they declined to enter into serious transactions until the market felt their silence and became easier; then business was safe, though still unprofitable. This depression was not general. Lentils and homos (a kind of peas) were far better, and by dealing in these articles our grain exporters were indemnified for their losses in wheat. Still, the market for lentils and homos is not very active here, and the demand is comparatively very small. It usually gives profit to the first exporter.

A Tripoli firm in Marseilles tried this year the vetch, which are black round grains found mixed with wheat. It was generally considered a cause for lowering the price of wheat with which it is mixed, and therefore buyers used to sift it out. When it

was demanded for Marseilles good profit was obtained, because of its first low prices. New buyers appeared, and the prices were brought up until they nearly approached those of the lowest kind of wheat. This article may be used for feeding animals.

The depression in prices and the use of transport wagons between Homs and Tripoli are the reasons why camel drivers have lowered the freight between Tripoli and the interior. This lowering in freight, and the tax imposed by the Carriage Road Company on every camel crossing the bridge Aswad, near Tripoli, have stopped those Bedouin camel drivers who usually come from the desert to assist in the transport.

To this we may attribute the reaction in prices and freight which had occurred at intervals.

Whatever may be the depression in prices and the scarcity of demand, the quantity of grains that was sold at the market was larger than that of the last year.

This shows that the product is every year increasing, owing to the extent of the new cultivated lands. It is supposed that even if the crops were to fail the quantities in the market would not show a great decrease. The large tract of land that was recently possessed by the Sultan and called after him "Hamidiya," may after due cultivation give large quantities that will suffice, it is estimated, to cause in Tripoli a commercial activity equaled only by the most active days of its commerce.

AGRICULTURE.

The crops of this year were good, and the quantity that entered the market was estimated at 4,400,000 bushels. This estimate is among the best taken, for it is obtained from the returns of the Carriage Road Company, which count the entering camels for taxation.

Most of our wheat comes from Homs and Hama. Its quality is very much admired in Marseilles and Italy. It was sold for \$1.10 to \$1.30 per 100 pounds.

The Tripoli wheat comes from the near districts, and was sold for 80 cents to \$1 per 100 pounds. This kind of wheat our exporters sent to Liverpool.

Dari and barley were also exported to Liverpool and Marseilles. The first was bought at Tripoli, at 85 cents per 100 pounds, and the second at 90 cents per 100 pounds. The estimated amount of grains exported from Tripoli during the year to France, England, Italy, and the Greek Islands, is 3,200,000 bushels.

It is not only the native merchants who trade in grains, but many strangers come to buy on commission. An Italian firm is established here, and another house of Beirut sends an agent. Besides these, many Greek houses send their vessels, and the masters perform the duties of buyers also. Two or three vessels are always to be seen in the harbor ready for sail. We observed that these vessels get much more profit than the traders could, for they can make much profit by economy.

OLIVE OIL.

Although in the spring the olive trees were full of blossoms, yet the product proved lacking, owing to the hot wind that blew down the blossoms, and damaged the buds.

When the fruits were gathered, they were estimated at 20 per cent. of the standard product. As the olive crop in 1884 was a complete failure, the poor yield this year was considered a heavy blow. It is estimated that the products of the two years could not defray the expenses of the property for two years.

It is observed that the olives were ripened this year forty days before they did in 1882, when the crop was good, and that the product of oil exceeded that of the previous product by 5 per cent.

The prices of the oil were consequently raised 10 per cent. The product of oil in 1884 may thus be estimated at 35 per cent. of the standard crop.

In some places, many of the oil mills and presses did not set to work for the lack of olives, and those that were put to work, never ran more than forty days, while in other years the term of work is usually five months.

In the course of 1834, a slight movement in the commerce of oil took place in Liverpool and Marseilles, but our merchants bought large quantities of these oils, which were imported into Tripoli, and sold here for the lowest prices, and transmitted the same into Europe, where they were sold very advantageously. But when business was continued, and the commissioners held the goods in hope of higher prices, the arrivals were so heavy as to lower the prices and depress the market. This action and reaction of Liverpool did not affect our market, because they occurred in the last weeks of the crop, when nothing, especially after the last expeditions, was left to be affected by the changes of the Liverpool market.

In the autumn, when the crop began and the market was completely emptied from oil, the prices rose. They would have advanced more, but for the arrivals of large quantities from the Nossayrias and Ealeb districts.

Common oil was sold for \$4.10 per 100 pounds, and the pure oil for \$4.30 per 100 pounds. The average amount of the whole product is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds.

SOAP.

The old merchants of Tripoli are accustomed to say that the commerce in oil and soap never fails. Observations prove the truth to a certain degree. Soap advances with time, and the older it is the higher are its prices. No one can complain of ever losing in the soap commerce, provided it is held at home. But it is, for the most part, not profitable. Years may pass with only nominal demand, and low prices. Those who make it a special business and take care of its storing may get some profit.

The market in 1884 opened dull, owing to the calmness of 1883 and the losses suffered by its exporters; but when it was seen that the olive crop of 1884 was very bad, prices rose very rapidly.

A great activity followed, and the profits of some holders amounted, it is estimated, to 50 per cent. Notwithstanding this advance, the demand was very limited, for the goods that were in stock in Egypt and Caramania were sufficient for the market.

When the soap factories of this place began their work for the season the quantities in stock at Tripoli were next to nothing, and although most of the factories did not set to work for this year, the greatest part of oils sold at Tripoli was made into soap.

Prices advanced for local consumption and slight demand for exports. A pound of soap costs from 11 to 15 cents.

SILK COCOONS.

Since the introduction into this country of the Corsican grains of silk worms, the conditions were somewhat bettered.

The country people find it a great difficulty in changing the inherited methods of handling the worms. Nevertheless, they will better their condition gradually, and in time arrive at the desired point. Every year one may notice an amelioration. The product of 1885 was middling; the prices fluctuated between 26 and 30 cents per pound. The average estimation of the exports is 90,000 pounds. It is not all the amount produced at Tripoli and its vicinity, for there is a large quantity sent by land to Beirut, estimated at 450,000 pounds, there to be reeled and thence sent to Europe, and another lot reeled at Tripoli, either by European or native factories, is estimated at 100,000 pounds. The native silk was sold for \$4 to \$5 per pound.

They usually send it to the interior, as Hama and Homs, and by land to Beirut, Aleppo, and Damascus, where they use it for native industries.

WOOL.

Tripoli is not a market for wool, though it is a port for its export. It receives from the interior thousands of bales for export to France and England. Those transmitted into England are usually sold at the market of Liverpool to American buyers, who order its transmission to the United States via Liverpool. France receives its share directly from Tripoli. In the year the quantity registered as transmitted to the United States through England is 530 bales, weighing 155,286 pounds of unwashed wool, costing about \$14,184.40.

The remainder, it seems, was sent to France and England.

FRUITS.

There occurred but slight changes on the trade of these articles. The Russian Government had imposed a tax upon the entry of the oranges into Russia. This tax has been heavy on the commerce.

The commerce of fruits in general, and of oranges in particular, is rather a monopoly for the profit of a certain class of people. I mean those merchants who sprang from cultivators into the rank of merchants and have a thorough knowledge of the particulars of fruit.

But they cannot extend their business by borrowing money from their correspondents of Odessa against their consignments, as other exporters do with Marseilles. When these need money they borrow from the bankers of Tripoli, with heavy interest, say 12 per cent. per annum.

The proceeds of their goods never reached them in time, and, when sent, nothing but money paper is transmitted into Constantinople, to be changed for money and thence sent to Tripoli. These are, indeed, important obstacles in the way of the commerce. It is, notwithstanding, flourishing, and advancing from one year to another. The average estimate of the exports is 100,000 cases of oranges.

RAGS AND BONES.

Both articles are growing in trade. There is but one firm in Tripoli dealing in that commerce.

That firm sends to Liverpool annually about 1,000 bales of rags, weighing about 150 tons, and about 150 tons of bones.

These are usually sent on the English steamers. I persuaded the exporter to try a consignment to the United States, and he was about to comply, when the order of the United States Government forbidding the introduction of rags from the Mediterranean Sea was issued.

SCAMMONY AND SPONGES.

The mountains to the north of Tripoli produce some of the best kind of scammony. It is the women of the mountains who gather the drops from their plants and dry them for sale. The annual export is estimated at 1,000 pounds. It was sold for \$3 to \$5 per pound.

The sponge market has been very active and prices were high. The total amount of its exports was estimated at the value of about \$165,000, sent to France and Austria.

IMPORTS.

The most important articles of import to this market are the cotton manufactures. These are chiefly English, and come to this place through Beirut.

Petroleum ranks next in importance. Our importers buy it at Beirut or Alexandria. It is calculated that Tripoli consumes not less than 10,000 cases, and that Hama and Homs consume 20,000 cases. These figures are taken from the records of the Tripoli municipality, which collects 20 paras (about 2 cents) on every case of petroleum that enters Tripoli. The total amount is calculated to be about 7,000 piasters, Government money, making about \$250. Petroleum was sold at \$1.50 per case, with slight fluctuations. No one at Tripoli dares import any direct consignment from the United States owing to the heavy conditions of sale, especially because no transaction is made for a small lot, as no one here thinks of buying more than 5,000 cases at once, considering the state of the market and the conditions of payment. The municipality forbids any entry of a large quantity of petroleum into the city. Deposits are taken for same from which retailers take small quantities into their shops in the town after paying the duties.

The other articles of import are rice, iron, sugar, coffee, and the like. These come from different countries and find ready markets.

The American agricultural implements are not generally known here. The people could not be induced to introduce them unless they see their utility, and no one ever likes to take the initiative.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS AND INDUSTRIES.

The tramway running between Tripoli and its port is going excellently well. Besides the increase in the possessions of the company, the rate of annual dividends is not less than 6 per cent. The shares thereupon reached 260 francs, after having been at the nominal price of 100 francs.

The Homs and Tripoli carriage road is little better than it was last year, when I described it in my reports; but its capital, though doubled, is still not sufficient to cover the expenses necessary for the maintenance of the road.

The dues imposed by order of the Sultan upon every camel that passes the bridge Aswad (some two hours distant from Tripoli) are also deemed insufficient, and in 1884 the board of managers applied to the Sublime Porte, through Handy Pasha, the governor-general of Syria, to augment the dues on camels from 20 paras per head to 4 to 6 piasters. This increase gives an annual income of about \$3,500 and \$5,000, which sum amounts to about 40 per cent. of the capital.

Tripoli was celebrated in the time of the Crusaders for its industries. Michaud, the French historian of the Crusades, mentions that 4,000 weaving machines were then in use. The constant changes that have taken place have reduced that industry to a shadow. Still, it was somewhat flourishing in the art of weaving silken girdles, which were used for the old Syrian and Egyptian dress.

When the people began to dress themselves after the European fashion the art began to decline, and a new branch of industry arose. The Moslem ladies, and some Christians, cover themselves with silken veils. This fashion, though newly introduced, has revived the national industry, and therefore many pieces of silk, interwoven with gold, are produced as specimens of the best workmanship. Beside this art, I can cite many other small ones, which give occupation to hundreds of people.

CULTIVATION.

The semicircle of gardens that surrounds Tripoli from the northwest to the southwest, a distance of four or five miles, gives it a high rank in agriculture among the sea-coast towns of Syria. These gardens, producing different kinds of fruits and vege-

tables. are the subject of constant care and attention from cultivators. The Moslem population are fond of cultivation, and the largest part of their time is spent in attending to it.

Indeed, this is the source of their richness and progress. From the hills dominating Tripoli, a vast plateau extends for miles only interrupted by the valley of the Abo-Ali River, its tributaries, or by some small village. The whole surface of this plateau is covered with olive trees or mulberries. The valley through which the Abo-Ali flows is here and there planted with fruitful trees.

In the Donich, a district 4 miles off Tripoli, the cultivation also goes pretty well, and the grape of that district is well known in the history of the country. Akkar and Lafita, districts to the north of Tripoli, produce grain.

The governor-general of Syria has recently ordered the planting of olive trees, and hundreds of thousands were accordingly planted.

AMERICAN BUSINESS AT TRIPOLI.

The American colony of this place was this year composed of three families, numbering three gentlemen, four ladies, and four children. All of them are in the mission service. Their schools were flourishing, especially in the town of Tripoli, and number in the districts about forty. They are doing excellent work among the uneducated people of the interior. The girls' school of Tripoli is directed by two American ladies, aided by native teachers. But the other schools are, without exception, directed by native teachers alone. All these schools are supported by the American Mission.

PROSPECTS OF TRADING WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Having olive oil, silk, soap, wool, rags, bones, and many other small products, and needing petroleum, agricultural implements, and many other useful articles of the American production, Tripoli can establish a useful trade with the United States. The obstacles already existing are serious and may chiefly be summed up in the following, viz: (1) the absence of a direct communication between the two countries; (2) that our exporters are accustomed to draw against consignments and to change their methods they must have some more advantageous conditions; (3) they have no encouragement offered by responsible agencies; (4) to order industrial productions they ought to have seen them beforehand to judge for themselves.

G. YANNI,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Tripoli, Syria, June 30, 1885.

Exports from Tripoli, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Grains.....bushels..	3, 200, 000	\$1, 600, 000	France, England, Italy, and Turkey.
Cocoons.....pounds..	540, 000	135, 000	France and Turkey.
Silk.....do.....	100, 000	500, 000	France.
Fruits.....		500, 000	Russia, Egypt, and Turkey.
Sponges.....		165, 000	France and Austria.
Wool.....pounds..	600, 000	60, 000	United States, England, and France.
Soap.....do.....	5, 000, 000	60, 000	Turkey and Egypt
Olive oil.....do.....	200, 000	25, 000	England, France, and Egypt.
Rags.....tons..	150	3, 500	England.
Bones.....do.....	150	3, 000	Do.
Tissues.....		50, 000	Egypt and Turkey.
Divers.....		1, 000, 000	
Total.....		4, 101, 500	

Imports at Tripoli, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
Cotton manufactures.....	\$700,000	(*)	Turkey.
Petroleum (300 cases).....	42,000	(*)	Turkey and Egypt.
Rice.....	100,000	\$8,000	Turkey, Egypt, and England.
Iron.....	10,000	800	France and England.
Sugar.....	50,000	4,000	France, Egypt, and Austria.
Coffee.....	10,000	800	France and Turkey.
Divers.....	100,000	8,000	
Total.....	1,012,000	21,600	

* Paid elsewhere.

Navigation at the port of Tripoli, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing ves-		Steamers.		Sailing ves-	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French.....	67	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	52	.....	1	349	52	.....	1	349
English.....	36	22,417	1	352	36	22,417	1	352
Turkish.....	18	6,965	958	21,652	18	6,965	958	21,652
Italian.....	.....	.....	20	5,355	.....	.....	20	5,355
Austrian.....	.....	.....	3	785	.....	.....	3	785
Greek.....	.....	.....	33	5,185	.....	.....	33	5,185
Total.....	173	29,382	1,016	33,678	173	29,382	1,016	33,678

JERUSALEM.

Report of Consul Merrill.

The past year has been a fairly prosperous one in spite of obstacles, of which not the least has been the quarantine, which, as was true of the previous two years, has greatly interfered with travel and with the commerce of Palestine.

As to opportunities for the introduction of American goods into this province, I have little to add to what I have said in former reports. If such goods could be brought to this country, there is no reason why they might not find a remunerative market. The consul in Jerusalem is, however, powerless to get the goods from the United States to Palestine, and of this fact the Department has many times been apprised.

Notwithstanding the fact that Jerusalem is a poor city, the population is steadily increasing, the official estimate being now 42,000. New buildings are likewise constantly being erected, and during the past year no fewer than one hundred houses have been built. This growth is due to foreign capital, as there is no business in Jerusalem to justify it.

THE JAFFA ROAD.

The income from the Jaffa road during the past year has been 1,750 Turkish pounds. Each carriage pays for a single trip—that is, a trip either way between Jaffa and Jerusalem—a tax of three quarters of a mejidie—a little more than three francs. The road is in a terrible con-

dition, and the consequence is that horses are soon worn out and the carriages ruined. Several carriage companies and individuals owning public carriages have failed during the past two or three years, because the wear and tear of carriages and horses, in addition to the heavy tax, made the expenses so far exceed the receipts that those who ventured into this business met with a sure and certain loss.

A certain amount of work is done upon the road every year, but those portions are not infrequently ruined by the winter rains, and the result is, that the condition of the road is at all times simply abominable. Were a suitable company formed to reconstruct and manage the road properly it would pay a good dividend, and the road would thus become a great blessing to the country. Hitherto the Turkish Government has not been willing to grant a firman for such purpose. The tax on carriages is especially large, the length of the road being not quite forty English miles. With a good road, however, an even higher tax might be paid.

TAXATION AND INCOME.

Within the past year the Government has devised a new method of extorting money from its impoverished subjects, namely, by taxing every loaded animal that enters the gates of Jerusalem. Guards are stationed at the gates, and four cents are collected for every loaded camel that passes, two cents for every loaded mule or pack-horse, and one cent for every loaded donkey. In this way there was collected during the year 800 Turkish pounds, or \$3,680 in American money. This money is supposed to be spent in improving the streets within the city; but as there are five engineers receiving a salary from this fund, the amount left is sufficient for only a few yards of the so-called "street improvements."

The income for the last year from the tithes, including the tax on sheep and goats, was 75,000 Turkish pounds. Sheep and goats are taxed about 14 cents per head. The income from the land tax and "soldier tax" for the same time was 45,000 Turkish pounds. That from the so-called "endowments" was 15,000 Turkish pounds, and the income from the municipality court is estimated at 100 Turkish pounds per month.

It will be interesting to show how the "soldier tax," which is levied on the non-Moslem Turkish subjects, who are not allowed to serve in the army, is distributed among the different sects in Jerusalem alone:

	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Jews.....	800	Copts.....	13
Latins.....	180	Greek Catholics.....	4
Greeks.....	280	Protestants.....	8
Armenians.....	50		

For the rest of the province I have no similar statistics.

CEREALS, BREAD, AND FUEL.

The wheat crop for the past year was an average one, and the price of wheat has been from 2½ to 3 piasters a rottle, *i. e.*, 10 or 12 cents for six pounds of wheat.

A family of five persons requires 6 pounds of flour for its daily use. The universal custom is for a family to buy its supply of wheat after the harvest and have it ground as needed. They pay 2 cents for grinding 6 pounds of wheat and about 2 cents additional for having this quantity baked after being made into loaves. The baking is done at

the public bake-ovens, of which there are 40 or more in Jerusalem, not including several regular bakeries which are owned and managed by foreigners. It is an almost unheard of thing for a family to bake its own bread.

The fuel in these bake-houses consists of wood in small quantities, bushes and thorns in larger quantities, but chiefly of oil-cake or the refuse from the oil-presses. Wood is always sold by weight, the average price for a kantar or 600 pounds being \$1.20 to \$1.40, American money. As the wood consists largely of the roots of trees and scruboak, with which earth and stones are unavoidably mixed, the weight is increased and the quantity of wood obtained for the price is lessened.

For cooking, and to some extent for heating, charcoal is extensively used. This is likewise sold by weight, and a camel load of 50 rottles, or 300 pounds, is worth on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ mejedies, or about \$2.30.

PETROLEUM.

Of petroleum there were consumed in Jerusalem during the past year 20,000 boxes. Each box contains 2 tins and each tin about 5 gallons. This would make the whole amount 200,000 gallons. As I have before reported, large quantities are brought from Russia and more has been brought the past year (1885) than ever before. It is brought in boxes and tin cans similar to the American. The average price is two mejedies a box, or about \$1.80.

One who has not lived here can hardly realize to what an extent the petroleum boxes are used, not only by the people in the towns, but by the Arabs of the desert. They are strong, light, and of a convenient size, and are used everywhere and for household purposes. As the name of the oil company is plainly printed upon the boxes, this universal distribution of them becomes a capital advertising medium; but unfortunately the people cannot read English. It would be a good idea for the American oil exporters to print their names in Arabic on at least one end of the boxes. This remark applies to all boxes that are shipped to Arabic-speaking countries.

WINES AND DRINKING.

Palestine and Syria have the reputation abroad of being very free from intemperance and drunkenness. I have seen it stated by very respectable writers and speakers that the wine produced here is so pure that it will not readily intoxicate, even when taken in large quantities—a statement that is far from the truth.

There are in Jerusalem 130 shops or places where liquor is sold—chiefly wine and arrack. There are no purely wholesale stores, for the largest liquor merchants sell also by the glass or bottle.

The shops are kept mostly by Christians and Jews. Among the Christians the Greeks take to liquor-selling more readily than any other nationality or religion. Among the Jews many shops are kept by women. Seventy per cent. of the wine used here is made in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the neighboring towns, while the rest is brought from Cypress. About four kantars of wine are consumed every day, which is equal to 1,600 bottles. Of arrack, the favorite tangle-leg drink of the country, there is a daily consumption of a similar quantity, or 1,600 bottles. The price of the common arrack is 7 cents a bottle, while the highest-priced costs 15 and 20 cents a bottle. Ten per cent. of the arrack consumed here is made in Jerusalem, while the bulk of it is brought from Cypress and the Greek islands.

While some of the choicer imported wines costs not far, we will say, from \$2 a bottle, the greater part consumed here is cheap, costing not more than 5 or 10 cents a bottle. The wine produced in the country is both very pure and costs almost nothing. In fact, during the summer, while a skin of drinking-water costs 6 or 7 cents, a bottle of good wine can be bought for 5 cents.

During the past year 10,000 bottles of beer were sold in Jerusalem. This comes chiefly from Austria, but small quantities come also from Germany and Odessa. There is a brewery in the city, owned and managed by Germans.

Every liquor-seller of any and every description must obtain a license from the custom-house authorities. The sum which the individual applying for a license pays for his shop as rent is ascertained, and an amount equal to one-fourth of this sum is charged for the license. This income goes to the custom-house authorities and is sent direct to Constantinople; that is, it is not received and accounted for by the local authorities.

It is estimated that 10 per cent. of the Moslem population drink habitually, and the percentage is increasing yearly. Many of the Turkish officers are what we call "heavy drinkers." The Jews almost universally use liquor, and a large majority of the Christian population indulge in drinking, often to excess. Indeed it is rare to find a person who does not use wine or other liquors to a certain extent. Because it is not common to see drunken persons upon the streets, one should not conclude that there is little or no drunkenness in Jerusalem, since the testimony of physicians and others who know best the habits of these people goes to show that the amount of private drinking and private drunkenness is simply alarming.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

The value of declared exports (olive-wood work, mother-of-pearl, wine, &c.) from this consular district during the year ending September 30, 1885, was: Quarter ending December 31, 1884, \$2,424.69; March 31, 1885, \$1,097.70; June 30, 1885, \$290.45; and September 30, 1885, \$697.35, making a total of \$4,510.19.

During the season of 1884 and 1885 rain fell on fifty-seven days, the total rainfall being 25.840 inches.

At present, from all the towns and villages in every section of the country, men are being drafted and brought in to serve as soldiers; consequently there is a great deal of activity, but it is of a kind which means a further strain upon the resources of an impoverished people.

SELAH MERRILL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Jerusalem, November 10, 1885.

JAFFA.

In transmitting the following trade tables, Consular Agent E. Hardegg writes: The disproportion between imports and exports this year finds its explanation in the low prices realized for the exported articles, which left almost no profit in the hands of the merchants. Quarantine and the unsettled state of political affairs in Egypt were serious obstacles to the commercial life of last year.

Exports from Jaffa for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
Barley	21, 860 tons..	\$469, 160	Turkey, England, France.
Bones and rags	210 do....	6, 960	England, Italy.
Coloquintida .....	.....	5, 600	Austria, England, France.
Dari	2, 655 tons..	51, 380	Turkey, France, England.
Guts, dry and salted .....	.....	3, 600	Germany, Austria.
Hides .....	.....	7, 720	Turkey, Egypt, Austria.
Jerusalem articles of mother of pearl and olive wood, &c. ....	.....	46, 720	To all countries.
Lupines	2, 280 tons..	61, 360	France, England, Austria.
Olive oil	1, 890 do....	267, 520	Turkey, France, Austria.
Sesame oil	29, 000 oques..	5, 676	Do.
Oranges, lemons, melons, fruit, vegetables, &c. ....	.....	335, 000	Egypt, Turkey, and all parts of Europe.
Sesame seed	2, 134 tons..	171, 350	France, Austria, Turkey.
Soap	9, 800 bales..	156, 900	Egypt, Turkey.
Vine .....	.....	7, 600	To all countries.
Wheat	2, 260 tons..	63, 280	Turkey, France, Italy.
Wool .....	.....	7, 400	France, England, America.
Eggs, cattle, fowl, horses, honey, mats, sheep, &c. ....	.....	20, 000	To all countries.
Total .....	.....	1, 687, 226	

Imports at Jaffa for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered	Whence imported.
American canned goods .....	.....	\$700	England, America.
Coal	570 tons..	4, 760	England, France.
Coffee	4, 283 sacks..	65, 566	Arabia, Austria, France.
Drugs	712 bags..	11, 477	France, Austria, England.
Flour	920 sacks..	7, 780	Russia, France, Austria.
Hides .....	.....	6, 900	Arabia, India, Egypt.
Iron and steel	147 tons..	7, 196	England, France, Sweden.
Leather .....	.....	15, 580	Germany, France, Greece.
Manufactures cotton, wool, and silk, bales.	2, 483	79, 600	England, France, Germany, Austria, Turkey.
Petroleum	15, 600 cases..	22, 000	America, Russia.
Potatoes	1, 370 sacks..	3, 964	Turkey, France, Austria.
Rice	16, 500 do....	105, 970	Egypt, Italy, England.
Salt	1, 540 tons..	31, 448	Turkey.
Sugar	5, 745 cases..	67, 914	Austria, France, Egypt.
Tombac	1, 760 bales..	21, 360	Persia.
Wine and liquors .....	.....	19, 500	France, Austria, Turkey.
Wood and timber .....	.....	56, 300	Turkey, Austria, Russia.
Cheese, glassware, furniture, machines, tea, stationery, paints, porcelain, &c. ....	.....	96, 400	From all countries.
Total .....	.....	624, 415	

ADEN.

Consul Jones makes the following statement, showing the total trade of Aden, exclusive of stores or treasure on Government account :

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1883-'84.	1884-'85.	Increase or decrease.	1883-'84.	1884-'85.	Increase or decrease.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
By sea	21, 541, 635	18, 265, 909	-3, 275, 726	16, 592, 421	14, 805, 907	-1, 786, 514
By land	2, 118, 168	1, 783, 540	-334, 628	626, 664	589, 930	-36, 734
By treasure	1, 015, 633	1, 400, 581	+384, 948	1, 871, 251	2, 363, 210	+491, 959
Total	24, 675, 436	21, 450, 030	-3, 225, 406	19, 090, 336	17, 759, 047	-1, 331, 289

JOS. A. JONES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Aden, Arabia, August 31, 1885.

Navigation at the port of Aden, Arabia, for 1884 and 1885.

Description.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	1, 350	2, 128, 070	1, 348	2, 125, 938
Sailing vessels	7	4, 466	7	4, 466
Country craft	1, 247	43, 909	1, 208	44, 118
Total	2, 604	2, 176, 445	2, 563	2, 174, 522

Nationality.	Numbers.	Purpose for which called.
British	856	535 for coals.
British Indian	18	672 landing cargo and passengers.
Austrian	53	58 landing coals.
American	1	35 for provisions and water.
Belgian	3	14 for orders.
Danish		10 for bills of health.
Dutch	52	8 for repairs.
French	164	3 for medical assistance.
German	38	6 for telegrams.
Italian	54	1 for letters.
Norwegian	6	1 returned from sea.
Portuguese		3 telegraph construction and maintenance vessels.
Russian	12	4 passed without communication with shore.
Spanish	37	6 sailing vessels have discharged cargo.
Swedish		1 for bill of health.
Turkish and Egyptian	52	
Arab	5	
Other nations	6	

Imports and exports between Aden, Arabia, and the United States for the year ended March 31, 1885.

Articles.	Amount.
IMPORTS.	
Cotton piece goods	yards.. 3, 513, 743
Flour.....	cwt.. 36
EXPORTS.	
Coffee	cwt.. 23, 074
Feathers.....	pounds.. 764
Guns	cwt.. 126
Hides	{ number.. 6, 760
	{ cwt..... 592
Skins.....	{ number.. 1, 165, 900
	{ cwt..... 14, 483
Value of imports.....	\$271, 277 74
Value of exports.....	855, 378 46

Sea import trade into Aden.

Countries.	Total im- port value.	Total im- port value.	1884-'85.	
	1883-'84.	1884-'85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom.....	44. 26. 676	31. 14. 876	.....	13. 11. 800
Austria	1. 75. 700	2. 55. 293	79. 593	.....
France	80. 689	61. 928	.....	18. 761
Italy.....	27. 410	26. 133	.....	1. 277
Other countries in Europe	44. 300	57. 127	12. 827	.....
Abyssinia	4. 56. 659	2. 89. 639	.....	1. 66. 966
East coast of Africa	22. 74. 918	23. 70. 951	96. 033	.....
Zanzibar.....	3. 55. 747	2. 49. 009	.....	1. 06. 738
Egypt	4. 19. 198	4. 10. 123	.....	9. 075
Mauritius	3. 34. 414	3. 09. 389	.....	25. 025
United States.....	8. 26. 162	7. 17. 666	.....	1. 08. 496
Arabia.....	56. 35. 293	39. 05. 142	.....	17. 30. 151
China, Hong Kong	95. 612	1. 11. 428	15. 816	.....
Persia	1. 22. 654	1. 49. 760	27. 106	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	2. 71. 787	3. 31. 508	59. 721	.....
Straits Settlement	3. 64. 964	4. 42. 781	77. 817	.....
Other countries in Asia.....	28. 763	33. 331	4. 568	.....
Bombay	57. 63. 615	56. 61. 662	.....	1. 01. 953
Karachi	43. 244	1. 38. 680	95. 436	.....
Bombay: Other ports .....	.....	5. 470	5. 470	.....
Malabar coast	748	.....	.....	748
Madras	2. 890	1. 140	.....	1. 750
Madras and other ports.....	32. 977	35. 242	2. 265	.....
Calcutta.....	7. 16. 346	9. 00. 737	1. 84. 391	.....
Cutch and Káthiáwár.....	56. 502	87. 421	30. 919	.....
Total	2. 25. 57. 268	1. 96. 66. 490	6. 91. 962	35. 82. 740
Decrease, Rs .....	.....	.....	.....	28. 90. 778

Imports at Aden, Arabia, for 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
Animals:		Rs.	
Sheep and goats	number.. 67, 619	3. 03. 306	Africa.
Cattle	do. 1, 739	34. 515	Do.
Coals.....	tons.. 129, 687	26. 31. 326	United Kingdom.
Coffee, clean	cwt.. 55, 903	22. 43. 614	Coast of Arabia.
Cotton:			
Raw	do. 168	2. 904	United Kingdom.
Twist	pounds.. 1, 378, 492	6. 90. 389	Do.
Piece goods.....	yards.. 23, 093, 139	29. 19. 429	Do.
Do	pairs.. 378, 953	5. 65. 005	America and continents of Europe and Bombay.
Do.....	number.. 180, 787	31. 483	
Do.....	cwt.. 315	12. 379	

Imports at Aden, Arabia, for 1884 and 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whence imported.
		<i>Rs.</i>	
Feathers pounds..	6, 106	1. 59. 095	Africa.
Fruits, dry, and nuts cwt..	2, 640	42. 047	Arabian and gulf ports.
Grain and pulse do....	322, 633	16. 05. 313	Indian mostly; small lots from Arabia and Africa.
Gums and resins do....	30, 085	4. 96. 935	Africa and Red Sea ports of Arabia.
Hides, raw { number..	137, 126	3. 60. 030	{ Africa and Arabia.
{ cwt.....	13, 547		
Skins, raw { number..	1, 250, 409	8. 74. 274	Do.
{ cwt.....	15, 671		
Ivory pounds ..	28, 134	1. 34. 983	African ports.
Liquors gallons..	29, 992	74. 604	United Kingdom and continents and Mauritius.
Metals:			
Wrought cwt..	9, 398	1. 24. 031	United Kingdom mostly.
Unwrought do....	2, 087	43. 205	Do.
Provisions and oilman's stores .. do....	62, 630	7. 46. 276	United Kingdom and continents.
Provisions, wet dates do....	83, 279	3. 54. 013	Arabian Gulf ports.
Seeds do....	14, 937	1. 28. 491	India and Africa.
Shells, mother o'-pearl do....	5, 056	2. 08. 243	Red Sea ports.
Silk:			
Raw pounds..	27, 811	75. 505	{ Mostly from India; small lots of manufactured from Red Sea ports of Arabia.
Piece-goods yards..	74, 574	1. 11. 283	
Do pairs..	3, 679	19. 188	
Do dozen..	515	5. 127	
Spices cwt..	16, 256	4. 41. 390	India and Zanzibar.
Sugar:			
Refined do....	29, 755	4. 19. 037	Mauritius and India.
Unrefined do....	6, 033	55. 640	
Tobacco, unmanufactured pounds..	7, 173, 654	9. 47. 856	Mostly India; small lots from other countries.
Treasure (private) value..		14. 00. 581	India, Africa, and Arabia; small lots from other countries.

Statement showing the exports from Aden, Arabia, for 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither exported.
		<i>Rs.</i>	
Coffee, clean cwt..	88, 216	41. 71. 560	United Kingdom and United States, and Turkey, Arabia, and India.
Coffee berries and husk do....	17, 623	3. 15. 129	Do.
Cotton:			
Raw cwt..	548	9. 278	Africa, Arabia, and India.
Twist lbs..	592, 722	3. 67. 249	Do.
Piece-goods yards..	20, 289, 759	26. 75. 785	Do.
Do pairs..	267, 883	3. 12. 446	Do.
Do number..	49, 212	8. 043	Do.
Do cwt..	203	10. 969	United Kingdom and United States, mostly.
Feathers lbs..	7, 869	1. 50. 105	Do.
Fruits (dry) and nuts cwt..	994	16. 352	Do.
Grain and pulse do....	213, 360	10. 10. 114	Africa and Arabia.
Gums and resins do....	33, 416	7. 45. 573	United Kingdom, Africa, Arabia, and India.
Hides, raw { number..	173, 318	6. 79. 351	United Kingdom and United States.
{ cwt.....	14, 938		
Skins { number..	1, 584, 370	13. 81. 436	{ United Kingdom and United States, mostly.
{ cwt.....	19, 730		
Ivory lbs..	46, 874	2. 46. 980	India, United Kingdom, and Arabia.
Metals:			
Wrought cwt..	4, 066	49. 994	Africa and Arabia, mostly.
Unwrought do....	1, 106	16. 273	Do.
Provisions and oilman stores cwt..	7, 322	2. 01. 638	Do.
Dates, wet do....	49, 197	2. 08. 712	Arabian and African ports, mostly.
Flour do....	16, 264	1. 04. 202	Do.
Seeds do....	4, 062	35. 640	Do.
Shells, mother-o'-pearl do....	5, 906	2. 68. 934	United Kingdom and India.
Silk:			
Raw lbs..	21, 014	57. 018	Africa and Arabia, mostly.
Piece-goods yards..	60, 008	78. 987	Do.
Do pairs..	2, 277	9. 792	Do.
Do dozen..	16	285	Do.
Spices cwt..	8, 974	2. 47. 984	United Kingdom and Africa.
Sugar:			
Refined do....	17, 844	2. 66. 825	Africa and Arabia, mostly.
Unrefined do....	5, 187	49. 392	Do.
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs..	3, 197, 207	3. 80. 260	Do.
Treasure value..		23. 63. 210	United Kingdom, Africa, Arabia, and India.

SMYRNA.

Report of Consul W. E. Stevens, of Smyrna, on the commerce of Smyrna in 1884.

GENERAL TRADE.

The statistical tables have been thoroughly revised alike as to values and amounts, and are believed to be much more accurate than any heretofore prepared, or than any sent out by the official representatives of European powers stationed here. Heretofore reports have proven more or less defective. Hence no comparison of the transactions of the past year with those of previous years can effectively be made.

The imports and exports during the year ending December 31, 1884, amounted to \$29,520,807, and were distributed among the different countries as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
England	\$6, 204, 218	\$6, 195, 056	\$12, 399, 274
France	2, 273, 264	2, 665, 120	4, 938, 384
Austria	1, 396, 152	2, 330, 088	3, 726, 240
United States	432, 146	2, 182, 245	2, 614, 391
Turkey	628, 590	559, 472	1, 188, 062
Italy	349, 140	768, 050	1, 117, 190
Spain		877, 050	877, 050
Russia	120, 046	651, 290	771, 336
Germany	247, 178	417, 684	664, 862
Holland	11, 720	611, 344	623, 064
Belgium	118, 924	91, 874	210, 798
Roumania	64, 100	112, 860	176, 960
Greece	48, 108	72, 700	120, 808
Egypt	57, 108	35, 280	92, 388
Total	11, 950, 694	17, 570, 113	29, 520, 807

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The commercial transactions between this port and the United States show a slight improvement. The imports amounted to \$432,146 against \$400,400 during the previous year, being an increase of \$31,746, mainly due to the advance in price of petroleum and increase in the imports of domestics. It is gratifying to observe that these two articles keep their hold on this market, notwithstanding the unfair competition of Russian petroleum, and the numerous and cheap English and German imitations of American cotton goods.

The exports during the same period aggregate \$2,182,245 against \$2,531,133 in 1883, a decrease of \$348,888, arising, it is fair to presume, from a decrease in the exports of canary seed, carpets and rugs, emery stone, licorice root, opium, rags, and wool.

THE CROPS OF 1884.

The promise of unusually abundant crops, mentioned in my special report under date of July 14, 1884, was not fully realized, owing to unfavorable weather at or near the harvesting season. Still the principal crops were fairly abundant. The product of figs and raisins was indeed quite equal to the average, but the quality fell somewhat below it.

THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

The earlier shipments of raisins brought fair returns, but it was soon ascertained that the quality did not bear out expectation, and this induced large immediate exportations, which glutted the foreign markets and sent prices down to zero. Many dealers sustained heavy losses, and even the curbstone operators, who ship inferior fruit on orders whose conditions they systematically falsify, found their occupation less remunerative than in former years. It is doubtful if so much inferior and almost worthless fruit ever before found its way in one season from this market to England and the United States. This may be accounted for in part by the fact that heretofore the very inferior raisins were shipped to France and Italy to be manufactured into wines and brandies; but the rigid quarantine established against these countries during the autumn left the dealers no alternative but to send them to other foreign markets where no quarantine existed.

Notwithstanding these difficulties and the general depression of trade, which is felt here as keenly as elsewhere, there have been fewer failures the past year among our local merchants than for a number of years previous. Indeed, there are not wanting signs of a considerable prosperity.

Many new houses and business blocks are in process of erection, giving employment to many laborers. Streets are being widened, extended, and paved, and although there remains much to be done in this direction, still the fact that some progress is being made is a most encouraging one.

FIRES AND INSURANCES.

True, fires of an undoubtedly incendiary origin are frequent and necessitate more or less rebuilding, but this fact alone would not account for the many new buildings going up, nor for the generally prevailing air of activity. The balance of trade, as shown by my tables, is largely on the side of Smyrna. This is the secret of her prosperity. Referring to the frequency of fires, it should be said here that a number of the English companies, who have heretofore almost monopolized the insurance business, are curtailing their risks and generally adopting a more conservative policy.

With the advance of civilization into this region comes the inevitable life-insurance agent. One New York company has opened an agency here and is doing a fair business.

Although there is no means of ascertaining the exact death-rate, owing to the absence of proper municipal regulations, still there is reason to believe it somewhat below the average of European cities, whilst there can be no doubt that the climate is conducive to longevity.

The prevalent thought in the United States that this is an unhealthy country is quite erroneous.

From its close commercial relations with Egypt and the East, Smyrna is exposed to epidemics, and many years ago suffered from them. But of late years she has been free from all scourges except the small-pox, and even that, thanks to modern science and vaccination, has lost many of its terrors. The Turkish Government having become alive to the need of repressive means to prevent the spread of epidemics, it is now believed by eminent medical practitioners that Smyrna will not only be exempt from all future visitations of this kind, but from its natural salubrity become a health resort during the winter months.

CHIEF PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY.

As I have heretofore mentioned in my reports, this province is chiefly remarkable for its agricultural products, although it is also rich in materials, particularly emery-stone, which is largely exported to the United States.

Grain of all kinds is grown and yields abundantly.

The barley crop is almost always sure, and the exportation to England and Austria is large. Beans and corn are also grown for export. But the principal articles raised and exported to the United States are figs, raisins, opium, licorice-root, wool (washed and unwashed), gum tragacanth, nut-galls, canary hems, and poppy seeds. Valonia, used for tanning purposes, is an article of large revenue to the country, the exports to foreign countries last year aggregating \$3,135,348. The chief manufactures of this province are carpets and rugs. These have a world-wide reputation for beauty, durability of color, and wear. The demand is equal to the supply.

Of late years American carpet-dealers have imported direct from the manufacturers and dealers, to the mutual advantage of buyer and seller. A large trade in rugs is kept up with the United States. This has been curtailed, however, during the past eight months by reason of the restrictions placed upon the exportation by our Government in the interests of the public health.

PETROLEUM.

Among the imports from the United States it will be noticed that petroleum still holds the first place. How much longer this will continue is problematical. The Russian article, by reason of its cheapness, and, as some claim, of its superiority, is gradually coming into favor. The fact is, much of the American oil imported into Turkey during the last year was of a low grade, and, as the Russians were careful to send to the same markets their best product at even lower prices, the contrast has been all in their favor.

CAVIAR.

A considerable trade has sprung up in American caviar, through the personal efforts of Mr. W. Haaker, of New York, who visited Smyrna and established agencies for its sale. The consumption of this article is quite large, and heretofore has been confined to the Russian product.

It is esteemed a great luxury and commands a high price, the supply being limited. Mr. Haaker is able to undersell the Russian manufacturers, and this is the secret of his sudden success.

As the supply comes from New York via Holland, it does not appear in my tables.

IMPLEMENTS OF LABOR, ETC.

The productive resources of Asia Minor are only partly utilized. The drawbacks to its development are, first, sparsity of population; second, insecurity of life and property—not as great now as a few years since, thanks to our energetic governor, Naschid Pasha; and third, primitive methods of labor, particularly in the cultivation of the soil and the gathering of the crops. The yokes for oxen, the plows, shovels, hoes, and other implements of husbandry are as rude, clumsy, and inadequate as those in use by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob of old. Until quite recently it was not possible to prevail upon the tillers of the soil to exchange these implements for those of a less antiquated con-

struction. Attempts were made some years ago by English landowners to introduce reapers and thrashers, but the machines were too heavy and complicated for the rough fields and poor roads, besides injuring the grain, and so the attempt proved a failure. Improved spades, hoes, and other light implements came into the country contemporaneously with the construction of the lines of railway, enterprises which have been of incalculable benefit to all this region.

Mr. David Offley, an American citizen, born in this country, and the possessor of a large farm or chiftlick, a few miles from Smyrna, also, after much patient study, made many unsuccessful attempts to induce farmers to give American reapers and thrashers a trial. But a year ago, having got out several of these machines, together with an expert to run them, he made a tour of the interior, the result of which is set forth in a letter written by him to me, the original of which is herewith submitted without alteration.

The reapers imported were those of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago, Ill., and Johnston Harvester Company, Batavia, N. J.

In my official interviews with the authorities of this province, as well as upon all other proper occasions, I have sought to impress upon them the great benefits that would accrue to their country from a general use of American labor-saving machinery, and from a close commercial unity between the two countries. I have reason to believe that my representations have not been made in vain. They have been received most courteously and assented to cordially by several of the more enlightened officials.

A proof of this is contained in the circumstance of the abrogation of the customs duty imposed upon the first importation of these machines. Ascertaining that a regulation of the Porte existed admitting labor-saving agricultural machinery and tools free of duty, I took measures to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities at Constantinople through our legation, and the result was an order admitting these goods free and commanding a return of the money already paid. This command has not been obeyed as yet, owing to technical differences, but doubtless it will be.

Another indication of the presence of a spirit of progress in the governing class is the establishment of an agricultural school and experimental farm at Cavatash, a suburb of Smyrna. A building well suited to the purpose is now nearly completed at a cost of about \$75,000. Pupils are admitted free of charge. I have met the chief director, a gentleman who has made a study of the agricultural systems of Europe. I found him disposed to institute reforms in agricultural cultivation and to examine into the claims of American inventions.

He proposes to establish agricultural exhibitions in the large interior towns, and in this way convey to the farming community a knowledge of modern improvements in farming.

HOW TO INCREASE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

A glance at the accompanying tables will show that the United States ranks fourth in the extent of its trade with this port. With proper effort on the part of our home merchants and manufacturers it might be made to rank second to none. The first condition precedent is, however, direct steam communication. At present nearly all American products, save rum and petroleum, reach this market via England, in English bottoms, being reshipped at Liverpool. Even American rum and petroleum are brought here in Austrian or Italian sailing vessels.

The heavy imposition of freights and charges incident to reshipment in English ports, and the consequent delay, are obstacles in the way of expansion. Some American goods find their way hither by the Italian line of steamers plying between New York and Palermo, but the delay and breakage incident to reshipment in the company's smaller boats, which connect the Italian ports with Smyrna, do not commend this line to merchants in the American trade, nor does it facilitate that trade. Another condition is the establishment of a depot for the exhibition and sale of American manufactures, especially of inventions and labor-saving machinery. An American banking house is another desideratum.

There is no good reason why the rate of exchange should be so largely against us, any more than the balance of trade. In conversation with a merchant of this city a few days ago, he remarked, apropos to a request for certain information to be used in this report, "Trade between your country and ours, although now considerable, is not nearly as large as it might be and ought to be, considering the superiority of your goods over those of European manufacture." He went on to say that formerly American dry goods, such as brown and bleached sheetings, blue, brown, and bleached drills, calicoes and ticks, were largely imported, whilst New England rum and alcohol were brought here by the ship-load. But German, English, and French competition and imitations have gradually crowded these articles from our markets, preference being given to low prices, our people not realizing at first the obvious fact that low-priced goods are not always the cheapest. This economical truth is now beginning to dawn upon them, and inquiry for American goods is increasing.

To revive and extend the traffic in American dry goods, therefore, it is necessary only that American manufacturers should know the wants of our market.

Quality and price must correspond. I will not advise any lowering of the standard of merit. This would destroy a reputation already affected by extensive counterfeiting of American trade-marks.

The demand, however, for fine and high-priced goods is not large. Low-priced goods find ready sale, but they should be made as well and as strong as the price will admit of and leave a fair profit.

As for rum and alcohol, these articles can be produced more profitably by German distillers, and it will not be possible to revive the trade once enjoyed by American manufacturers of these articles. Still, it may not be out of place to record the fact that their reputation is so considerable even now that Austrian manufacturers find it profitable to place their goods upon Levantine markets in casks bearing the trade mark of an American firm which ceased to do business many years ago.

NAVIGATION.

The table showing the amount and character of the navigation of this port for 1884 calls for no particular comment. The United States is not represented in it. We were visited once during the year by our European squadron, Admiral Baldwin commanding; but with this exception the American flag has been conspicuous for its absence from the harbor of Smyrna.

It may not be inappropriate to mention here that some enterprising American merchants of this city and New York have under earnest consideration the establishment of a line of swift and strong American ferry-boats, to ply between Smyrna and the towns and villages located

on the borders of the Gulf. It is proposed to have them built in the United States and owned entirely by American citizens. If this plan can be carried out it will not only prove profitable to its projectors, but add to the prestige of the American name in these waters.

W. E. STEVENS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Smyrna, April 24, 1885.

SMYRNA, *March 28, 1885.*

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I now beg to state as briefly as possible my success in introducing our American reapers and thrashers last year.

Possessing a good knowledge of this country's farming, &c., and believing that a good business could be established in American agricultural implements, I ventured to bring out last May one or two small shipments of reapers and thrashers. I was cautious enough to bring only such reapers as were light enough for our horses, a point of the greatest importance, our horses being of the pony size. Attempts made before this by English commissioners to introduce their own (English) reapers have proved a complete failure, owing chiefly to their heavy weight; besides the machines were too complicated for our farmers, who, in general, are altogether ignorant of machinery.

The first place I set our reapers to work was Oulandjak, about fifteen miles from Smyrna; the trial was a full success in every respect. I had the pleasure of being accompanied that day by a friend, Mr. Charles Dickinson, of Chicago. Over 2,000 people had assembled on the spot to see the reapers work, and all cheered repeatedly as the machines were reaping the grain. The reaping was continued for about one hour, when we took the road to another place, Menemen, with one more hearty cheer from the crowd before leaving, who were most favorably impressed with the ease and rapidity the machines did the work. At Menemen the work was witnessed by at least 4,000 people, and proved as successful as it was at Oulandjak. In this way we visited the principal places on the railway line, up to Alashehr (ancient Philadelphia), stopping a day or two at each place. The country is vast and greatly in need of these machines, farmers being often obliged to give 50 per cent. of their crops to get the other 50 per cent., owing to the scarcity of hands. It only requires time and perseverance to have these machines successfully introduced in this country, and this could only be done after the farmers will have seen with their own eyes that they really do all we claim for them. The same applies as well, if not more forcibly still, to thrashers, which I have also tried successfully. The season's work turned out very satisfactorily as far as the machines are concerned.

From Alashehr we proceeded to Arlibogaz Turuk Kein, Peknick, Kebec, Ouchak, Islam Kein, Altin-Tash, Sparta, Tehal, Diner, Sarakemy, and a few others, all noted for their agriculture.

By reference to Kiepert's, or other Asia Minor maps, the extent of country our machines have gone through and been noticed by at least 50,000 or 60,000 husbandmen, who flocked in at each place from a distance of from 5 to 30 miles, may be seen.

The amount of work done by the reapers averaged from one-half to three-quarters of an acre an hour, with fine grain, on well harrowed grounds with no stones, stumps of trees, &c. In one instance we harvested 40 acres in two nights and one day, say, in all, about 30 hours' work.

The only drawback is that in most of the places in the interior the fields are not well harrowed, and the roads poor. I induced some of our farmers to use American harrows, which I consider necessary in order to prepare well their fields, and have accordingly asked my friends in the United States to send out a few different samples of same.

Owing to the poor, narrow roads in the interior, my idea is that the agricultural machines, say reapers and thrashers, mostly adapted for this country must be light and folding. For this reason steam-power thrashers are not adapted to the interior, at least for the present.

In my opinion, I think thrashers worked by two horses, and turning out about 150 bushels of clean wheat in a day of fourteen hours, will sell largely, especially if at fair prices.

My last communications from the interior during this month are very encouraging and flattering with respect to our machines. It seems the farmers are most favorably disposed towards them. This I fully anticipated, inasmuch as I spared neither money nor trouble last year in successfully introducing them.

Owing partly to the help our farmers expect from agricultural machines, and to the cheapness of the seed this season, they have sown about 20 to 30 per cent. more land than they did last year, and as the weather continues favorable they anticipate good crops.

There is no reason why the present production of grain of this country should not be doubled and quadrupled as soon as our reapers and thrashers shall be fairly introduced and in use.

As you know, we have only two lines of railway, the one turning north to Alashebr, 110 miles; the other running south to Sarakemy, 142 miles. They only wait for the Government's concessions to extend both lines some 200 or 300 miles to the interior.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

DAVID OFFLEY.

Col. W. E. STEVENS,
United States Consul, Smyrna.

Imports at Smyrna for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whence imported.
Alcohol barrels..	2, 847	\$170, 820	Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Turkey, United States.
Arms cases..	229	45, 800	Austria, England, France, Holland, Italy.
Beer barrels..	3, 704	18, 520	Austria, England, Germany, Russia.
Boards number..	230, 880	184, 704	England, Roumania, Russia, Turkey.
Breadstuffs bags..	29, 830	149, 150	Egypt, Roumania, Russia, Turkey.
Bricks and tiles number..	321, 900	12, 876	England, Italy, Turkey.
Butter barrels..	938	187, 600	Austria, Egypt, England, France, Italy, Russia.
Candles cases..	1, 128	22, 560	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Italy.
Carpets bales..	284	85, 200	Egypt, England, France, Turkey.
Canvas and bags do..	3, 259	162, 950	Austria, England, France.
Caviar barrels..	574	137, 760	Greece, Roumania, Russia, Turkey.
Cheese cases..	2, 645	79, 350	England, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Russia.
Cloths bales..	874	437, 000	Austria, England, France, Germany, Italy.
Coal tons..	33, 725	215, 840	England, Turkey.
Cochineal cases..	180	13, 500	England, France.
Coffee bags..	28, 389	425, 835	Austria, Egypt, England, France, Italy.
Colors (dyes) packages..	3, 028	21, 196	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy.
Copper barrels..	1, 097	164, 550	England, France, Turkey.
Cotton yarn bales..	8, 418	505, 080	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy.
Drugs cases..	2, 055	49, 320	Austria, Belgium, Egypt, England, France, Italy.
Dye-woods bags..	149	894	Austria, England.
Earthenware cases..	2, 818	112, 720	Austria, England, France, Italy, Russia, Turkey.
Flour bags..	6, 587	39, 522	Austria, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Roumania, Russia.
Furniture cases..	530	19, 080	Austria, England, France, Holland Italy.
Glass (panes of) do..	9, 360	37, 440	Austria, Belgium, France, Holland.
Glassware do..	3, 915	234, 900	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Italy, Roumania.
Hardware do..	5, 123	512, 300	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy.
Indigo do..	137	27, 400	Egypt, England.
Iron tons..	8, 424	336, 960	Belgium, England, France.
Iron tools cases..	7, 512	563, 400	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy.
Lead and pewter packages..	1, 322	26, 440	Austria, England, France.
Leather and skins bales..	4, 211	252, 660	Austria, England, France, Germany, Greece, Italy.
Manufactures do..	10, 656	2, 557, 440	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Italy, United States.
Marble and stones number..	24, 700	49, 400	England, Greece, Holland, Italy, Turkey.
Matches cases..	3, 171	47, 565	Austria, England, France, Italy, Turkey.
Nails and tacks packages..	2, 733	27, 330	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Holland, Italy.
Oil (linseed) barrels..	792	15, 840	England, Russia.
Paper and pasteboard packages..	10, 179	203, 580	Austria, England, France, Germany, Greece, Italy.
Pepper bags..	1, 398	55, 920	Austria, England, France, Italy.
Petroleum cases..	261, 210	365, 694	Russia, United States.
Potash barrels..	1, 989	11, 934	Austria, England, Holland, Italy.
Potatoes bags..	12, 923	38, 769	Austria, England, France, Greece, Italy, Turkey.

Imports at Smyrna for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whence imported.
Red caps (fezes) cases..	556	\$111, 200	Austria, England, France, Holland, Turkey.
Rice bags..	521, 072	416, 576	Austria, Egypt, England, France, Italy.
Ropes bales..	1, 347	22, 899	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Greece, Italy, Turkey.
Rum..... barrels..	4, 299	128, 970	Austria, England, France, Italy, United States.
Salt fish and cured meat.. packages..	3, 814	57, 210	Austria, England; France, Greece, Italy, Russia, Turkey.
Sheet-iron and tin cases..	2, 465	14, 790	England, France.
Silks do ..	689	137, 800	Austria, Egypt, England, France, Italy, Turkey.
Soap packages..	392	2, 352	Austria, England, Greece, Italy, Turkey.
Soda..... barrels..	8, 666	86, 660	England, France, Italy.
Starch..... cases..	1, 301	7, 806	Belgium, England, France, Italy, Turkey.
Steel do.....	1, 568	12, 544	Austria, England, France.
Sugar bags..	33, 667	505, 005	Austria, Egypt, England, France, Holland, Italy.
Sulphur do.....	27, 765	44, 424	France, Italy, Turkey.
Sundry goods packages..	20, 963	209, 630	Austria, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, United States.
Timber tons..	26, 537	1, 247, 239	Austria, Italy, Roumania, Turkey.
Watches and jewelry packages..	281	140, 500	Austria, England, France, Germany, Italy.
Wine and liquors..... do.....	12, 403	74, 418	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy.
Woolen goods bales..	4, 208	84, 160	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey.
Zinc barrels..	616	19, 712	Austria, England, France.
Total.....		11, 950, 694	

Exports from Smyrna for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Barley..... quarters..	521, 880	\$2, 087, 520	Belgium, England, France, Spain.
Beans..... do.....	62, 500	350, 000	England, France, Spain, Turkey.
Bones cwts..	28, 450	39, 830	England, France.
Canary seed bags..	3, 520	24, 640	Austria, England, France, Holland, Italy, United States.
Carpets and rugs..... bales..	2, 425	582, 000	England, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, United States.
Cheese..... packages..	786	6, 288	Russia, Turkey.
Cocoons, silk..... do.....	250	22, 500	France, Roumania.
Cotton bales..	31, 487	1, 259, 480	Austria, England, France, Greece, Italy, Russia, Spain, Turkey.
Cotton-seed..... cwts..	51, 220	46, 098	England, France, Germany.
Currants..... do.....	3, 080	8, 624	England, France, Holland, Roumania.
Emery-stone tons..	8, 152	195, 648	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, United States.
Figs..... cwts..	250, 430	1, 753, 010	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Holland, Italy, United States.
Fruits, dry bags..	5, 674	34, 044	Austria, England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, United States.
Galls do.....	1, 419	36, 894	Austria, England, France, Holland, Italy, Spain, United States.
Gums cases..	914	91, 400	Do.
Hemp..... bales..	764	15, 280	Austria, France, Italy.
Hemp-seed bags..	10, 430	52, 150	Austria, England, France, Germany, Italy.
Licorice paste cases..	6, 450	129, 000	Austria, England, France, Holland.
Licorice root..... bales..	106, 580	703, 428	England, France, United States.
Madder root do.....	396	11, 880	England, Holland, Roumania, Turkey.
Maize quarters..	38, 080	213, 248	Belgium, England, France, Spain.
Manganese..... cwts..	125	175	England, France.
Oil, olive barrels..	5, 463	218, 520	England, Roumania.
Opium cases..	2, 087	834, 800	Austria, England, France, Holland, Italy, Spain, United States.
Poppy-seed..... bags..	29, 745	208, 215	Belgium, England, France, Holland, Italy.
Rags..... bales..	4, 529	31, 703	Austria, England, France, Italy, United States.
Raisins:			
Black cwts..	376, 170	677, 106	Austria, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Russia, Turkey.

Exports from Smyrna for the year ending December 31, 1884—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Red..... cwts..	242, 090	\$1, 113, 614	Austria, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Roumania, Russia.
Sultana..... do...	315, 065	1, 449, 299	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, United States.
Salt fish..... barrels..	656	9, 184	Roumania, Turkey.
Scammony..... cases..	46	13, 800	Austria, England, France, Italy, Spain.
Sesame..... bags..	46, 942	375, 536	Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Turkey.
Skins, raw..... bales..	3, 143	188, 580	Austria, England, France, Italy, Turkey, United States.
Sponges..... packages..	5, 657	56, 570	Austria, England, France, Holland, Russia, United States.
Sumac..... bales..	1, 217	6, 085	Austria, Italy.
Sundry goods..... packages..	23, 250	139, 500	Austria, England, France, Holland, Italy, Russia, United States.
Tobacco..... bales..	9, 488	569, 280	England, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Russia, United States.
Valonia..... cwts..	870, 930	3, 135, 348	Austria, England, France, Russia, Spain, Turkey.
Wax..... bags..	1, 527	116, 052	Austria, France, Italy, Roumania, Turkey.
Wines..... barrels..	2, 455	49, 100	Austria, England, France, Holland, Italy, Russia, Turkey.
Wool:			
Goats'..... bales..	324	22, 680	England, France, Italy, Turkey.
Lambs'..... do...	6, 853	493, 416	Austria, France, Holland, Italy, United States.
Yellow berries..... bags..	3, 819	198, 588	Austria, England, France, Holland, Italy, United States.
Total.....		17, 570, 113	

Navigation at the port of Smyrna for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing ves-sels.		Steamers.		Sailing ves-sels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austro-Hungarian.....	177	182, 529	20	9, 896	179	184, 369	21	10, 683
Belgian.....	1	1, 423	.....	.....	1	1, 423	.....	.....
Danish.....	1	1, 041	---	.....	1	1, 041	.....	.....
Dutch.....	22	21, 432	1	250	22	21, 432	.....	.....
Egyptian.....	105	79, 000	.....	.....	105	79, 000	.....	.....
English.....	379	323, 169	10	2, 140	369	311, 497	10	2, 180
French.....	219	334, 349	.....	.....	218	335, 044	.....	.....
German.....	1	765	1	208	1	765	1	208
Greek.....	48	15, 734	141	19, 559	48	15, 734	134	18, 544
Italian.....	53	75, 351	18	8, 385	54	76, 461	16	7, 688
Roumanian.....	.....	.....	2	446	.....	.....	2	446
Russian.....	114	209, 808	5	547	113	208, 652	5	537
Swedish and Norwegian.....	5	3, 031	.....	.....	5	3, 031	.....	.....
Turkish.....	119	44, 218	250	26, 825	118	44, 172	255	27, 639
Navigation during 1883.....	1, 244	1, 291, 850	448	68, 256	1, 234	1, 282, 621	444	67, 925
	947	999, 060	464	72, 653	948	998, 469	447	69, 924

Imports and exports between Smyrna and the United States for the year 1884.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Alcohol barrels	50	\$900		
Almonds boxes			123	\$573
Canary seed bags			231	1,566
Carpets and rugs bales			392	116,218
Domestics do	1,500	127,500		
Emery-stone tons			3,126	68,518
Figs cwt			52,558	401,792
Goat-skins bales			37	1,992
Gum tragacanth cases			104	12,280
Hemp-seed bags			1,747	8,047
Licorice-root bales			95,836	618,100
Millet bags			258	751
Nut-galls do			176	4,890
Olive oil barrels			188	7,102
Opium cases			1,071	487,748
Petroleum do	187,535	271,926		
Pine-nuts do			62	1,318
Rags bales			1,680	10,646
Raisins cwts			6,554	30,815
Rum barrels	1,250	22,500		
Soap cases			37	612
Sponges bags			5	284
Storax barrels			15	945
Sundries packages		9,320	93	1,681
Wool bales			5,746	401,759
Yellow berries bags			85	4,608
Total		432,146		2,182,245
Imports and exports during 1883.....		400,400		2,531,133
Increase		31,746		
Decrease				348,888

W. E. STEVENS,
United States Consul.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CEBU.

Imports at Cebu for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Tons.</i>			
Rice	4,731	\$151,592	Free	Saigon and China.
Flour	5	440	\$54 65	California.
Total		152,032		

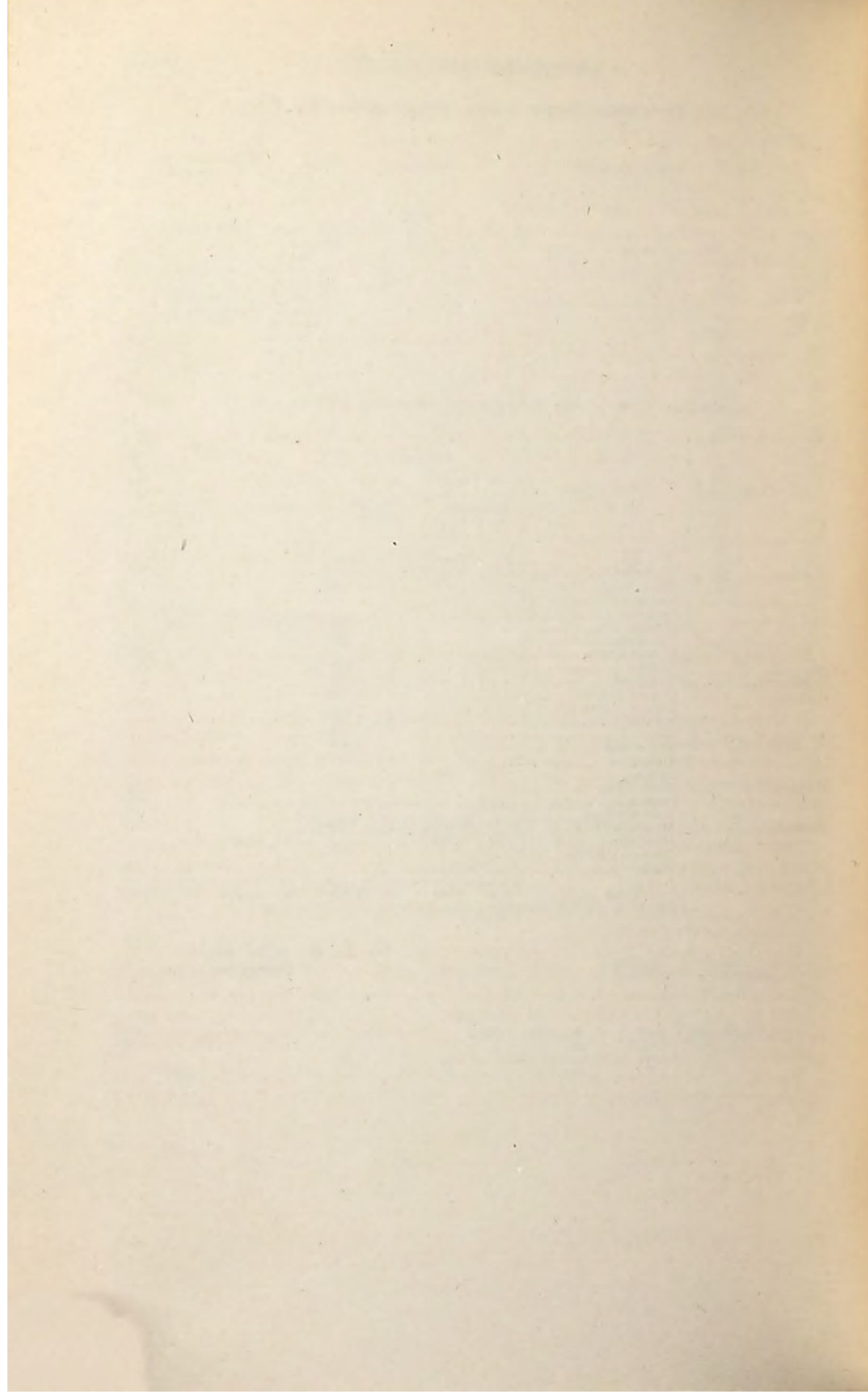
Exports from Cebu for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Tons.</i>		
Sugar	20, 536	\$1, 073, 292 96	United States.
Hemp	5, 870	920, 591 74	Do.
Sapanwood	15	505 68	Do.
Sugar	2, 625	126, 000 00	Great Britain.
Hemp	752	114, 342 00	Do.
Do	250	38, 000 00	Australia.
Sugar	2, 500	130, 000 00	Hong-Kong.
Hemp	200	30, 400 00	Do.
Total vlaue		2, 433, 132 38	

Navigation at the port of Cebu for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Flag.	From or to—	Entered.				Cleared.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
British	Australia							1	286
	Hong-Kong			2	864				
	Singapore							1	382
	England							3	2, 354
	Manila			3	3, 328				
	Nagasaki			1	950				
	United States							2	2, 148
American.....	Penang			1	976				
	Shanghai			2	2, 398				
	Hong-Kong			8	8, 019				
	United States							14	14, 558
	Manila			2	1, 502				
	Java			1	983				
	Yokohama			2	2, 639				
German.....	Singapore			1	1, 027				
	Saigon	1	875			1	875		
	Hong-Kong			3	1, 833			1	343
	Sandakan							1	623
Spanish.....	United States							1	1, 227
	Manila	1	652	1	453			1	602
	Hong-Kong	2	1, 304			3	1, 956		
	Ysabela (Basilan)			1	602				
	Iloilo							1	453
	Total.....	4	2, 831	28	25, 574	4	2, 831	26	22, 976

G. E. A. CADELL,
Consular Agent.



APPENDIX.

[The following reports were received too late to be inserted in their proper places.]

AUSTRIA.

Report of Consul-General Jussen.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The statistical reports of the export and import trade of Austria-Hungary for the year 1885 have just been published, and exhibit the following result:

A decrease of consumption, lower prices, and a consequent decrease of production are the main characteristics of the year 1885. Under these circumstance the importation of raw materials for manufacturing purposes was, as a matter of course, injuriously affected, and the inland raw materials were exported in larger quantities because there was less demand for them at home.

The quantity of imports during 1885 represents 49,334,220 meter centners, against 49,648,164 meter centners in 1884, being a decrease of 313,944 meter centners. The export in 1885 represents 93,376,539 meter centners, against 94,625,722 meter centners in 1884, being a decrease of 1,249,183 meter centners.

The decrease of both items would have been larger if there had not been such considerable increase in the export and import of grain, whose import increased about 16 per cent. and whose export increased about 17 per cent. over that of the previous year. The increase of export affected principally barley, oats, and wheat, and that of the import mainly corn, which yielded a poor crop.

From the month of August to that of December, 1884 and 1885, respectively, the following quantities of grain passed across the border:

Year.	Imported.	Exported.	Surplus exported.
	<i>Meter centners.*</i>	<i>Meter centners.*</i>	<i>Meter centners.*</i>
1884	1,929,248	3,366,020	1,436,772
1885	1,501,311	3,946,272	2,436,961

* Equals 221½ pounds.

TRADE AND THE TARIFF.

The receipts of import duties of 1885, as compared with those of 1884, show the following decrease:

Description.	1884.	1885.	Difference.	Percent- age.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	
Gold	17,703,634	9,418,385	—8,285,849	—46.8
Silver	32,243,530	37,319,488	+5,075,958	+15.7
Bank values	230,600	218,004	—12,596	—5.5
Total	50,177,764	46,955,877	—3,221,887	—6.4

The following table, showing the importations of 1881 and 1885, respectively, is of particular and peculiar interest, for the reason that it shows in unmistakable figures the direct effect of the increase of duties which took place in 1882 on the importation of the following articles:

Imports in meter centners.

Articles.	1881.	1885.	Decrease.	Percent- age.
Cement	351,851	253,750	98,101	25.0
Eggs	29,750	10,393	19,357	65.0
Tallow, animal	42,448	21,003	21,445	50.5
Glass and glassware	51,737	35,086	16,651	32.2
Juteware	81,587	20,497	61,090	74.8
Coffee surrogates	12,861	193	12,668	98.5
Leather	80,443	51,452	28,991	36.0
Mill products	568,422	23,951	544,471	95.8
Sewing-machines	14,997	6,481	8,516	56.9
Silk goods	3,795	2,839	956	25.2
Starch	18,558	6,218	12,340	66.5
Woolen goods	34,502	22,142	11,910	34.9

The higher the increase of the tariff the greater as a rule was the decrease of the importation of the article affected by this increase. For example, the increase of the tariff on jute weavings in 1881 was 114.3 per cent. and on coffee surrogates 150 per cent., and the importation of the former decreased 74.8 per cent., and that of the latter 98.5 per cent.

The following table shows the differences between the quantities imported and exported in 1885 as compared with 1884 (+ more or — less):

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Difference.	Percent- age.	Articles.	Difference.	Percent- age.
	<i>Met. centner.</i>			<i>Met. centner.</i>	
Beer	— 6,399	— 19.1	Cocoanut and palm oil...	— 13,815	— 12.6
Meat and sausages.....	+ 11,977	+ 219.4	Flax	— 49,436	— 16.2
Cereals	+ 914,059	+ 16.4	Gum and rosin.....	— 42,200	— 14.9
Barley	+ 164,434	+ 44.2	Hops	— 6,746	— 50.4
Oats	+ 76,702	+ 19.7	Jute	+ 18,646	+ 16.8
Corn	+ 810,218	+ 38.9	Jute yarn.....	+ 11,877	+ 85.4
Rye	— 368,214	— 29.8	Caoutchouc, raw	— 1,042	— 29.4
Wheat	+ 73,927	+ 5.7	Copper.....	— 6,754	— 10.8
Spices	+ 2,599	+ 11.6	Leather.....	— 4,130	— 7.4
Coffee.....	+ 14,995	+ 4.2	Linen yarn.....	— 4,120	— 25.9
Potatoes	+ 45,944	+ 22.1	Mineral oils.....	+ 62,621	+ 4.6
Mill products	— 8,269	— 25.6	Oil seed (linseed, &c.) ..	+ 18,674	+ 36.2
Fruits and nuts	+ 17,168	+ 23.9	Olive oil.....	— 15,903	— 36.7
Rice.....	+ 39,787	+ 7.3	Silk and silk waste.....	— 1,642	— 11.9
	<i>Number</i>		Shoddy wool	— 6,369	— 32.7
Oxen.....	+ 13,901	+ 55.7	Starch	— 1,427	— 18.6
Sheep	— 167,451	— 69.3	Tar	+ 2,835	+ 23.6
	<i>Met. centner.</i>		Wood, common.....	— 156,383	— 10.0
Tropical fruits	— 22,165	— 6.6	Wool.....	— 19,449	— 7.6
Wine.....	— 9,148	— 23.2	Woolen yarn	— 2,195	— 4.4
Cotton and cotton waste ..	— 82,371	— 8.7	Zinc, raw.....	+ 17,671	+ 13.8
Cotton yarn	— 35,998	— 27.8	Cotton goods.....	— 4,650	— 23.7
Fire-wood.....	+ 107,033	+ 15.1	Jute weavings	— 28,791	— 58.4
Cement	— 46,454	+ 15.5	Woolen goods	— 5,958	— 21.2
Drugs and chemicals.....	— 57,645	— 9.7	Books and periodicals ..	+ 1,324	+ 4.5
Iron ore.....	+ 51,407	+ 15.8	Iron manufactures	— 144,328	— 33.3
Pig-iron.....	— 435,766	— 46.9	Chemical products.....	— 10,610	— 12.8
Iron scraps, &c.....	— 180,447	— 53.5	Glass and glassware	— 8,901	— 20.2
Dye-stuffs and tanners' ..	— 20,213	— 5.6	Machines	— 100,212	— 26.9
material.....	— 20,213	— 5.6	Rope goods	+ 926	+ 13.6
Hides, green	— 11,322	— 6.2	Stoneware	— 53,434	— 9.8
Tallow, animal.....	— 8,999	— 29.9	Pottery	— 223,451	— 24.0
			Including brick	— 178,277	— 21.9

EXPORTS.

	<i>Met. centner.</i>			<i>Met. centner.</i>	
Eggs	+ 99,914	+ 36.2	Iron ore.....	+ 145,068	— 37.9
Fish, fresh	— 1,820	— 9.9	Pig-iron.....	+ 39,416	+ 69.0
Meat and sausages	+ 2,928	+ 13.4	Hemp.....	+ 8,146	+ 80.8
Spirits	+ 81,038	+ 44.8	Hops	+ 7,862	+ 32.9
Cereals.....	+ 1,027,130	+ 17.4	Clover seed	+ 25,902	+ 35.8
Barley	+ 548,077	+ 20.1	Leather.....	— 1,110	— 9.0
Oats	+ 112,998	+ 16.0	Linen yarn.....	+ 14,100	+ 15.9
Corn	— 128,129	— 37.9	Mineral oil	— 20,018	— 39.4
Wheat	+ 463,338	+ 41.8	Oil seed	— 161,452	— 43.5
Coffee, surrogate.....	+ 1,148	+ 23.4	Rape oil.....	+ 2,166	+ 23.5
Cheese	+ 1,590	+ 16.7	Silk and silk waste.....	+ 891	+ 10.0
Mill products	— 57,375	— 3.7	Starch	+ 4,421	+ 38.4
Mineral water	+ 14,175	+ 9.7	Wool	— 24,598	— 21.6
Fruits and nuts	+ 240,188	+ 32.4	Cotton goods.....	— 1,419	— 3.9
Olive oil.....	+ 9,930	+ 204.4	Linen goods	— 6,500	— 26.3
Salt.....	— 38,290	— 18.5	Woolen goods.....	— 3,229	— 6.3
	<i>Number.</i>		Clothing and furnishing ..		
Cows.....	— 6,704	— 19.1	goods	+ 578	+ 4.4
Oxen.....	— 5,779	— 11.5	Woolen clothing	+ 1,228	+ 24.9
Sheep	— 207,565	— 35.6	Silk goods	+ 243	+ 6.9
Hogs.....	+ 46,954	+ 30.9	Rope goods.....	+ 1,365	+ 27.0
Pigs.....	— 14,724	— 65.7	Books and periodicals...	+ 897	+ 8.6
	<i>Met. centner.</i>		Chemical products	+ 6,810	+ 10.4
Wine	+ 129,549	+ 28.9	Glass and glassware	— 21,502	— 5.2
Sugar	— 796,702	— 24.5	Hardware and clocks....	+ 1,199	+ 3.1
Cotton and cotton waste ..	+ 50,427	+ 53.3	Machines	— 20,832	— 21.3
Cotton yarn.....	+ 3,319	+ 44.4	Paper and stationery....	+ 98,343	+ 23.9
Fire-wood.....	+ 136,481	+ 6.8	Stoneware	+ 101,610	+ 29.2
Cement	+ 9,650	+ 13.3	Pottery	— 115,460	— 21.6
Chemicals.....	+ 45,569	+ 23.2	Brick	— 116,939	— 27.2
			Matches	+ 6,190	+ 6.7

I beg leave, also, to transmit herewith the tables showing the quantities of the imports and exports of the principal articles of trade of Austria-Hungary during 1884 and 1885.

EDMUND JUSSEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, April 29, 1886.

Imports and exports of the principal articles of trade of Austria-Hungary during 1884 and 1885.

IMPORTS.

[Meter centner = 221½ pounds.]

Articles.	1884.	1885.	Articles.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Met. cent.</i>	<i>Met. cent.</i>		<i>Met. cent.</i>	<i>Met. cent.</i>
Cotton:			Caoutchouc and gutta-		
Waste.....	948,629	866,258	percha goods.....	5,022	4,928
Yarn.....	129,700	93,702	Clothing and millinery...	2,657	2,360
Goods.....	19,582	14,932	Copper, crude.....	62,483	55,729
Bark and straw goods....	8,101	8,294	Hardware and matches...	4,569	4,496
Boneware.....	1,138	1,099	Leather.....	55,582	51,452
Pictures.....	2,199	2,150	Leather goods.....	3,424	3,379
Fire-wood.....	706,014	813,047	Linen yarn.....	15,993	118,773
Books and periodicals....	29,151	30,475	Linen goods.....	1,452	1,303
Cacao beans.....	4,034	3,986	Milling products.....	32,220	23,951
Cement.....	300,204	253,750	Machines of all kinds....	372,557	272,345
Chemicals.....	595,624	537,979	Medals, precious metals,		
Chemical products, medi-			and coins.....	409	460
cines, and coloring ma-					
terials.....	82,971	72,361	Metals, base and metal		
Eggs.....	9,512	10,393	goods, excluding iron		
Iron ore.....	325,577	376,986	and iron manufactures...	253,372	256,985
Iron and iron manufact-			Coal and coke.....	25,262,646	25,286,811
ures.....	1,698,465	937,924	Mineral oils.....	1,349,602	1,412,223
Raw iron.....	928,286	492,502	Mineral water.....	21,218	20,854
Scrap iron and rails...	337,344	156,897	Sewing-machines.....	6,036	6,481
Iron manufactures....	432,853	288,525	Fruit and nuts.....	72,441	89,609
Victuals.....	206,490	215,998	Oils.....	228,497	191,219
Dye-stuffs.....	361,936	341,723	Rape seed.....	51,527	70,201
Hides, untanned.....	181,611	170,289	Olive oil.....	43,353	27,450
Fats of all kinds.....	219,664	205,205	Paper and paper goods...	69,743	67,201
Cocanut and palm oil...	109,456	95,541	Rice.....	542,693	582,480
Tallow.....	30,002	21,003	Salt.....	218,066	226,057
Soap and candles.....	20,084	19,261			
Fish, fresh.....	8,993	9,276	Horses and cattle.....	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Flax.....	304,023	254,587	Calves.....	615,960	435,543
Meat and sausages....	5,459	17,436	Cows.....	20,276	17,048
Paintings.....	510	646	Oxen.....	12,633	15,060
Cereals.....	5,547,700	6,461,759	Horses.....	24,955	38,856
Barley.....	371,980	536,414	Sheep.....	5,737	4,662
Oats.....	385,532	461,741	Hogs.....	241,592	74,141
Corn.....	2,084,180	2,894,398		246,032	241,916
Rye.....	1,236,770	868,556			
Wheat.....	1,285,602	1,359,529	Silk and waste silk.....	<i>Met. cent.</i>	<i>Met. cent.</i>
Herbs.....	22,307	24,906	Silk goods.....	13,884	12,242
Glass and glassware....	43,987	35,086	Rope.....	3,313	2,839
Grain and rosin.....	282,570	240,370	Shoddy wool.....	6,816	7,742
Herrings.....	89,081	90,126	Starch.....	19,480	13,111
Hemp.....	43,208	45,948	Stoneware.....	7,645	6,218
Wood.....	2,280,596	2,227,494	Tropical fruits.....	545,234	491,800
Woodenware.....	89,974	88,965	Tobacco.....	336,568	314,403
Hops.....	13,382	6,636	Tea.....	27,196	34,675
Indigo.....	9,734	9,597	Tar.....	3,628	4,338
Instruments.....	4,663	4,119	Pottery.....	11,988	14,923
Jute.....	110,753	129,399	Wine.....	928,749	705,298
Jute yarn.....	13,906	25,783	Wood.....	39,485	30,337
Jute goods.....	49,288	20,497	Wool (including shoddy)...	1,560,625	1,404,242
Coffee.....	354,779	369,774	Woolen yarn.....	25,585	236,407
Potatoes.....	207,884	253,788	Woolen goods.....	49,548	47,353
Cheese.....	20,746	20,062	Brick.....	28,100	22,142
Caoutchouc and gutta-			Zinc.....	812,532	634,255
percha, raw.....	3,546	2,504	Matches.....	127,724	145,425
				14,412	15,086

Imports and exports of the principal articles of trade of Austria-Hungary, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

[Meter centner = 221½ pounds.]

Articles.	1884.	1885.	Articles.	1884.	1885.
	<i>Met. cent.</i>	<i>Met. cent.</i>		<i>Met. cent.</i>	<i>Met. cent.</i>
Cotton and cotton waste .	99,847	150,094	Hardware and clocks.....	38,981	40,180
Cotton yarn.....	7,471	10,790	Leather.....	12,260	11,150
Cotton goods.....	36,277	34,858	Leather goods.....	21,389	21,019
Bark and straw goods.....	3,041	2,357	Linen yarn.....	88,664	102,764
Boneware.....	3,613	2,944	Linen goods.....	24,697	18,197
Beer.....	362,281	366,195	Milling products.....	1,552,173	1,494,798
Pictures.....	870	974	Machines of all kinds.....	97,873	77,041
Firewood.....	1,998,574	2,135,055	Metals, precious metals and coins.....	1,336	666
Books and periodicals.....	10,412	11,309	Base metals and manu- factures thereof (ex- clusive iron and iron manufactures).....	79,362	74,566
Drugs and chemicals.....	196,216	241,785	Coal.....	41,196,272	40,150,967
Chemical products, medi- cines, and coloring ma- terials.....	65,551	72,361	Mineral oils.....	50,720	30,702
Eggs.....	275,772	375,686	Mineral water.....	145,543	159,718
Iron ore.....	383,305	528,373	Fruits and nuts.....	739,893	980,081
Iron and manufactures.....	367,500	391,941	Oils.....	17,943	33,736
Raw iron.....	57,086	96,502	Linseed oil.....	370,773	209,231
Old iron and scrap iron.....	8,873	7,727	Paper and paper goods.....	410,456	508,889
Iron manufactures.....	301,541	287,712	Rape-seed oil.....	9,214	11,380
Victuals.....	72,831	69,658	Salt.....	306,144	168,754
Dye stuffs and tanning- materials.....	471,911	463,807		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Hides, untanned.....	77,521	77,584	Horses and cattle.....	930,026	742,934
Fats of all kinds.....	155,252	171,769	Calves.....	19,387	20,836
Butter and lard.....	41,117	44,342	Cows.....	35,177	28,473
Soap and candles.....	12,796	11,906	Oxen.....	50,339	44,560
Fish, fresh.....	18,494	16,673	Horses.....	25,282	31,663
Flax.....	34,013	36,066	Sheep.....	582,497	374,932
Meat and sausages.....	21,882	24,810	Hogs.....	150,449	197,043
Spirits.....	180,745	261,783		<i>Met. cent.</i>	<i>Met. cent.</i>
Paintings.....	2,053	1,908	Silk and waste silk.....	8,881	9,772
Cereals.....	5,891,581	6,918,711	Silk goods.....	3,563	3,806
Barley.....	2,724,952	3,273,029	Rope.....	5,057	6,422
Oats.....	706,997	819,995	Scythes, sickles, &c.....	30,436	30,283
Corn.....	338,211	210,082	Shoddy wool.....	4,020	4,589
Malt.....	918,591	948,845	Starch.....	11,508	15,929
Rye.....	77,147	70,453	Stoneware.....	347,982	449,592
Wheat.....	1,108,576	1,571,914	Tobacco, raw.....	73,627	72,761
Glass and glassware.....	407,023	385,521	Tobacco, prepared.....	14,799	15,070
Gum and rosin.....	95,849	93,550	Tar.....	34,216	31,769
Hemp.....	10,082	18,228	Pottery.....	533,330	417,870
Wood.....	22,261,961	22,372,865	Wine.....	450,747	580,296
Woodenware.....	281,100	285,375	Wood, common.....	20,263,307	20,237,808
Hops.....	23,942	31,304	Wool (exclusive shoddy wool).....	113,748	89,150
Peas, beans, &c.,.....	505,312	517,197	Woolen yarn.....	14,532	14,357
Instruments.....	3,692	3,612	Woolen goods.....	50,822	47,593
Potatoes.....	115,519	109,037	Brick.....	430,024	313,085
Cheese.....	9,526	11,116	Sugar.....	3,241,991	2,445,289
Coutchouc and gutta-per- cha goods.....	2,327	1,500	Matches.....	92,063	98,253
Clover seed.....	72,325	98,227			
Woolen clothing.....	4,886	6,113			
Clothing and millinery of all kinds.....	13,070	13,648			

HAMBURG.

Report of Consul Lang.

It is a common and generally believed error to consider the German Empire only as a military power, although it would be entirely wrong to deny that the main efforts of this mighty and powerful nation are directed to keep the army always in an efficient condition. Without a powerful army Germany would soon be reduced again to a second, yes, even to a third class power.

The geographical position of the country is such that the words of Frederick the Great, "*Toujours en vedette*," are still well remembered and strictly observed. "*Toujours en vedette*" is the motto of the great

statesman who has held for more than twenty-five years the reins of government. New duties are imposed, new taxes are raised, but all this augmentation of public treasure tends mainly to strengthen and increase the army, which is in constant process of reorganization.

But if a country, by nature not very rich, whose soil is not very fruitful, is able to bear the weight of the year after year increasing burden of the military budget, it is necessary that the resources of the nation be equally developed; that an increased income be put against the increased expenditure; that commerce, trade, and agriculture, in short, the whole resources of the country, seek and find a wider range, a more extensive field, for their speculations, productions, and enterprises. He who has studied the German history of the last twenty-five years will have seen that the great military successes which the German arms obtained on the battle-fields of Austria and France, successes which carried the invading armies into the very heart of the enemy's country, before the gates of their capitals, were accompanied by equally great victories on the more peaceful but not less hotly contested battle-fields of commerce and trade.

The two great rivals with which Germany has had to compete were England and France. Whatever opinion a man may hold about the protection of trade, it cannot be denied that Germany has outstripped both her rivals; that new fields have been opened to German trade and enterprise; that goods of German manufacture are beginning to supersede the British export articles in countries which England considered not only as belonging to its dominions, but as to be, in this respect, its lawful and uncontested commercial domain.

It may be true that under a strict free trade policy greater successes might have been obtained, but it is equally true that with the successes obtained even under the disadvantage of protective laws, Germany is equal to the task of bearing the augmented burden of its military budget.

THE COMMERCIAL CITY OF THE EMPIRE.

The commercial cities and communities of a nation are the pulse, the true indicator of its rise and decline. The imperial city of Germany is Berlin, but the metropolis of commerce, of trade, the great junction to which all the thousand channels lead by which the export and import of domestic and foreign manufactures, goods, and produce are effected, is Hamburg. True to its origin, it has maintained, surrounded by monarchical nations of more or less power, its old republican form of government, dating as far back as the twelfth century. The Emperor Frederick I granted to the small commonwealth of merchants forming at that remote period the city of Hamburg the privilege of free trade upon the river Elbe.

During all the wars with Denmark, Sweden, Norway; in all its contests with the German Empire itself; during that dreadful period of thirty years of religious war which deprived Germany of two-thirds of its population and reduced trade and commerce to a mere shadow of their former importance, has the Republic of Hamburg maintained this privilege of free trade. It is the corner-stone upon which its former and its present greatness are based, and it is doubtful if the late decision of the Imperial Parliament, which abolishes this privilege after the 1st of January, 1888, to a certain extent, will not prove fatal to the future prospects of Hamburg.

The history of the city of Hamburg is the history of free trade contending against the protective laws of the surrounding petty govern-

ments. The commercial importance of Hamburg, its rapid growth, its influence upon the whole trade of the inland countries, and above all the advantages which the very system of free trade obtained for Hamburg above all other German seaport towns and commercial cities, show clearly that the only successful, and, for a commonwealth, beneficial policy is that of unrestricted trade. Protective laws may fill the public treasury for a short time, but they empty the pockets of those by whose aid and industry the public treasury is filled, and prove in the end equally injurious to the Government which imposes them and to the people which have to bear them.

It is by a slow, steady growth that Hamburg obtained the prominent place which it now occupies among the commercial cities of Germany and the Continent.

HISTORY OF HAMBURG.

The founder of the city is no other than Charlemagne, who ordered in the beginning of the ninth century a castle to be erected upon a small mound between the river Elbe and the eastern border of the Alster. The castle was intended to serve as a rampart against the heathen, its principal object being to protect the small church and a few friars who preached the gospel to the surrounding population. The favorable situation of the castle on the rivers Alster and Bille, and just at that point of the river Elbe where the tide ceases, induced a great many settlers to erect their block-houses under the walls of the castle. Although the neighbors were by no means friendly towards the new settlers, though the new colony was more than once entirely destroyed in the border wars, it kept its ground, and more than that, it increased rapidly in size and population.

In the twelfth century it began to be cited as a trading place of some importance. The Emperor Frederick I laid the foundation to the future greatness of Hamburg by granting the privilege of free trade upon the river Elbe to the burghers. What Frederick I began the Emperor Otto IV finished. He raised the small trading town to a free city of the Empire. In just consideration of this important privilege, the civic authorities of Hamburg have ever since guarded their rights, privileges, and immunities most jealously.

In the year 1241 Hamburg laid, by its commercial connections with Lubeck, the foundation to the Hansa, a union of commercial cities, seaports, and free towns, which obtained a vast influence upon the traffic during the middle ages. Hamburg became soon the most important town of the Hansa cities. Its factories in Bergen and Drontheim, on the Baltic, in Spain, in short, everywhere where trade and the prospect of gain induced the adventurous merchant to settle, added strength and influence to the parent city. With the wealth of the town grew the territory belonging to it. All the surrounding villages had been absorbed by the Hamburg government. In the year 1394 the county of Ritzebüttel became the property of Hamburg.

Even after the decline of the Hansa, the Hamburg government found ways and means to maintain the peculiar trade of Hamburg on the same level as before; the Hanseatic connections between Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck were kept up long after the Hansa itself had become a thing of the past, only remembered in history. The Napoleonic wars separated the three cities for a short time, but new ties were formed in 1814, which have outweathered all storms. The reformation of the church was effected in Hamburg without any of those disturbances and wars which signalized that period of religious intolerance in almost all

other parts of Germany, simply by the *recess* of the 18th of February, 1529.

In spite of this *recess* the bishop of Bremen claimed the supremacy over the cathedral up to the year 1618, but this Catholic supremacy in a strict Protestant city was only nominal. It ceased, as stated, in the year 1618, when the imperial court at Wetzlar declared Hamburg an independent city. This declaration was the cause that induced Denmark suddenly to declare war against Hamburg. A Danish army invaded Hamburg's territory, and only by means of a heavy ransom was the freedom of this city, then so unprepared for war, purchased.

The thirty years' war, which deprived Germany of two-thirds of its population and left the whole country a heap of ruins, passed over Hamburg without harming it. Not a single enemy entered the walls of the city. Hamburg was literally an island of peace in a raging sea of war. Thousands and thousands sought, during this time, refuge in Hamburg; the population doubled itself, but a vast quantity of criminal elements had gained access to the city. Revolutions, mutinies, civic quarrels, and bloodshed became frequent occurrences; the authority of the senate was defied more than once; the town hall was held by the mutineers, and the city plundered. The mutiny of 1708 was the most dangerous. The most influential and wealthiest citizens joined in a petition for the mediation of the Empire in order to settle the constant quarrels and disputes between the people and the senate.

The consequence of this petition, which was granted, was the first constitution of Hamburg. This constitution, a thoroughly democratic one, induced a great many people to emigrate from the Netherlands, the Rhine, and France to Hamburg. New trades were introduced by skillful workmen from the banks of the Rhine and the Loire to those of the Elbe, and capital found its way from the Low Countries to Hamburg. Trade, commerce, ship-building, yes, even the finer arts, received a powerful impetus. The direct trade, during the war of Independence, with the United States of America, and the wars in the Low Countries and on the Rhine in the latter end of the eighteenth century, gave to Hamburg a commercial importance greater than the city had ever before attained; a great part of the Dutch trade was carried over to Hamburg.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Hamburg was one of the most prosperous and best governed republics. But the invasion by the French armies into Hanover had a most depressing consequence on Hamburg. The city was forced to grant to the Hanoverian authorities a loan of 2,125,000 marks banco, a loan which was never repaid. The French occupied, shortly after, the county of Ritzebüttel in order to keep the English fleet from approaching to Hamburg, and after the battle of Lubeck, 19th of November, 1805, a French garrison, under the command of Mortier, was stationed at Hamburg. The consequence was that England blockaded the mouth of the Elbe. Hamburg was forced to carry on its trade over Tönningen and Husum, and all goods to be carried into the interior of Germany had to be proved not to be of British manufacture, all British goods were destroyed. Immense amounts of capital were thereby lost to the city. After the treaty of Tilsit the French garrison left the town, and Hamburg became again an independent city, but the independence which Napoleon granted to the city was only a shadow of the former one. French commandants were almost constantly in Hamburg, large subsidies had to be paid, the decrees of

the French Emperor tended to undermine the trade and the commerce of the city, which, in spite of all, managed to carry on its former trade.

In the year 1810 (December 13) Hamburg was formally incorporated into the French Empire and created the capital of the new department of the Lower Elbe. On the 18th of March, 1813, on the same day on which Hamburg had been occupied by the Russian colonel, Tettenborn, the city declared her old independence, and the former constitution was put in force again. The French eagles were removed from the public buildings and the city took an active part in the following war against the French.

The fortune of war declared itself for the French, Tettenborn had to leave Hamburg, and Marshal Davoust entered the city at the head of a numerous French army. Partly to fortify the city and partly to chastise the same, Davoust forced the town to pay the most unheard-of indemnities. The city had to pay 48,000,000 francs on the 1st of November, and on the 5th Davoust seized the banks, in whose vaults 7,506,956 marks banco were found. More than 30,000 inhabitants were in the middle of the winter driven out of the city. A great number perished. The dwelling-houses of more than 8,000 inhabitants of the surrounding villages were destroyed by fire. During the whole period of the continuing war Hamburg remained in the hands of the French, except in the year 1814, when Davoust left the city.

The losses which Hamburg sustained during the period of the French occupation would have been more than enough to ruin any other German city.

In the year 1813 Hamburg paid to the French 57,000,000 marks banco, without counting the 7,506,956 marks which Davoust took out of the bank. Between the years 1806 and 1814 more than 210,000,000 marks were carried away from the city by the French as indemnities.

Three months after the French garrison had left the town the senate, combined with the guilds, began the work of reorganization. The old constitution of 1810 was re-established; Hamburg joined the German Confederation as a free city; the losses and ravages which Hamburg had suffered during the French occupation were soon remedied; the suburbs and residences laid in ashes and ruined were rebuilt; the trade, the commerce, and the traffic rose to a never before attained height; even commercial calamities and crises, as those of 1825, 1826, 1837, and last, not least, that of 1857, could only create a temporary hindrance to the fast-increasing importance of Hamburg.

From the 5th to the 8th of May, 1842, a most terrible conflagration raged in the city, destroying a great part of the city proper; 4,219 houses were consumed by the fire, besides 3 churches and a great many public buildings; more than 1,500 persons lost their lives, and property to an incalculable amount was lost. But even this calamity could not injure the credit of the town. The resources of Hamburg itself and of all Germany, the intelligence and perseverance of the authorities, were affected by the disaster, but in less than ten years Hamburg rose out of her ashes, like a phoenix, greater and more beautiful. Not only the city was rebuilt, but the old constitution likewise showed itself no longer adequate to the just demands of the citizens.

The aristocracy of landed property had so far dominated. The head of the government was the senate, but this senate could not pass any laws without the consent of the land-owners. A commission of landed proprietors was charged with the care of the finances.

The year 1848 found the reform bills put before the senate still incomplete. The year 1848 is, in German history, one of the most remark-

able. It is the year in which, with the only exception of the two Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg, the absolute power of the monarchical governments was abolished, and the constitutional form of government everywhere adopted. In the month of December of the same year the citizens elected a constituent assembly of 188 members, whose task it was to draw up the outlines of a new constitution; but neither this constitution nor a later one, drawn up by a committee of five citizens and four senators, the so-called constitution of the nine, received the sanction of the senate and the people. Difficulties which had to be overcome delayed the publication of a new constitution till 1860. The constitution was again altered in the year 1879, when the present form of government, consisting of senate and house of representatives, was established.

The great war of 1866, which arrayed the south of Germany in arms against the north, found Hamburg siding with Prussia. A Hamburg contingent of troops fought under General Vogel von Falkenstein, at Aschaffenburg, against the Bavarians and Austrians. Hamburg joined, the 18th of August, 1866, like most of the other German minor powers, the North German Confederation. Already in the beginning of the year 1867 Hamburg put all its military forces under the command of Prussia, the Hanseatic consuls were recalled, and the representation of the free cities in foreign countries was put into the hands of the North German Confederation.

HAMBURG AND THE ZOLLVEREIN.

The new constitution of Germany, that is to say, of the North German Confederation, granted to Hamburg the important privilege of free trade. No duties and customs were paid upon goods coming from foreign countries into Hamburg, although Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Hanover entered the Zollverein. But this privilege was only granted to the town; the dependencies of Hamburg were in the Zollverein; only Hamburg, properly St. Pauli and the sister city, Altona, were formed into one free port.

The great war of 1870 and 1871, which united North and South Germany again into one Empire, gave to Hamburg a new impetus. The great transatlantic transactions, the rapidly growing trade, the ever increasing fleet of steamers, demanded vast and costly alterations in the port itself. New quays, wharves, and godowns arose on the sides of the river. A part of the immense capital paid by the French as war indemnity found its way to Hamburg. The present Government of Germany, whose protective tendencies are well known, has managed to find a majority in Parliament for abolishing the old privilege of Hamburg of free trade on the Lower Elbe.

After the 1st of October, 1888, the city of Hamburg, with all its territory, enters the Zollverein; only a small part of the harbor is reserved as a free port. It is doubtful whether this policy will prove to be advantageous to Hamburg or Germany. The military successes of Germany, and specially of Prussia, have created a political reaction. The old feudal party, the Yonkers, form, together with the clerical party, the Centrum, a majority in Parliament, whose aim and end appears to be to surround Germany with a Chinese wall of protective laws. The nation sooner or later will correct mistakes and political errors, if any, committed by the present majority, but in the mean time the trade and commerce of Hamburg are put to the utmost jeopardy. Free trade has

been the corner-stone, the basis, of Hamburg's greatness; it obtained for the city the successes which the following statistics will put before you. If under the present protective system of the Government equal results may be achieved is a question which the future has to decide. The old motto of Hamburg, "*Libertatem quam pepere majores digna servare student posteritas*," teaches another lesson, a lesson which should not be forgotten in Hamburg.

HAMBURG'S COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

A city of merchants is Hamburg. Commerce in all its various branches has found here its greatest emporium amongst all other cities on the Continent. Hamburg is the first commercial town of Germany; its commercial importance is only surpassed by London, Liverpool, and New York. The value of imported goods, bullion excepted, amounted, according to the official reports, in the year 1861 to 794,964,000 marks; in the year 1864 to 986,664,000 marks; in the year 1875 it amounted already to 1,701,000,000; in 1882 to 2,085,000,000, and in 1885 to 3,095,000,000 marks.

It is difficult to calculate the export to an exact figure, but the export exceeds the import considerably; in the year 1885 it amounted to 3,785,000,000 marks. In the same ratio as is the import and export of the place increased, so the number of inward and outward bound vessels augmented. In the year 1861 1,207 steamers and 4,012 sailing vessels entered the port of Hamburg; total, 5,219 vessels. In 1871, 2,458 steamers and 2,981 sailing vessels; total, 5,439 vessels, measuring 1,887,505 registered tons. In 1875, 2,739 steamers and 2,531 sailing vessels; total, 5,260 vessels, measuring 2,117,822 registered tons. In the year 1882, 3,604 steamers and 2,585 sailing vessels; total, 6,189 vessels, measuring 3,030,909 registered tons. In 1883, 3,939 steamers and 2,413 sailing vessels; total, 6,352 vessels, measuring 3,353,879 registered tons. In 1885, 4,629 steamers and 2,012 sailing vessels, measuring 3,987,563 registered tons.

The number of river and canal boats arriving in Hamburg from the interior amounted in the years 1861–1870 to 5,112, with 6,147,563 cwt. of goods; in 1875, to 4,643 craft, with 5,981,761 cwt.; 1882, 9,380 vessels, with 18,896,672 cwt. of different merchandise, and in 1885 to 14,793 craft, with 2,654,334 cwt. of goods.

The Hamburg fleet consisted as follows:

Years.	Ships.	Registered tonnage.	Steamers.	Registered tonnage.
January 1—				
1882.....	498	273,533	150	132,105
1883.....	500	294,957	167	154,615
1884.....	488	308,099	178	173,509
1885.....	485	321,554	187	186,367
1886.....	482	323,531	190	190,579

The highly important branch of marine insurances shows a small decrease for the year 1884 in comparison with former years. It has not been possible to get the official reports for the year 1885. From the year 1844 to 1884 the averages of insured values were for the years as follows:

Years.	Value.	Per cent.	Years.	Value.	Per cent.
	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Marks.</i>	
1844 to 1853.....	480, 579, 825	1. 58	1874	1, 723, 685, 800	1. 05
1854 to 1863.....	911, 430, 870	1. 42	1875	1, 776, 358, 835	1. 11
1864	942, 251, 850	1. 35	1876	1, 834, 495, 800	1. 11
1865	916, 582, 950	1. 28	1877	2, 241, 672, 500	. 91
1866	1, 002, 839, 325	1. 24	1878	2, 098, 458, 400	1. 06
1867	1, 075, 430, 205	1. 25	1879	2, 268, 817, 700	1. 08
1868	1, 122, 733, 770	1. 26	1880	2, 525, 568, 300	1. 01
1869	1, 189, 844, 880	1. 16	1881	2, 060, 492, 100	1. 07
1870	1, 268, 911, 394	1. 12	1882	1, 828, 656, 200	1. 16
1871	1, 698, 536, 790	. 99	1883	1, 767, 155, 600	1. 15
1872	2, 056, 335, 240	. 93	1884	1, 752, 414, 500	1. 15
1873	1, 802, 568, 100	1. 01			

The emigration shows, in comparison with the year 1884, a considerable decrease in the direct expedition of emigrants from Hamburg to different foreign ports. The greater part of the emigrants went to the United States. The following table shows the official reports for the years 1881 to 1885:

Years.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
1881	75, 519	47, 612	123, 131
1882	80, 993	32, 228	113, 221
1883	75, 141	13, 265	88, 406
1884	74, 103	16, 339	91, 603
1885	55, 354	14, 049	69, 403

IMPORTS.

Amongst the principal import articles cotton is to be reckoned, of which the imports for the year 1885 show likewise a decrease in comparison with the former years.

Imports of cotton from 1881 to 1885.

Whence imported.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
North America.....	54, 183	57, 460	39, 344	40, 245	29, 584
South America	7, 844	21, 127	2, 716	4, 033	3, 033
West India	5, 552	9, 717	6, 931	7, 142	709
East India	5	9	1, 807	3, 200	418
Africa	309				
South Sea Islands.....		245	1, 109	1, 366	1, 437
England	58, 111	102, 660	119, 143	95, 714	76, 475
France	16, 561	12, 044	6, 372	8, 362	5, 951
Holland and Belgium	1, 309	586	701		143
Bremen	16, 673				
Different places.....	5, 307	20, 812	27, 114	18, 625	14, 510
Total	165, 854	224, 660	205, 239	178, 687	132, 260
Of the total, there ansit	154, 341	206, 367	189, 386	159, 456	116, 902

But the greatest import article of Hamburg is coffee. No other place on the Continent can compete with Hamburg in the coffee trade. The

following table shows the amounts imported, exported, and consumed in Hamburg during the years 1842 to 1885-'86.

Year.	Stock January 1.	Imported.	Exported and consumed.	Year.	Stock January 1.	Imported.	Exported and consumed.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1842.....	15,000,000	73,200,000	66,200,000	1865.....	10,000,000	101,100,000	91,100,000
1843.....	22,000,000	68,600,000	67,600,000	1866.....	20,000,000	80,000,000	86,000,000
1844.....	23,000,000	62,700,000	67,200,000	1867.....	14,000,000	103,900,000	96,900,000
1845.....	18,500,000	68,800,000	71,300,000	1868.....	21,000,000	118,200,000	123,200,000
1846.....	16,000,000	65,000,000	68,000,000	1869.....	16,000,000	130,600,000	111,600,000
1847.....	13,000,000	76,400,000	76,400,000	1870.....	35,000,000	78,600,000	103,600,000
1848.....	13,000,000	79,600,000	77,600,000	1871.....	10,000,000	128,500,000	124,500,000
1849.....	15,000,000	75,300,000	76,300,000	1872.....	14,000,000	107,300,000	112,800,000
1850.....	14,000,000	62,400,000	66,400,000	1873.....	19,000,000	122,000,000	122,000,000
1851.....	10,000,000	83,800,000	77,300,000	1874.....	9,000,000	134,300,000	125,300,000
1852.....	16,500,000	74,300,000	79,300,000	1875.....	18,000,000	161,600,000	149,600,000
1853.....	11,500,000	88,900,000	90,100,000	1876.....	30,000,000	156,300,000	174,300,000
1854.....	10,000,000	87,500,000	82,300,000	1877.....	12,000,000	168,000,000	144,000,000
1855.....	15,500,000	94,400,000	91,400,000	1878.....	36,000,000	159,500,000	173,500,000
1856.....	18,500,000	76,900,000	76,400,000	1879.....	22,000,000	168,200,000	175,200,000
1857.....	19,000,000	92,800,000	77,800,000	1880.....	15,000,000	175,300,000	164,500,000
1858.....	34,000,000	67,100,000	87,100,000	1881.....	26,000,000	193,500,000	183,300,000
1859.....	14,000,000	78,500,000	86,000,000	1882.....	36,000,000	195,600,000	196,600,000
1860.....	6,500,000	77,500,000	80,300,000	1883.....	35,000,000	197,800,000	197,800,000
1861.....	3,700,000	100,000,000	82,000,000	1884.....	35,000,000	175,900,000	173,900,000
1862.....	21,000,000	80,800,000	90,300,000	1885.....	37,000,000	191,700,000	190,700,000
1863.....	11,500,000	85,300,000	85,300,000	1886.....	38,000,000	.....	.....
1864.....	11,500,000	69,100,000	70,600,000				

Besides the trade in goods and the transport of emigrants, bill-brokery and bill-discounting is a very important branch of the business carried on in Hamburg. The Hamburg Stock Exchange is one of the most important on the Continent. The immense banking transactions are mostly effected by the Imperial German Bank, which has taken the place of the old Hamburg Giro Bank, dissolved 1875, but a quantity of private banking institutions facilitate the trade; the principal ones are the North German Bank, the Vereins bank, the Commerce and Discount Bank, all with-paid up capitals of, respectively, 45,000,000, 12,000,000, and 30,000,000 marks.

MANUFACTURES.

It is natural that in comparison with the commerce, insurance, and bill-brokery business and brokerage, the manufacturing industry of Hamburg appears to a disadvantage. Hamburg is, as before stated, a thorough commercial town, not a manufacturing town. It is the large seaport of all the inland towns, to which the thousands and thousands of tons of raw material are carried by railroads, steamers, and canal-boats, but, in spite of all this, the amount of raw material of various descriptions which finds its way at Hamburg itself into the factories, by no means is a slight one. Of the principal branches of manufactures at Hamburg may be cited ship-building in all its branches; large iron ocean steamers, vessels of war, wooden ships, in short, vessels of every description, are every year turned out by the different yards, and are esteemed well and strongly built vessels.

Sugar refineries, tobacco and cigar manufactories, iron foundries, silver-smelting works, biscuit bakeries, surround the city and are principally to be found in the suburbs of St. Georg. The salting down and curing of beef and pork form another highly lucrative branch of the provision line. Carriage building, principally of railroad carriages, is carried on to a great extent. Breweries which not only satisfy the consumption of the city, but export largely, are partly in Hamburg,

partly in the vicinity of the city. The rectification of foreign spirits, and the distillery of common spirits for export, mainly to Africa, is from year to year an increasing business. Whalebone is split and cut in the large cane and umbrella works. Chemical works and cotton mills are recently erected.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The steamship lines running from and to Hamburg are more numerous than in any other city on the Continent. A regular communication exists between Hamburg and Hull, London, Newcastle, Grimsby, West Hartlepool, Leith, Bergen, Drontheim, Christiania, Gothenburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, Bordeaux, and the different ports of Italy and Spain. The regular communication with New York, the West Indies, the east and west coast of South America, with East India, China, and Japan, with Australia and the South Sea Islands is carried on by the lines of the Hamburg-American Packet Actien-Gesellschaft and of the German Dampfschiffreederei-Gesellschaft. The Kosmos line runs to India and South America. The African line is in the hands of Mr. Charles Woermann, one of the representatives of Hamburg in the German Parliament. Besides the regular steamboat lines, freight boats are running to every part of the world. Foreign lines are connecting Hamburg also with the principal ports of the countries to which the respective boats belong. A large fleet of sailing vessels is always in Hamburg, which offers great facilities for freighting vessels, as the demand for tonnage is almost always a brisk one.

TERRITORY AND GOVERNMENT.

The territory of Hamburg measures 409.77 square kilometers, and consists of, besides the city proper and its suburbs, the lower situated villages and islands of the county of Ritzebüttel, with the small town of Ritzebüttel and the town of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the river Elbe; the island of Neuwerk; the county of Bergedorf, commonly called the "four counties," which latter formerly belonged jointly to Hamburg and Lubeck, but has become since the year 1868 the sole property of Hamburg.

According to the latest official statistics, the population of Hamburg consists of 453,869 inhabitants, of which 420,003 are Protestants, 12,063 Catholics, 16,024 Jews.

The constitution of the 13th of October, 1879, places the government of the Republic in the hands of senate and Bürgerschaft (representatives elected by the citizens).

The senate consists of eighteen members; half of this number must be lawyers. Of the remaining nine members, seven are elected from the merchants; two can be elected from the ranks of the artisans, but are generally chosen likewise from the merchants. The senators are elected for life by the senate and the Bürgerschaft. A refusal to act as senator by the person elected deprives the same of his citizenship, and all his rights and privileges are canceled. Two syndici and four secretaries are joined to the senate. A first and second mayor of the city are elected every year by ballot from the senators. They preside over the sessions of the senate.

The Bürgerschaft consists of 160 members, of whom 80 are elected by the tax-payers, 40 by the proprietors of landed property, and 40 by the notables (the former members of tribunals, the administrative councils). A member of the Bürgerschaft is elected for six years. Every three years elections for the half of the Bürgerschaft take place. A com-

mittee of 20 members of the *Bürgerschaft* has the power to sanction, in certain cases, the bills of the senate, especially expenditures in case of accidents, or of other pressing nature. All other kinds of laws are passed by the senate and *Bürgerschaft*. The imperial code of laws established since the 1st of October, 1879, throughout the whole of Germany, abolished the old Hamburg code of laws.

A high court, which holds the jurisdiction over Hamburg and Lubeck, sits in Hamburg. There are also criminal and commercial courts.

Under the constitution a strict responsibility of administration is guaranteed. The administrative board consists of two or three senators, and a number of members of the *Bürgerschaft*, under presidency of a senator. Hamburg has no state church; each creed enjoys equal rights and privileges. The Hamburg schools (*Volksschulen*) are modern educational institutions. The education in these schools is cheap, and comprises a wide range of subjects. Able teachers and the most approved methods have enabled the *Volksschulen* to raise the general standard of the education of the people. The high schools, the gymnasium, are very good, but very expensive. A great number of private schools of very high standing exist, besides the public schools. The education in Hamburg, as in all Germany, is compulsory. All schools, public and private, gymnasiums, and *Volksschulen*, are under the supervision of the educational board, which consists of two senators and seven members of the *Bürgerschaft*.

FINANCES.

The finances of Hamburg are in a highly satisfactory condition, the income derived from tonnage dues and commercial duties is so large that the direct taxes paid by the citizens have been very low indeed. The French occupation from 1807 to 1814 and the great fire of 1842 forced the Government to contract a public loan which has slightly augmented the rate of taxes, but in spite of all, Hamburg enjoys now the reputation of being that city in Germany where the inhabitants pay the least taxes. The budget for 1885 amounted to 36,935,200 marks, and was perfectly balanced.

The public treasury derives a part of its income from funded property belonging to the state, from landed property and public works (water and gas works). These two give a clear profit of 6,264,000 marks. Twenty-one and seven-tenths per cent. of the income is derived from taxes and duties. The stamp office pays $3\frac{5}{10}$ into the public treasury. The money to defray extraordinary expenditures occasioned by the construction of quays, regulation of the river, drainage, regulation of streets, erection of schools, &c., is furnished from public loans, or paid from the surplus of former years.

On an average, 10,000,000 of marks a year have been devoted to defray extraordinary expenses of this kind. The public debt amounted in the year 1881 to 143,000,000 of marks. The construction of the free-port boundary will increase the public debt. The total amount of costs will be 80,000,000 of marks, so that on the 1st of October, 1888, the public debt will have risen to 223,000,000 of marks.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Hamburg sends three representatives to the German Parliament. During the sessions from 1867 till 1884 Hamburg had been always represented by Liberal members, but the Social-Democratic movement gained so much ground in Hamburg that in the elections of 1884 two

Social-Democratic members were elected to Parliament, so that Hamburg is now represented by two Social Democrats and one National-Liberal member.

The Imperial German Parliament was opened on the 21st of March, 1871, by Emperor William after his return from Versailles. Since that time there have been six legislative periods in which the majority changed from the broadest liberal principles to the most conservative, following, as history asserts, all the changes and different phases of the politics of that mighty and powerful man who takes, not only in Germany, but in the politics of all European powers, a leading part—the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck. A high party feeling has created quite a number of different political parties, but the two leading parties are the Government and the opposition parties. It is difficult to say which party is the Government and which is not.

If contemporaneous history is reliable, the chancellor likes to govern by the aid and assistance of all parties. It is contended he has at times had the indorsement and support of all factions, parties, and creeds. "Free trade and religious tolerance" was at one time the political password, and under this banner all the liberal elements rallied around him. Then a change came. Protective laws, religious intolerance, a return to the old feudal and absolute government were considered by him necessary for the welfare of the country, and the liberal parties, his former staunch allies, became his bitterest adversaries, and a coalition of Conservatives and Ultramontanes (Catholic clericals) formed the nucleus of the Government party. Monopolies on tobacco and spirits were proposed but rejected; a most bitter parliamentary feud began between the chancellor and his former friends. It may be a long time yet before a solution of that question, which has given rise to all these political disturbances, not only in Germany, but likewise in the whole world, even in America, may be found.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

The nineteenth century is generally styled the century of inventions, but it may be just as well called the century of social revolutions. The working classes have begun the long and always threatening battle against capital, and have found a mighty and powerful adjunct in organized association. England is the country where trade unions were first formed, but Germany is the country where the trade unions and associations of the working people obtained first a political power and gained an admittance into legislative bodies as a distinct political factor; in short, became so powerful and threatening to the general welfare of the country that a special law, in form of a bill, the "Socialistengesetz," was passed by the Imperial Parliament, under a powerful pressure caused by the two attempts made upon the life of the venerable and generally beloved Emperor William.

INSURANCE OF LABOR.

The solution of this social question has been for the last five years the aim and end of the policy of the chancellor. Measures of great importance have been enacted to improve the condition of the working classes. The "Krankenkassen" (associations to provide relief in all cases of long-enduring illness) have been organized under a bill passed on the 15th of June, 1883. Every workman is obliged to join. The contributions for maintaining the Krankenkassen are paid by em-

ployers and workingmen; the former pay one-third, the latter two-thirds. Although this measure met with a considerable opposition in Parliament, on account of the existing free associations, yet it was finally carried through. The opposition contested the bill, not in regard to the purpose of the measure, but on account of its compulsory nature, as being contrary to the principles of personal liberty and self-control.

The second bill passed was that of the "Unfall-Versicherung" (the accident insurance law). It became law on the 31st of October last. This bill provides for the indemnity of factory operatives, miners, and so forth, in case of accidents or injuries which they have received in the pursuit of their employment. The masters submitted to this law with great reluctance. It forces the manufacturers to form district associations (Berufsgenossenschaften) to create the indemnity funds out of which the operatives of their district, in case of injury or accident, receive the legally established indemnity. The operatives have to pay nothing whatever to this fund.

It is an entirely new principle established by this law, viz, the principle of joint responsibility of the manufacturers and manufacturing corporations for the payment of damages for accidents occurred to operatives in their respective districts. A court of arbitration, composed of manufacturers and operatives, is likewise established by the law. This court investigates, tries, adjusts all cases of accidents of its district, and abolishes the necessity for the injured persons to enter a suit for damages against their employers in the regular courts.

For ordinary laborers and farm laborers a similar law has been provided. This indemnity principle is also to be applied to the civil employers of the Government and to the soldiers and officers. The bill now in Parliament stipulates that such persons, in case of accident while on duty, receive, if permanently disabled, two-thirds of their former salary during life. In case of death, the widows receive during life, or until remarried, 20 per cent. of the yearly salary of their husbands, but not less than 160 nor more than 1,600 marks per year. Children receive until they are eighteen, if not previously married, 76 per cent. of the mother's annuity, and after the decease of their mother an amount equal to her annuity. The amount paid to widows and orphans must not exceed 60 per cent. of the salary of the deceased.

LAND SYSTEM.

Of equally great importance of state socialistic character is the land-tenant system. The social political kernel of the land-tenant system, and the eminent motive for the reproduction of a project so repulsive to modern ideas, to forms, even to state economy, is the creation of an agricultural middle class, and of a permanently settled laboring population. This plan, emanating from the agricultural minister and unanimously agreed upon by the board of agriculture, is based upon redemption of the land.

If a Government wishes to create an independent middle class of farmers and laborers, it has to find the solution of this question in a diametrical opposite direction. Not the creation of immense *latifundia*, not the still greater increase of the already enormously large estates, owned and held by comparatively few proprietors, is, in my opinion, the right way; but the parceling out of these properties and estates into smaller estates, will enable the hard-working and thrifty German tenants to become purchasers and small owners.

The Government tries to solve the social questions, but it may be feared that it will create by its efforts a social aristocracy as disturbing to the

welfare of the country as a social democracy. Not the owners of the enormous estates ought to claim the full attention and care of the state, but those glebe adscripts, working at low wages for the large landowners, the miserable plebeians forming a large part of the German population.

POPULATION.

The population of the German Empire consists, according to the census of the 1st of December, 1885, of 46,340,587 inhabitants. The preceding census was made on the 1st of December, 1880, and gave a population of 44,634,061, so that an increase of 1,606,526 inhabitants, or of 0.70 per cent of the average population of 1880 and 1885, has to be registered. In the preceding five years, 1875 to 1880, the increase of population was still greater; it amounted to 2,506,689 inhabitants, or 1.14 per cent. of the average population of that period.

The following table shows the population from 1816 to 1885:

Year.	Population according to census on December 1.	Increase of average population of that period.	Year.	Population according to census on December 1.	Increase of average population of that period.
		<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>
1816	24,831,396	.....	1855	36,111,644	0.40
1820	26,291,606	1.43	1860	37,745,187	0.88
1825	28,111,269	1.34	1865	39,653,544	0.99
1830	29,518,125	0.98	1870	40,816,249	0.58
1835	30,935,648	0.94	1875	42,727,360	0.92
1840	32,785,150	1.16	1880	44,634,061	1.14
1845	34,396,055	0.96	1885	46,340,587	0.70
1850	35,395,496	0.57			

The density of the population throughout the whole Empire varies materially.

In the Prussian provinces on the Rhine there are 151; in the Kingdom of Saxony as many as 198.3 inhabitants to the square kilometer; in several counties of Silesia, of Westphalia, Hesse, Baden, and Wurtemberg, it varies from 168 to 221 inhabitants, but there are parts of Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, and Pomerania, where there are only 63 and even 33 inhabitants to the square kilometer. As a rule it may be taken that the most thinly inhabited counties are those of the southern highlands and northern plains, and the more dense populations are found in the mountainous districts of Middle Germany. Of the inhabitants of Germany belonging to the old German race, there are 39,000,000; of Slavonic origin, 2,640,000; of the Latin race, 220,000; Lutherians, 150,000; Jews, 512,000; Danes, 180,000; besides there are a great many people of mixed nationalities, who reside only temporarily in Germany.

According to their different religious creeds, there are 62.50 per cent. Protestants, 36 per cent. Roman Catholics. The Israelitic population and other religious denominations are about 90,000.

In South Germany the Catholic element prevails; it is almost doubly as large as the Protestant, but in North Germany there are 2½ times as many Protestants as Catholics; 337,342 couples were married in Germany during the year 1885; the births amounted to 1,764,096, while 1,241,126 persons died, which makes an increase by births of 522,970. This gives to the population from 1880-1885 for each 1,000 individuals 7.48 marriages, 39.12 births, and 27.52 deaths. Of the births 908,579 were boys and 865,511 girls; 67,921 were still-born, and 158,709 illegit-

imate children. This gives to each 1,000 106.2 boys, 100 girls; and to 100 children 9 illegitimate ones, and 3.85 still-born.

In the twenty nine different States the official reports give the increase of population according to the last census, as follows:

State.	Population.		Total increase.	Yearly average increase.
	1885.	1880.		
				<i>Per cent.</i>
Prussia	28,313,833	27,279,111	1,034,722	0.74
Bavaria	5,416,180	5,248,778	131,402	0.49
Saxony	3,179,168	2,972,805	206,363	1.34
Wurtemberg	1,994,849	1,971,118	23,731	0.24
Baden	1,600,839	1,570,254	30,585	0.39
Hesse	956,170	936,340	19,830	0.42
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	575,140	577,055	1,915	0.07
Saxe-Weimar	313,668	309,577	4,091	0.26
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	98,371	100,269	1,898	0.38
Oldenburg	341,250	327,478	3,772	0.22
Brunswick	372,580	349,367	23,213	1.29
Saxe-Meiningen	214,697	207,075	7,622	0.72
Saxe-Altenburg	161,129	155,036	6,093	0.77
Saxe-Coburg Gotha	198,717	194,716	4,001	0.41
Anhalt	247,603	232,592	15,001	1.25
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	73,623	71,107	2,516	0.70
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	83,939	80,296	3,643	0.89
Waldeck	56,565	56,522	43	0.02
Reuss (ältere) Linie	53,787	50,782	3,005	1.15
Reuss (jüngere) Linie	112,118	101,330	10,788	2.02
Schaumburg-Lippe	37,204	35,374	1,830	1.01
Lippe	123,250	120,246	3,004	0.49
Lubeck	67,658	63,571	4,087	1.25
Bremen	166,392	156,723	9,669	1.20
Hamburg	518,712	453,869	64,943	2.67
Alsace-Lorraine	1,563,145	1,566,670	3,525	0.05
German Empire	46,840,587	45,234,061	1,606,526	0.70

AGRICULTURE.

Of this population of 46,840,587, nearly two-thirds are employed in agricultural pursuits, and the cultivation of the soil is more or less lucrative, according to the nature of the country. The greatest results are obtained in the plains of the province of Prussia and in Bavaria, at the foot of the fore Alps, between the rivers Oder and Maas, and on the rich marsh lands in close vicinity to the shores of the Baltic and German Ocean. In the year 1885 there were in the German Empire, cultivated in fields, gardens, and vineyards, 26,133,516 hectares; meadows and pastures, 10,510,411 hectares; forests, 13,838,856 hectares; yards, buildings, highways, railroads, rivers, and lakes, 3,394,109 hectares. This makes to every 100 hectares of ground a proportion of fields, gardens, and vineyards of 48.5; meadows and pasture, 19.5; forest, 25.7; buildings, yards, highways, railroads, rivers, and lakes, 6.3.

The crops raised in Germany in the same year are as follows: Rye, 4,952,525 tons (of 100 kilograms); wheat, 2,345,287 tons; chaff, 489,340 tons; barley, 2,145,617 tons; oats, 4,228,128 tons; potatoes, 19,466,242 tons; hay, 19,563,388. This gives a crop to each hectare of 0.84 tons of rye, 1.29 tons of wheat, 1.27 tons of chaff, 1.32 of barley, 7.05 tons of potatoes, 1.13 tons of oats, and 3.31 tons of hay. Indian corn is only grown in the south of Germany, but rye, wheat, barley, and oats everywhere. In the south of Germany are large quantities of chaff raised, besides wheat; in the northern part buckwheat is frequently sown. The potato throughout Germany forms the principal crop. The largest amounts of potatoes are raised in the Baltic plains; hemp, flax, anise, kümmel,

and oil-seeds are grown everywhere. Tobacco is grown on the Upper Rhine, on the Werra, Oder, and in the Uckermark. In the year 1884-'85, 220,924 tobacco-planters raised on 24,259 hectares a crop of 51,947 tons of dried tobacco-leaves, which gave an average of 2.14 tons to each hectare. The gross receipts for the crop of 1885 were 36,827,000 marks, an average of 1,518 marks to each hectare. Hops are principally raised in Bavaria and Brunswick; chicory in Middle Germany, between the Oder and the Weser; sugar-beets in Prussia, on the rivers Elbe and Saale, in Darmstadt, and Bavaria. The production of beet-root sugar has taken such dimensions that occasioned overproduction, threatening the whole trade with a calamity against which all protective laws and export transactions will prove of no avail.

Gardening is carried on to the greatest extent in Franconia and Thuringia. Fruit of every description is grown throughout Middle and South Germany; the highest cultivation and best results are found in Saxony and Franconia. Wine is grown in Middle and Southern Germany. The continued wider and wider spreading cultivation of the soil and agriculture has stripped the forests of Germany considerably, but almost the fourth part of the whole territory is still covered by forests, the more extensive in the north; they are situated on and distant from the right bank of the river Elbe. The great plains to the northwest of this river are void of wood, and the want of fuel is only supplied by the large turf-beds which abound in that region. The principal kind of woods which are to be found are oak, beech, and pine wood.

Cattle-raising occupies an equal high standing as that of agriculture. In some parts of Germany cattle-breeding forms the principal source of wealth, and is, in some of its branches, surpassed by no other country. Magnificent horses are raised in the province of Prussia, in Mecklenburg, in Holstein, and Hanover. Cattle of high repute and prime race are exported in great numbers from Holstein, Saxony, and Bavaria. Saxonian sheep are considered as the most profitable breed, as the Saxonian wool commands the highest prices in the market; of an inferior kind are the Hanoverian sheep, which give plenty of wool, but of a hard kind. Pigs are very abundant, principally in Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Saxony, and Bavaria. On the 10th of January, 1884, the official reports gave as existing stock, 3,789,331 horses, 16,785,430 head of cattle, 32,963,543 sheep, 8,122,088 pigs, 2,320,002 goats; which gives to 100 inhabitants 82 horses, 384 head of cattle, 609 sheep, 17.4 pigs, and 5.7 goats. Poultry is very abundant throughout the whole of Germany.

Hunting is carried on only as sport. There are great numbers of deer, hares, wild rabbits, wild hogs, and foxes existing. In the mountainous districts the chamois abound, but very seldom a steinbock is to be found.

The fisheries of the rivers and lakes are by no means insignificant. Trout, pike, salmon, eel, and all kinds of fish are caught. The salmon-trout of the mountainous rivers and brooks is considered a great delicacy. The herring fisheries on the banks of the Baltic and German Ocean are of vast extent, and thousands of men and boats are yearly employed during the spring and fall of the year. Oysters are only found in Holstein.

MINING.

Mining has been carried on in Germany for ages and ages. Even the old historian, Tacitus, cites the German mines; and German iron was wrought into weapons which carried the Roman eagles victorious to the far East, to the banks of the Euphrates, and into the heart of the Libyan and Tyrian deserts. During the middle ages German mines were esteemed

as the model mines; and German miners went with the Spanish conquerors to South America to open for them the fabulous wealth of the mines of Peru. The mining districts of Germany at the present time are the most prosperous and are of the highest value to the commerce and industry of the country. Gold is found in very small quantities (in the year 1885 only 463 kilograms, equal to 1,292,000 marks, were raised), but silver more extensively than perhaps in any other country of Europe; in the year 1884 the product amounted to 1,860,000 kilograms, having a value of 18,608,000 marks. The principal mines are in the Saxonian Erzgebirge, 44,600 kilograms; in Uppermarks Tarnowitz, 9,700 kilograms; in Maunsfeldt, 51,600 kilograms. Next to England, the greatest amount of tin is found in Germany; great abundance of lead prevails principally in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, where 43,800,000 kilograms are yearly produced; in Upper Silesia, 14,100,000 kilograms; Hesse and Nassau, 10,300,000 kilograms, and Saxony, 6,500,000 kilograms. Copper is likewise plentiful. The principal mines are in Maunsfeldt, 9,800,000 kilograms. But of all minerals none is found in such vast and excellent quantities as iron; the total amount of iron produced was 2,575,000,000 kilograms, representing a value of 171,752,000 marks. The richest ore is found in Westphalia, 599,500,000 kilograms, equal to 39,138,000 marks; and in the Rhenish Prussian provinces, 947,800,000 kilograms, equal to 59,982,000 marks; in Silesia, 337,400,000 kilograms, equal to 19,315,000 marks; in Alsace-Lorraine, 292,700,000 kilograms, equal to 12,368,000 marks.

Another important branch of minery, whose importance increases from year to year, are the collieries. Pit-coals are found in vast quantities and of a very superior quality, so that German coals supersede at present the English coals throughout the realm, and form already a very considerable export article to foreign countries. The total production in 1884 amounted to 56,973,600,000 kilograms, equal to 275,665,000 marks.

The following tables give a comparison of the production of the principal minerals for the whole Empire from the years 1872–1883, according to the official reports:

Year.	Coals.				Brown coal.			
	Amount.	Value.	Pits.	Men employed.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks</i>		
1872.....	38,306,400	296,668,000	622	162,172	9,018,000	29,496,000	866	24,352
1873.....	36,392,300	403,645,000	654	178,967	9,752,900	34,627,000	908	25,249
1874.....	35,918,600	387,183,000	637	105,504	10,739,500	39,232,000	974	25,718
1875.....	37,436,400	297,485,000	623	183,423	10,369,700	36,885,000	840	25,289
1876.....	38,454,400	263,678,000	592	182,425	11,096,000	38,442,000	899	25,651
1877.....	37,529,600	216,972,000	540	168,761	10,700,300	35,921,000	790	24,418
1878.....	39,589,400	207,410,000	518	168,068	10,930,700	34,459,000	756	23,869
1879.....	42,025,700	205,703,000	503	170,509	11,445,100	35,227,000	721	24,150
1880.....	46,973,600	245,665,000	497	178,719	12,144,500	36,710,000	718	25,358
1881.....	48,688,200	252,252,000	495	186,335	12,852,500	38,122,000	696	25,663
1882.....	52,118,600	267,859,000	491	195,958	13,259,600	36,156,000	666	25,546
1883.....	55,943,000	293,628,000	489	207,577	14,492,600	29,007,000	665	26,824

Year.	Kali salt.				Rock-salt.			
	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men em- ployed.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men em- ployed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		
1872.....	489,500	5,645,000	2	1,173,000	145,300	1,216,000	8	644
1873.....	450,900	4,522,000	2	1,088,000	151,900	1,444,000	12	925
1874.....	429,500	3,519,000	3	1,070,000	161,900	1,383,000	9	679
1875.....	529,500	4,420,000	3	1,337,000	170,400	1,314,000	9	588
1876.....	580,500	4,670,000	3	1,339,000	170,100	1,214,000	8	714
1877.....	811,700	4,670,000	3	1,692,000	170,800	1,145,000	8	719
1878.....	720,200	6,452,000	4	1,677,000	202,900	1,363,000	8	814
1879.....	661,700	6,448,000	4	1,487,000	238,200	1,591,000	8	1,017
1880.....	665,700	6,113,000	4	1,788,000	272,300	1,805,000	9	785
1881.....	905,900	6,783,000	5	2,596,000	311,900	1,961,000	10	755
1882.....	1,201,400	11,673,000	5	3,538,000	322,400	2,108,000	9	767
1883.....	1,189,400	11,652,000	5	3,494,000	336,400	2,090,000	9	797

Iron ore.					Zinc and spelter ore.			
Year.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men em- ployed.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men em- ployed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		
1872.....	5,895,700	43,372,000	1,789	39,421	419,500	8,617,000	84	10,793
1873.....	6,117,600	43,382,000	2,053	39,491	495,000	12,465,000	85	10,580
1874.....	5,137,500	28,594,000	1,719	31,733	451,200	11,109,000	76	9,039
1875.....	4,730,700	26,754,000	1,394	26,206	468,000	12,685,000	70	8,354
1876.....	4,712,000	23,624,000	1,166	25,570	533,600	13,077,000	73	11,680
1877.....	498,000	23,648,000	821	27,745	577,300	11,141,000	82	12,444
1878.....	5,464,100	26,317,000	822	30,255	597,200	11,423,000	82	12,570
1879.....	5,859,400	26,692,000	787	35,814	589,600	8,050,000	64	12,304
1880.....	7,238,700	34,454,000	917	3,700	632,900	11,930,000	71	13,658
1881.....	7,600,800	36,361,000	926	37,354	659,500	9,594,000	75	13,255
1882.....	8,263,300	39,182,000	928	38,783	694,700	11,912,000	69	12,781
1883.....	8,756,600	39,309,000	924	39,685	677,800	8,890,000	72	1,350

Lead ore.					Copper ore.			
Year.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men em- ployed.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men em- ployed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		
1872.....	94,000	15,032,000	136	16,660	282,200	7,067,000	40	7,158
1873.....	101,300	17,739,000	153	15,685	291,100	7,414,000	41	7,025
1874.....	104,100	18,275,000	163	17,798	262,500	6,485,000	44	6,821
1875.....	113,800	21,042,000	156	18,231	279,100	6,835,000	32	6,745
1876.....	120,600	20,387,000	148	16,929	304,500	7,125,000	30	7,017
1877.....	147,000	22,723,000	152	19,639	343,500	7,735,000	28	7,387
1878.....	152,800	21,063,000	143	19,932	373,500	8,567,000	23	8,329
1879.....	149,100	17,843,000	114	17,692	398,800	10,073,000	19	9,118
1880.....	159,700	19,122,000	118	18,482	480,900	11,995,000	27	10,730
1881.....	169,800	19,240,000	112	18,678	523,700	14,330,000	25	12,122
1882.....	177,700	20,621,000	129	20,328	566,500	14,721,000	25	12,977
1883.....	169,800	18,091,000	127	18,166	613,200	16,069,000	36	14,326

Year.	Gold and silver ore.				Sulphur, vitriol, and alum ore.			
	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men em- ployed.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men em- ployed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		
1872	24,800	5,123,000	168	8,300	192,200	2,067,000	26	1,183
1873	22,400	4,719,000	166	7,494	170,100	3,083,000	29	1,310
1874	24,100	4,750,000	168	7,125	175,300	2,741,000	35	1,309
1875	21,100	4,581,000	162	7,135	168,700	2,713,000	34	1,222
1876	23,100	4,383,000	152	7,475	149,000	2,234,000	30	1,047
1877	18,800	3,989,000	80	6,098	150,500	1,712,000	31	1,020
1878	15,500	3,389,000	61	5,967	135,900	1,413,000	29	1,044
1879	22,300	3,908,000	93	6,435	121,200	1,151,000	29	692
1880	20,600	3,812,000	70	5,991	134,000	1,208,000	31	717
1881	26,800	4,275,000	63	6,766	146,100	1,329,000	30	1,121
1882	23,000	4,331,000	60	6,353	182,200	1,849,000	24	949
1883	23,300	4,401,000	60	6,613	162,700	1,406,000	23	883

Year.	Various ores.				Total amount of products of mines.			
	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men em- ployed.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men em- ployed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		
1872	36,900	2,365,000	226	2,074	49,904,500	415,668,000	3,967	273,930
1873	51,900	2,732,000	210	2,042	54,008,400	535,742,000	4,313	289,756
1874	52,800	2,389,000	204	2,184	53,457,000	505,660,000	3,932	288,980
1875	54,000	2,161,000	218	2,039	54,338,900	416,875,000	3,541	282,901
1876	52,800	1,906,000	190	1,748	56,197,000	380,670,000	3,241	282,234
1877	51,500	2,020,000	194	2,469	55,481,400	333,458,000	2,729	270,217
1878	58,700	1,909,000	168	1,964	58,288,708	324,267,000	2,614	271,979
1879	57,200	1,718,000	165	2,002	61,568,200	318,069,000	2,487	275,711
1880	68,300	2,028,000	191	2,568	68,791,400	375,512,000	2,653	294,670
1881	67,700	2,433,000	157	2,965	71,947,700	389,270,000	2,594	307,510
1882	63,500	2,487,000	159	2,782	76,872,800	412,899,000	2,565	320,682
1883	62,100	1,939,000	157	2,296	82,435,900	436,487,000	2,567	334,137

Those tables show the amount which the different mines yield of this ore. There have been produced in different forms the following metals:

Year.	Pig-iron.		Cast iron.		Total amount.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1872	1,927,100	209,241,000	61,300	13,101,000	1,988,400	222,342,000
1873	2,174,100	234,661,000	66,500	14,554,000	2,240,600	248,615,000
1874	1,856,300	150,606,000	49,900	10,516,000	1,906,200	161,122,000
1875	1,987,700	136,448,000	47,700	9,727,000	2,029,400	146,175,000
1876	1,801,500	106,023,000	44,900	8,815,000	1,846,400	114,841,000
1877	1,884,100	103,988,000	34,100	6,830,000	1,932,700	111,653,000
1878	2,108,000	109,659,000	28,700	4,253,000	2,147,600	114,582,000
1879	2,190,000	108,073,000	25,800	3,604,000	2,226,600	112,352,000
1880	2,675,700	156,550,000	36,900	5,814,000	2,729,000	163,390,000
1881	2,862,700	158,142,000	34,600	4,877,000	2,914,000	163,975,000
1882	3,326,800	189,571,000	37,200	5,209,000	3,380,500	195,708,000
1883	3,417,200	179,230,000	37,000	4,912,000	3,469,700	184,958,000

Year.	Smelting furnaces.				Zinc.				Lead.			
	Smelting works.	Men employed.	Furnaces.	Time actively employed.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men employed.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men employed.
				<i>Mos.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		
1872.....	122	19,912	244	2,479	58,400	23,417,000	36	5,975	59,000	22,578,000	21	2,036
1873.....	132	21,440	257	2,660	62,800	28,290,000	34	5,781	64,800	28,392,000	20	2,757
1874.....	118	18,600	230	2,017	70,400	28,648,000	33	5,872	70,100	28,959,000	18	2,884
1875.....	112	17,112	203	1,943	74,300	30,885,000	33	6,575	70,200	30,297,000	18	2,977
1876.....	94	14,667	162	1,661	83,200	34,812,000	34	6,847	75,600	31,306,000	17	2,295
1877.....	77	13,529	154	1,793	95,000	33,813,000	33	6,448	80,400	31,240,000	16	2,798
1878.....	81	13,743	166	1,905	95,000	31,807,000	32	6,798	84,500	27,197,000	17	2,330
1879.....	82	14,925	168	1,881	96,800	29,825,000	32	6,613	87,000	24,030,000	17	2,359
1880.....	94	18,504	204	2,380	99,600	33,871,000	32	6,698	89,900	26,513,000	16	2,382
1881.....	96	18,642	212	2,486	105,500	31,654,000	32	7,152	92,100	25,238,000	16	2,494
1882.....	100	20,750	227	2,686	113,400	35,950,000	30	8,189	97,000	26,367,000	14	2,439
1883.....	103	21,586	227	2,613	116,900	33,730,000	29	8,424	96,000	23,175,000	14	2,491

Year.	Copper.				Silver.				Gold.	
	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men employed.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men employed.	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1872.....	7,600	12,570,000	11	2,245	127,000	22,574,000	6	1,327	328	894,000
1873.....	7,800	11,642,000	8	1,375	177,200	30,702,000	6	1,497	315	855,000
1874.....	6,300	10,881,000	8	1,358	155,900	26,773,000	5	1,371	365	999,000
1875.....	7,300	12,979,000	8	1,355	157,200	26,346,000	5	1,282	332	923,000
1876.....	8,400	12,835,000	9	1,895	139,800	21,970,000	6	1,134	281	785,000
1877.....	8,900	13,172,000	8	2,014	147,600	23,812,000	4	1,369	308	858,000
1878.....	9,600	13,024,000	8	1,890	167,700	25,390,000	5	1,637	387	656,000
1879.....	10,600	12,427,000	9	1,970	177,500	26,518,000	5	1,645	467	1,302,000
1880.....	15,200	19,361,000	9	2,377	186,000	28,608,000	6	1,734	463	1,292,000
1881.....	16,400	20,603,000	11	2,620	187,900	28,514,000	5	1,769	381	1,063,000
1882.....	17,200	27,943,000	13	3,024	215,000	32,763,000	5	1,893	376	1,051,000
1883.....	18,500	24,572,000	12	3,144	235,100	35,088,000	6	1,934	457	1,278,000

Year.	Tin.			Various metals.				Different products of mines.			
	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		
1872.....	103,600	317,000	8	300	123,600	3	87	64,100	820,800	21	708
1873.....	128,200	360,000	7	400	262,000	2	93	63,000	820,300	21	653
1874.....	57,600	123,000	6	300	272,600	3	99	76,000	876,800	22	755
1875.....	85,100	153,000	7	400	315,900	5	163	113,100	1,188,400	34	1,413
1876.....	183,500	191,000	6	400	301,100	5	201	111,600	1,035,700	34	1,722
1877.....	98,100	182,000	4	300	156,200	7	187	114,100	1,065,400	26	1,976
1878.....	82,700	108,000	2	300	132,200	4	44	120,700	1,042,500	29	2,332
1879.....	93,400	137,000	4	300	153,100	6	197	147,400	1,188,500	34	2,070
1880.....	103,900	180,000	3	500	167,800	7	205	170,100	1,302,600	40	1,854
1881.....	106,400	243,000	3	400	185,800	5	174	276,800	1,814,200	62	2,701
1882.....	101,600	218,000	3	400	152,000	6	198	305,700	2,098,400	60	3,225
1883.....	98,900	160,000	3	200	127,000	4	168	316,900	2,132,700	70	3,041

Total amount of mining products.

Year.	Amount.	Value.	Mines.	Men employed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>		
1872.....	2, 178, 000	314, 830, 000	325	38, 489
1873.....	2, 439, 600	359, 745, 000	342	40, 225
1874.....	2, 129, 500	268, 999, 000	314	36, 681
1875.....	2, 294, 900	262, 801, 000	304	36, 525
1876.....	2, 125, 900	230, 108, 000	277	32, 650
1877.....	2, 231, 600	226, 896, 000	232	32, 975
1878.....	2, 458, 000	224, 921, 000	220	31, 233
1879.....	2, 569, 000	220, 007, 000	227	32, 242
1880.....	3, 104, 600	287, 919, 000	246	36, 393
1881.....	3, 404, 600	291, 290, 000	270	38, 318
1882.....	3, 914, 600	336, 136, 000	269	41, 988
1883.....	4, 018, 500	324, 441, 000	270	42, 724

Besides mining, which the above tables show is carried on to a vast extent, are works of different description converting the raw material of the country into marketable and valuable articles of consumption and export. The refineries and distilleries, the sugar-mills converting sugar beets into sugar, are yearly increasing. Distilleries existing in the year 1884, 26,801; breweries, 16,564; oil-mills, 3,512. But the most important works are the sugar-mills.

The following table gives the official reports of the products and consumption of sugar throughout the whole Empire for the years 1871-'72 to 1883-'84. These reports refer only to the Zollverein. Hamburg is excluded.

Years.	Production of raw sugar.	Import of refined sugar reduced to raw sugar.	Total production.	Export of refined sugar reduced to raw sugar.	Consumption of refined sugar reduced to raw sugar.	Average consumption.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Kilo-grams.</i>
1871-'72.....	186, 442	49, 633	236, 075	14, 276	221, 799	5. 5
1872-'73.....	262, 551	27, 085	289, 636	17, 938	271, 698	6. 6
1873-'74.....	291, 041	28, 953	319, 994	21, 655	298, 339	7. 2
1874-'75.....	256, 412	27, 691	284, 103	10, 813	273, 290	6. 5
1875-'76.....	358, 048	21, 253	379, 301	56, 121	323, 180	7. 6
1876-'77.....	289, 423	12, 506	301, 929	60, 354	241, 575	5. 6
1877-'78.....	388, 009	8, 883	386, 892	96, 778	290, 114	6. 7
1878-'79.....	426, 155	7, 971	434, 126	138, 077	296, 049	6. 7
1879-'80.....	409, 415	6, 584	415, 999	134, 485	281, 514	6. 3
1880-'81.....	555, 915	5, 607	561, 522	283, 904	277, 618	6. 8
1881-'82.....	599, 722	5, 733	605, 455	314, 410	291, 045	6. 4
1882-'83.....	831, 995	6, 601	838, 596	472, 551	366, 045	8. 1
1883-'84.....	940, 109	5, 376	945, 485	559, 814	349, 671	7. 7
Average.....	445, 018	16, 452	461, 470	170, 552	290, 918	6. 8

TEXTILE AND TANNING INTERESTS.

The weaveries of Germany are mostly in Silesia, Upper Lausitz, South Hanover, Brunswick, Westphalia, Suabia, and the Black Forest. Of linen looms, there were 124,830, employing 164,085 workmen; wool manufactories, 37,328, employing 183,668 workmen. The cotton-mills, 104,619, employing 296,287 workmen, are mostly to be found in Alsace (Mühlhouse), in the upper districts (Elberfeld and Barmen), in Saxony

(Chemnitz and Plauen). Silk manufactories there are 35,810, employing 77,324 workmen, principally in Berlin, Elberfeld, and Crefeld.

The tanneries of Germany have diminished considerably. Thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four different works, employing 44,037 workmen, are not able to supply leather for home consumption.

METAL INDUSTRIES.

The metal industry, 2,609 different works, employing 196,546 workmen, is naturally confined to the mining districts, but has its agencies throughout the Empire; and the finer works of metals in Germany, as real works of art, are exported in large quantities. Wood is worked in 140,048 yards, employing 253,605 workmen. The most excellent joinery is in Berlin, where the best furniture on the Continent is manufactured. The Nuremberg toys have a world-wide reputation. There are 1,850 glass-works, employing 33,613 workmen. Porcelain is manufactured in 1,354 places, employing 24,446 hands. There are 4,332 workshops, employing 15,904 workmen, in the manufacture of musical instruments.

All these items serve to show with what energy and perseverance, industry and forethought, the German manufacturers work to maintain their standing so as to be able to compete with the foreign manufacturers, especially the French and English. Germany has always been and is still by its commerce a kind of broker between the nations of the South and the North. In the middle ages Augsburg and Ulm were the centers over which the whole trade of the East went. Although times have changed, although direct communications with India and China, with the Levant and America are established in most all countries, still a large amount of the trade is still kept up by German intercourse. Germany exports and imports; it is the large depository for goods destined for Russia, Sweden, Norway, and from there to the southern European countries.

The export articles are corn, wood, hides, horns, bones, rags, linen, woolen and cotton goods, glass, pottery, cutlery, ironmongery, lead, zinc, cobalt, potash, lime, gypsum, vitriol, millstones, lithographic stones, quicksilver, salt, wax, honey, spirits, beer, wine, sugar.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The principal import articles are sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, rice, vanilla, rum, and other colonial goods, spices, drugs, fishes, cheese, tobacco, olive-oil, fruits, wine, cotton, silks, cheviots, fancy goods, cutleries, hardware, leather, oil, petroleum, dyes, agricultural implements, and machines.

The most important commercial cities for the inland trade are: Augsburg, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Strasburg for the southwestern parts. For the east: Breslau; for the west, Frankfort-on-the-Main and Cologne; for the north, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Magdeburg, Berlin.

The principal fairs are held in Leipzig and Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

The principal seaports are on the Baltic, Stettin, Rostock, Lubeck, Kiel, Flensburg. On the German Ocean: Hamburg, Bremen, and Emden.

The following tables show the total import and export for the year 1884-'85, in quantities of tons = 1,000 kilograms.

Import and export table for the year 1884-1885 into the Zollverein.

[The quantities are calculated in tons of 1,000 kilograms, net weight.]

Countries.	Cattle and other living animals.		Food provisions.		Seeds and plants not being provisions.		Manure and refuse.	
	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.
To and from the districts of Germany	34,287	100,228	465,502	521,630	54,570	38,699	285,967	141,174
Denmark	7,289	1,925	17,114	34,336	921	10,224	7,332	31,832
Norway and Sweden	81	312	31,969	67,772	20	2,730	1,520	5,893
Russia in Europe and Asia	74,949	321	960,700	69,850	67,360	7,643	52,548	3,669
Austria and Hungary	87,085	3,607	755,334	175,845	67,756	15,029	97,784	16,400
Switzerland	14,924	21,437	18,254	99,465	1,610	5,731	4,519	16,652
France and Algeria	8,036	32,152	134,509	111,089	6,661	5,778	17,920	9,534
Belgium	6,394	25,533	181,510	105,057	54,228	5,014	17,484	5,639
Netherlands	20,619	80,008	250,445	197,541	51,581	8,287	26,019	24,279
Great Britain	167	31,939	118,127	552,886	62,749	18,063	12,888	9,536
Spain and Portugal			5,425	27,074	377	2	20	
Italy	2,045	102	18,845	9,667	3,202	34	693	189
Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey	6,880	2	61,333	206	877	27	96	
Africa without Algeria		2	460	488	13,901	1	22	
Asia without Russia and Asiatic Turkey			9,677	2,549	4,775			
North America	10	45	111,721	11,963	3,658	77	14,979	23,381
Central and South America		2	2,374	5,775	17	11	15,960	
Australia			446	313		2	10	498
Total import and export	262,766	297,615	3,143,745	1,993,506	394,263	117,352	555,761	288,676

Countries.	Fuel.		Raw materials and products of the chemical industry—drugs.		Raw materials and products of the glass, earthenware, and stone industry.		Raw materials and products of the metal industry.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
To and from the districts of Germany	393,829	809,851	400,280	150,390	102,677	847,051	45,661	91,066
Denmark	1,188	17,310	4,060	4,319	43,237	83,309	471	19,158
Norway and Sweden	1,280	9,129	17,068	9,416	93,417	14,714	27,741	10,229
Russia in Europe and Asia	87,562	451,686	36,272	34,088	33,065	103,169	16,675	125,391
Austria and Hungary	3,699,262	2,415,754	93,471	77,041	211,377	295,146	59,887	203,826
Switzerland	2,772	689,799	20,680	33,644	35,929	83,923	2,036	55,068
France and Algeria	53,457	1,615,476	66,522	37,391	96,174	145,486	88,523	704,063
Belgium	171,443	806,767	87,297	38,133	95,678	79,524	126,915	1,449,660
Netherlands	37,311	2,816,465	85,562	24,668	52,295	548,158	286,764	131,518
Great Britain	1,404,533	7,399	141,690	37,753	98,477	1,600	278,909	92,165
Spain and Portugal		1,633	55,217	1,336	3,038	3,047	275,545	51,296
Italy	10	53,827	19,254	6,611	8,569	4,357	406	88,250
Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey		57	1,574	1,046	579	1,984	3	27,498
Africa, without Algeria			269	1,233		524		1,783
Asia, without Russia and Asiatic Turkey		40	711	1,550	4	2,068	14	21,903
North America	229	241	165,219	15,903	5,385	20,546	1,075	85,299
Central and South America		850	96,199	732	9,008	2,086	1,996	31,259
Australia	5	20	785	261		805	752	6,788
Total imports and exports	5,852,881	9,696,304	1,292,130	475,515	888,909	2,237,497	1,213,373	3,196,220

Countries.	Raw materials of the wood carving and plating industries.		Raw materials and products of the paper industry.		Raw materials and products of the leather and fur trade.		Raw materials and products of the tortile and felt industry—clothing.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
To and from the districts of Germany	110,498	93,319	9,536	40,149	22,971	7,510	37,660	28,116
Denmark	579	10,230	1,193	1,275	521	374	212	3,511
Norway and Sweden	192,000	2,029	1,258	1,403	184	344	69	4,410
Russia in Europe and Asia	958,214	8,294	10,444	3,844	5,736	2,189	115,571	11,361
Austria and Hungary	662,610	40,042	4,899	7,817	5,610	5,756	30,281	46,519
Switzerland	11,457	60,617	1,549	5,648	2,392	2,146	11,529	8,649
France and Algeria	10,851	214,755	4,856	13,273	6,767	5,396	22,733	37,674
Belgium	6,704	99,259	8,569	9,734	11,510	2,435	66,303	15,730
Netherlands	14,197	90,308	4,754	6,785	3,933	1,522	17,792	10,000
Great Britain	6,109	42,851	1,830	32,910	8,183	2,903	110,271	30,773
Spain and Portugal	3,224	806	1	977	129	247	39	1,386
Italy	1,220	3,148	44	1,727	612	768	16,335	3,634
Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey	26	351	.....	193	28	396	9	1,446
Africa, without Algeria	180	207	.....	15	10	7	4,293	101
Asia, without Russia and Asiatic Turkey	691	64	1	157	1,588	28	31,911	493
North America	14,780	1,061	33	8,374	228	981	54,335	7,937
Central and South America	3,877	1,050	.....	675	1,749	172	14,566	2,654
Australia	21	44	.....	83	8	43	1,512	76
Total imports and exports	1,997,238	668,435	48,967	135,039	72,149	33,217	535,421	214,470

Countries.	Raw materials and products of india-rubber and oil-cloth industry.		Railroad carriages, upholstery, and furniture.		Engines, instruments, and different apparatus.		Notions and jewelry.		Products of literature and fine arts.		Different goods—exports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
To and from the districts of Germany	794	672	230	417	5,401	13,875	43	1,756	713	1,811	32
Denmark	1	71	189	2,524	115	1,680	1	135	58	140	1
Norway and Sweden	1	152	24	19	133	2,297	0	189	31	182	3
Russia in Europe and Asia	18	279	5	27	104	16,433	1	257	123	981	1
Austria and Hungary	52	438	73	1,038	1,404	18,155	106	277	1,095	3,510	3
Switzerland	29	152	54	1,229	2,635	4,248	13	148	449	7,138	1
France and Algeria	186	153	867	54	2,159	16,371	94	470	507	639	1
Belgium	122	99	241	19	2,915	4,517	7	279	104	222	0
Netherlands	166	172	356	5,153	1,134	7,428	13	427	185	484	24
Great Britain	2,032	624	53	22	18,858	4,024	36	1,361	110	830	1
Spain and Portugal	17	56	.....	5,361	2	2,269	0	76	1	30	0
Italy .....	.....	108	17	3,178	27	9,321	10	214	120	208	2
Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey .....	.....	44	.....	63	29	1,791	0	130	0	45	.....
Africa without Algeria	1	1	.....	.....	0	54	0	19	0	5	6
Asia, without Russia and Asiatic Turkey	9	4	0	96	0	504	1	44	1	11	7
North America	25	28	6	1	475	1,029	2	1,134	27	405	0
Central and South America	3	19	.....	4	0	1,270	0	63	0	47	1
Australia .....	.....	2	.....	1	3	1,025	0	17	0	3	.....
Total imports and exports	3,456	3,074	2,115	19,206	35,394	106,291	327	6,996	3,524	16,691	83

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
To and from the districts of Germany.....	1, 970, 619	2, 687, 746	Italy.....	71, 411	183, 305
Denmark.....	84, 481	2, 122, 850	Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey....	71, 434	35, 259
Norway and Sweden....	366, 796	131, 223	Africa, without Algeria..	19, 136	4, 446
Russia in Europe and Asia.....	2, 419, 347	839, 333	Asia, without Russia and Asiatic Turkey.....	49, 383	29, 491
Austria and Hungary....	5, 760, 186	3, 325, 904	North America.....	373, 277	178, 405
Switzerland.....	130, 831	1, 089, 302	Central and South America.....	145, 749	46, 680
France and Algeria.....	520, 822	2, 949, 755	Australia.....	3, 562	9, 981
Belgium.....	837, 864	2, 647, 621			
Netherlands.....	853, 126	3, 801, 227			
Great Britain.....	2, 265, 042	881, 840	Total imports and exports.....	16, 286, 091	20, 859, 960
Spain and Portugal.....	343, 025	95, 592			

BANKING.

The banking institutions of Germany are, in order to give the greatest facilities to this enormous commerce, naturally very numerous.

The following table shows the liabilities and assets of the banks having the right of the emission of bank-notes for the years 1875-'84:

Liabilities at the close of the year.

[In marks, 1,000.]

Years.	Number of banks.	Stock capital.	Reserve fund.	Circulation of notes.		Other liabilities.		Other liabilities.	Total amount of liabilities.
				Total circulation.	Covered.	Daily due.	Due at notice.		
1875.....	31	310, 470	42, 457	1, 050, 457	392, 286	84, 844	214, 898	105, 170	1, 808, 296
1876.....	19	281, 049	27, 671	989, 170	296, 539	167, 444	112, 192	12, 236	1, 589, 762
1877.....	18	268, 332	28, 526	918, 102	305, 306	178, 673	53, 553	9, 883	1, 457, 069
1878.....	18	268, 332	29, 925	857, 761	239, 578	171, 160	47, 659	8, 885	1, 383, 722
1879.....	18	268, 332	31, 370	990, 083	291, 430	208, 921	41, 511	8, 847	1, 549, 064
1880.....	18	268, 332	32, 059	1, 007, 650	312, 745	198, 918	40, 344	10, 261	1, 557, 564
1881.....	18	268, 332	33, 470	1, 057, 953	393, 038	194, 228	44, 421	9, 830	1, 608, 234
1882.....	18	268, 332	35, 329	1, 033, 569	339, 438	242, 375	46, 429	11, 834	1, 637, 868
1883.....	18	268, 332	37, 478	1, 029, 831	329, 610	248, 067	40, 686	9, 681	1, 634, 975
1884.....	18	268, 332	38, 994	1, 061, 578	400, 777	306, 118	43, 833	9, 071	1, 727, 986

Assets at the close of the year.

[In marks, 1,000.]

Years.	No. of banks.	Specie on hand.	Treasury notes on hand.	Notes of other banks.	Bills of exchange.	Engaged bonds and stocks.	Stocks and bonds.	Other assets.	Total assets.
1875.....	31	609, 909	9, 079	53, 926	836, 834	139, 981	25, 040	153, 751	1, 828, 506
1876.....	19	610, 910	46, 227	35, 509	724, 740	99, 827	19, 531	66, 165	1, 602, 909
1877.....	18	542, 247	43, 237	27, 312	685, 423	72, 154	27, 063	52, 143	1, 469, 579
1878.....	18	560, 211	37, 178	20, 194	611, 938	99, 855	19, 958	51, 496	1, 395, 430
1879.....	18	626, 399	40, 650	31, 604	650, 116	117, 527	39, 703	52, 065	1, 558, 064
1880.....	18	614, 939	37, 380	42, 696	647, 821	132, 231	39, 835	55, 097	1, 569, 999
1881.....	18	596, 581	31, 536	36, 798	714, 502	148, 921	41, 947	52, 703	1, 622, 988
1882.....	18	642, 391	19, 203	32, 537	745, 618	123, 008	34, 870	55, 421	1, 653, 048
1883.....	18	643, 473	19, 753	36, 995	742, 088	107, 711	41, 930	54, 279	1, 646, 229
1884.....	18	602, 069	15, 186	43, 569	794, 549	168, 743	59, 710	57, 082	1, 740, 879

The names of the eighteen banks having the right to emit notes are : Imperial Bank, Municipal Bank of Breslau, Private Bank of Dantzic, Bank of Posen, Bank of Hanover, Bank of Frankfort, Bavarian Bank of Issue, Saxon Bank of Dresden, Clearing-House of the Bank of Leipzig, City Bank of Chemnitz, Wurtemberg Bank of Issue, Bank of Baden, Bank of South Germany, Bank of Brunswick, Commercial Bank of Lubeck, Bank of Bremen.

The standard currency of Germany is the gold currency, and, although this has proved of the greatest advantage to the country, there has been, for all that, an opposition against this firmly established gold currency.

RAILROADS.

A large amount of capital is naturally invested in railroads. The Prussian Government has lately bought a great number of private lines, so that at the close of the year 1885 the length of lines owned by the Government of the states, or under the control of the same, amounted to 30,735.43 kilometers. The lines belonging to private companies have a length of 1,277.39 kilometers.

The article 4, section 8, of the constitution of the German Empire puts the control of all railroads into the hands of the Empire and its legislature. The articles 41-47 of the constitution relating to railroads are only provisional.

The following table gives the increase of the length of railroad lines from the year 1868 to 1883 :

Year.	Length of railroad lines at the end of the year.	Belonging to Government.	Belonging to private companies.	Under Government administration.	Under private administration.	Upon 1,000 kilo are kilometer railroad.	Upon 100,000 inhabitants are reckoned at the end of the year—	Average increase per year of length of lines.
		<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>			
1868.....	16,367.42	7,571.38	8,796.04	2,119.58	6,676.46	31.7	42.2	.....
1869.....	17,446.46	7,816.94	9,629.52	2,147.37	7,482.15	33.2	44.7	6.59
1870.....	18,887.12	8,724.31	10,612.81	2,275.94	8,336.87	35.9	48.1	8.26
1871.....	21,481.69	9,626.36	11,855.33	287.76	9,517.57	39.7	52.3	4.45
1872.....	22,437.38	10,017.85	12,419.53	2,456.64	9,962.89	41.5	54.3	6.52
1873.....	23,900.85	10,169.64	13,731.21	2,984.36	10,746.35	44.2	57.3	6.68
1874.....	25,497.91	10,538.03	14,959.88	3,211.69	11,784.19	47.2	60.3	9.74
1875.....	27,981.09	12,058.06	15,923.03	3,376.13	12,546.90	51.8	65.4	4.77
1876.....	29,315.85	13,578.70	15,737.15	3,579.89	12,157.26	54.2	67.6	4.82
1877.....	30,729.12	14,495.56	16,233.50	4,061.84	12,171.72	56.9	70.0	2.32
1878.....	31,504.49	15,201.53	16,302.96	4,427.18	11,875.78	58.3	71.0	5.77
1879.....	33,321.84	20,214.86	13,106.98	4,100.09	9,006.79	61.6	74.2	1.63
1880.....	33,865.37	21,935.61	11,929.76	4,215.66	7,714.10	62.7	74.8	.....
1881.....	33,837.52	22,064.61	11,772.56	4,026.70	7,745.86	62.6	74.7	1.60
1882.....	34,381.78	22,599.23	11,782.55	3,979.41	7,803.14	63.6	75.6	1.61
1883.....	35,050.87	21,186.66	9,894.21	3,423.12	6,471.09	64.9	76.7	2.03

As the railroad statistics are only published very slowly, and are much in arrears, the following table, showing the length of lines the different states own, can only be given to the close of the year 1883 :

States and Prussian provinces.	Government lines and private lines worked on account of Government.	Private lines under administration of Government.	Private lines under private administration.	Total.	To 1,000 square kilometers.	To 100,000 inhabitants.	Narrow-gauge lines.
	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>			
Eastern Prussia.....	698.26	.....	329.22	1,027.48	27.8	53.1	.....
Western Prussia.....	810.42	6.55	110.47	927.44	36.4	65.0	.....
Brandenburg.....	1,413.82	677.86	431.03	2,522.71	63.2	74.4	.....
Pomerania.....	1,014.36	32.06	206.90	1,253.32	41.6	81.4	.....
Posen.....	388.94	517.92	297.20	1,204.06	39.5	67.2	.....
Silesia.....	644.21	1,230.24	853.32	2,727.77	67.7	68.1	105.18
Saxony.....	1,714.07	150.44	110.64	1,975.15	78.2	85.4	.....
Schleswig-Holstein.....	.....	.....	921.55	921.55	48.9	81.8	.....
Hanover.....	1,684.71	.....	287.37	1,972.08	51.3	93.0	.....
Westphalia.....	1,800.62	57.29	96.89	1,954.80	16.8	97.7	8.88
Hesse-Nassau.....	1,009.39	.....	152.40	1,161.79	79.8	80.5	.....
Rhenish Prussia.....	2,527.88	87.77	154.86	2,770.51	102.7	68.0	33.39
Hohenzollern.....	80.57	.....	.....	80.57	70.5	119.1	.....
Total Prussia.....	13,787.25	2,760.13	3,951.85	20,499.23	59.0	75.2	147.45
Bavaria.....	4,285.37	.....	624.66	4,910.03	64.7	92.9	.....
Saxony.....	1,924.16	112.34	.....	2,036.50	135.8	68.5	30.78
Wurtemberg.....	1,425.69	.....	16.60	1,442.38	74.0	73.2	.....
Baden.....	1,294.27	.....	34.35	1,328.62	88.1	84.2	.....
Hesse.....	330.66	.....	506.35	837.01	109.0	89.4	.....
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	.....	.....	444.48	444.48	33.4	77.0	.....
Saxony-Weimar.....	165.92	.....	101.97	267.89	74.6	86.5	37.70
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	72.94	.....	62.01	134.95	46.1	134.6	.....
Oldenburg.....	241.78	38.72	46.96	327.46	51.0	97.0	7.00
Brunswick.....	54.18	.....	285.05	339.23	91.9	97.1	.....
Saxony-Meiningen.....	41.21	.....	118.23	159.44	64.6	77.0	61.30
Saxony-Altenburg.....	66.04	21.10	52.09	139.23	105.2	89.8	.....
Saxony-Coburg-Gotha.....	100.72	.....	45.96	146.68	74.5	75.3	.....
Anhalt.....	238.57	.....	.....	238.57	101.6	102.16	.....
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	19.03	.....	33.23	52.26	60.6	73.5	.....
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	7.94	.....	11.19	19.13	20.3	23.8	.....
Waldeck.....	3.86	.....	.....	3.86	30.4	6.8	2.06
Reuss, older line.....	25.42	.....	.....	25.42	80.3	50.1	.....
Reuss, younger line.....	25.90	.....	15.04	40.94	49.6	40.4	.....
Schaumburg Lippe.....	24.32	.....	.....	24.32	71.6	68.8	.....
Lippe.....	29.30	.....	.....	29.30	24.0	24.4	.....
Lübeck.....	.....	.....	46.90	46.90	157.5	73.8	.....
Bremen.....	43.90	.....	.....	43.90	171.8	28.0	.....
Hamburg.....	4.65	.....	33.51	38.16	93.1	8.4	.....
Alsace-Lorraine.....	1,222.71	5.26	11.72	1,239.69	85.4	79.1	4.00
German Empire.....	25,435.79	2,937.55	6,442.24	34,815.58	64.5	77.0	235.29

Capital invested in railroads and the proceeds out of the invested capital are shown by the following tables for the years 1868 to 1883:

Year.	Capital invested.		Passenger traffic.	Baggage traffic, transport of dogs, horses, and carriages.	Traffic of goods and cattle, except those given in preceding column.	Amount paid per ton for one kilometer.	Other proceeds out of various sources.
	Total.	Cost for one kilometer.					
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Pfen'gs.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1868.....	3,371,651,713	216,167	117,349,539	6,918,426	287,438,931	6.2	34,815,328
1869.....	3,642,760,037	222,025	126,937,290	7,233,224	298,652,775	6.2	39,535,383
1870.....	4,072,167,621	220,718	143,744,914	16,068,266	310,289,167	6.2	36,130,856
1871.....	4,298,359,471	220,226	170,523,070	16,658,998	368,300,267	5.8	46,364,040
1872.....	4,986,441,457	225,509	180,257,553	11,130,991	416,136,688	5.6	63,075,099
1873.....	5,548,542,175	242,204	196,147,433	11,529,194	474,607,300	5.4	63,389,198
1874.....	6,149,390,760	246,666	207,987,735	11,374,928	511,630,738	6.2	61,358,370
1875.....	6,784,502,242	249,224	219,845,340	12,015,515	549,751,781	6.4	61,409,209
1876.....	7,471,168,294	261,844	222,622,013	12,499,457	558,801,192	5.0	63,322,924
1877.....	7,911,224,778	265,025	219,317,385	12,238,980	553,519,535	4.8	67,011,038
1878.....	8,072,320,571	262,768	220,013,344	12,148,749	544,103,160	4.8	72,627,473
1879.....	8,621,209,351	261,869	216,485,008	12,049,395	561,896,310	4.7	75,983,647
1880.....	8,890,333,330	262,867	236,412,883	59,269,084	.....	4.5	57,871,275
1881.....	8,067,348,045	262,869	245,118,476	612,849,104	.....	4.4	65,206,828
1882.....	9,067,248,045	263,187	254,016,978	653,111,659	.....	4.3	62,744,272
1883.....	9,252,712,462	263,930	271,329,653	701,009,352	.....	4.3	64,688,912

The following table gives the receipts and disbursements for working the railroad lines from the year 1869 to 1883:

Year.	Receipts of all branches of traffic.		Disbursements.		Net profits.		Invested capital.
	Total.	Per kilo-meter.	Total.	Per kilo-meter.	Total.	Per kilo-meter.	
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1869	446,522,224	29,251	224,482,690	14,706	222,039,534	14,545	6.59
1870	471,758,672	29,178	233,431,491	14,438	238,327,181	14,740	6.44
1871	506,233,203	28,359	255,409,318	14,308	250,823,885	14,051	6.16
1872	601,846,375	32,110	303,511,544	16,193	298,334,831	15,917	6.94
1873	670,600,331	31,697	372,532,237	17,608	298,067,984	14,089	5.98
1874	745,673,125	33,269	456,747,899	20,378	288,925,226	12,891	5.21
1875	792,351,771	33,285	503,013,833	21,130	289,337,938	12,155	4.71
1876	843,021,845	31,906	530,672,877	20,085	312,348,968	11,821	4.68
1877	857,245,586	30,222	531,172,748	18,727	326,072,843	11,495	4.45
1878	851,897,353	28,687	520,587,484	17,532	331,309,869	11,155	4.26
1879	848,982,957	27,383	506,556,311	16,339	342,426,646	11,044	4.25
1880	866,613,814	25,658	504,274,214	15,514	362,239,500	11,144	4.28
1881	866,975,032	26,201	494,719,782	14,614	392,255,250	11,712	4.44
1882	923,174,048	26,788	516,203,230	14,979	406,971,178	11,932	4.54
1883	969,872,909	27,644	534,550,100	15,236	435,322,809	12,780	4.80

Rolling stock of the different railroad lines, of locomotives, railroad carriages, luggage and baggage vans, trucks, and the work done by the same, are shown by the following tables:

Year.	Locomotives.	Railroad carriages for passengers.	Carriages and vans for luggage and goods.	To 100 kilometers.			Distance traveled by locomotives.	Average made by each locomotive per year.
				Locomotives.	Railroad carriages for passengers.	Goods and baggage carriages.		
							<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>
1868	4,640	8,916	98,443	28	55	601	101,438,178	22,898
1869	5,012	9,503	103,981	29	56	609	109,200,013	22,627
1870	5,455	10,434	113,477	20	56	603	115,598,048	22,088
1871	5,927	11,153	126,687	29	56	630	127,145,176	22,341
1872	6,810	12,715	154,675	31	58	694	151,631,119	22,810
1873	7,918	14,587	179,263	33	62	754	183,993,594	23,368
1874	9,253	16,360	196,703	37	67	791	189,298,092	21,431
1875	9,336	17,520	205,965	36	65	751	190,620,920	19,730
1876	10,294	18,343	210,009	35	64	719	193,822,730	18,845
1877	10,398	18,763	212,701	34	62	694	195,920,011	18,854
1878	10,640	19,355	216,252	34	63	686	199,480,416	18,775
1879	10,841	19,804	220,081	32	61	659	203,340,712	19,156
1880	10,849	19,890	223,301	32	60	660	206,348,244	19,077
1881	10,906	10,950	225,985	32	59	661	207,465,930	19,657
1882	11,060	20,483	228,951	32	60	660	215,245,771	19,983
1883	11,408	20,932	230,603	32	60	676	228,383,030	20,366

Persons and goods conveyed by railroads during the years 1868–1883.

Year.	Passenger traffic.	Goods traffic.	Yearly average of working lines.		Average per kilometer.	
			Passenger.	Goods.	Passenger.	Goods.
	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
1868.....	3, 212, 812, 779	5, 042, 342, 615	15, 834. 27	15, 946. 30	202, 902	316, 207
1869.....	3, 534, 453, 034	5, 329, 304, 962	16, 661. 50	16, 803. 08	212, 133	317, 162
1870.....	4, 372, 759, 356	5, 335, 777, 679	17, 842. 58	16, 285. 94	245, 070	327, 631
1871.....	5, 020, 892, 859	6, 448, 484, 651	19, 130. 50	17, 452. 67	262, 455	369, 484
1872.....	5, 012, 176, 783	8, 195, 595, 545	21, 533. 32	21, 658. 81	232, 764	378, 395
1873.....	5, 692, 690, 816	9, 904, 453, 050	23, 039. 67	23, 215. 84	247, 082	426, 624
1874.....	5, 843, 658, 672	10, 146, 912, 026	24, 023. 81	24, 270. 21	243, 244	408, 081
1875.....	5, 994, 287, 205	10, 392, 630, 912	26, 136. 35	26, 472. 58	229, 347	352, 581
1876.....	6, 109, 415, 409	10, 786, 062, 736	27, 948. 84	28, 391. 10	218, 593	379, 910
1877.....	6, 111, 899, 306	11, 115, 114, 116	29, 460. 18	29, 922. 36	207, 463	368, 123
1878.....	6, 153, 015, 082	11, 148, 587, 211	30, 578. 00	31, 150. 00	201, 224	357, 900
1879.....	6, 148, 676, 640	11, 913, 388, 570	31, 994. 00	32, 675. 00	192, 182	364, 603
1880.....	6, 491, 660, 972	12, 655, 433, 490	32, 879. 00	33, 625. 00	197, 441	376, 370
1881.....	6, 488, 871, 277	12, 699, 582, 041	33, 290. 56	33, 906. 40	194, 978	375, 118
1882.....	6, 784, 353, 944	13, 387, 771, 039	33, 807. 59	34, 388. 67	200, 947	389, 825
1883.....	7, 067, 388, 027	14, 632, 286, 788	34, 437. 23	35, 010. 12	205, 497	418, 490

POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Closely connected with the railroad service is the postal and telegraphic service. The German-Austrian Postal Union comprises the German Empire and the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy. The greatest part of the German Empire has a common postal administration, the Imperial German Post. Only Bavaria and Wurtemberg have maintained their former administrations, but even in these states the Imperial Parliament has the right to pass laws referring to the postal and telegraphic service. At the head of the postal and telegraphic service stands the secretary of state, his excellency Henry Stephan, post-master-general, a man whose abilities are of world-wide renown. Of all the well-regulated different branches of the public service none is better administered than the postal and telegraphic service of the Empire. The postal and telegraphic statistics are only published to the close of the year 1883, but the increase in post-offices, in the receipts of postage, in the delivery of letters, parcels, and postal orders is so immense that it is in itself, without any further commentaries, the highest praise to that man to whose untiring efforts and abilities Germany is principally indebted for the safety, dispatch, and promptness with which letters, telegraphic messages, postal orders, in short, everything which is confided to the care of the post, is forwarded.

The following table gives the statistical reports for the postal service during the years 1874–1883:

Year.	Post-offices.				Receipts of postage.			
	Imperial.	Bavaria.	Wurtemberg.	Total.	Imperial.	Bavarian.	Wurtemberg.	Total.
					<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1874.....	6, 462	1, 174	486	8, 122	82, 083, 000	7, 022, 009	3, 063, 000	92, 168, 000
1875.....	6, 555	1, 204	491	8, 250	87, 806, 000	7, 333, 000	3, 324, 000	98, 463, 000
1876.....	6, 664	1, 243	491	8, 398	89, 927, 000	8, 439, 000	3, 845, 000	102, 211, 000
1877.....	6, 839	1, 288	503	8, 630	94, 266, 000	8, 684, 000	3, 885, 000	106, 835, 000
1878.....	7, 068	1, 311	511	8, 890	98, 043, 000	9, 096, 000	4, 055, 000	111, 194, 000
1879.....	7, 308	1, 362	524	9, 194	100, 897, 000	9, 183, 000	4, 487, 000	114, 567, 000
1880.....	7, 540	1, 392	528	9, 460	106, 391, 000	9, 789, 000	4, 164, 000	120, 794, 000
1881.....	9, 143	1, 410	535	11, 088	111, 649, 000	10, 160, 000	5, 893, 000	127, 702, 000
1882.....	10, 582	1, 426	540	12, 548	116, 455, 000	10, 587, 000	5, 450, 000	132, 492, 000
1883.....	11, 646	1, 448	543	13, 637	122, 091, 000	11, 059, 000	6, 126, 000	139, 276, 000

Year.	Letter delivery.				Parcels delivered (without declaration of value).			
	Imperial.	Bavarian.	Wurtem- berg.	Total.	Imperial.	Bavarian.	Wurtem- berg.	Total.
1874....	531,293,000	58,765,000	26,715,000	616,773,000	40,068,000	6,376,000	2,675,000	49,119,000
1855....	565,528,000	61,095,000	37,683,000	654,306,000	43,333,000	7,038,000	2,912,000	53,283,000
1873....	595,373,000	63,203,000	31,083,000	689,659,000	46,536,000	7,454,000	3,076,000	57,066,000
1887....	620,280,000	65,893,000	31,255,000	717,369,000	49,239,000	7,627,000	3,348,000	60,214,000
1878....	658,819,000	69,081,000	32,931,000	760,831,000	51,025,000	7,876,000	3,487,000	62,388,000
1879....	689,467,000	70,409,000	34,368,000	794,244,000	52,961,000	8,181,000	3,536,000	64,683,000
1880....	931,755,000	74,821,000	36,625,000	843,201,000	56,032,000	8,750,000	4,004,000	68,786,000
1881....	788,143,000	78,066,000	38,899,000	905,108,000	58,898,000	8,920,000	3,852,000	71,670,000
1882....	829,284,000	81,566,000	38,960,000	949,810,000	63,242,000	9,101,000	3,839,000	76,182,000
1883....	890,014,000	85,006,000	39,766,000	1,014,786,000	67,619,000	9,273,000	3,954,000	80,846,000

Letters and parcels delivered.

Years.	Imperial office.		Bavarian offices.		Wurtemberg offices.		Total.	
	Letters and parcels.	Value.	Letters and parcels.	Value.	Letters and parcels.	Value.	Letters and parcels.	Value.
	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.
1874.....	16,343,000	12,951,250,000	7,378,000	1,000,527,000	1,324,000	492,873,000	25,045,000	14,444,680,000
1875.....	13,367,000	12,534,000,000	7,669,000	1,012,801,000	1,229,000	489,415,000	22,265,000	14,036,226,000
1876.....	10,581,000	11,201,160,000	7,316,000	913,237,000	988,000	426,212,000	18,885,000	12,540,609,000
1877.....	9,621,000	10,954,537,000	7,288,000	921,253,000	902,000	462,292,000	17,811,000	12,237,082,000
1878.....	9,000,000	10,493,869,000	7,852,000	946,823,000	834,000	371,607,000	17,686,000	11,812,294,000
1879.....	8,598,000	9,810,642,000	8,134,000	966,940,000	798,000	364,807,000	17,530,000	11,142,469,000
1880.....	8,584,000	10,367,534,000	8,576,000	996,458,000	805,000	446,044,000	17,965,000	11,810,136,000
1881.....	8,387,000	10,406,487,000	8,763,000	1,014,001,000	746,000	398,608,000	17,896,000	11,819,076,000
1882.....	8,430,000	11,123,818,000	6,380,000	1,023,587,000	662,000	419,509,000	15,472,000	12,566,914,000
1883.....	8,607,000	10,411,361,000	5,159,000	1,405,039,000	656,000	406,667,000	14,422,000	12,623,067,000

Postal mandates delivered.

Years.	Imperial office.		Bavarian offices.		Wurtemberg offices.		Total.	
	Postal mandates.	Value.	Postal mandates.	Value.	Postal mandates.	Value.	Postal mandates.	Value.
	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.
1874.....	5,488,000	53,942,000	742,000	6,530,000	436,000	2,895,000	6,666,000	63,367,000
1875.....	5,460,000	52,357,000	769,000	7,124,000	452,000	3,092,000	6,801,000	62,663,000
1876.....	5,360,000	48,040,000	830,000	10,664,000	432,000	2,982,000	6,622,000	62,686,000
1877.....	6,726,000	53,921,000	870,000	11,490,000	480,000	3,306,000	7,576,000	68,717,000
1878.....	6,482,000	53,569,000	915,000	11,823,000	434,000	3,086,000	7,831,000	68,460,000
1879.....	5,872,000	47,315,000	913,000	11,243,000	456,000	2,886,000	7,241,000	61,449,000
1880.....	6,805,000	57,632,000	1,057,000	8,893,000	508,000	2,966,000	8,370,000	63,431,000
1881.....	6,478,000	49,243,000	1,076,000	8,827,000	443,000	2,562,000	7,997,000	60,642,000
1882.....	6,678,000	50,919,000	1,047,000	8,616,000	434,000	2,542,000	8,159,000	62,077,000
1883.....	7,298,000	56,046,000	1,050,000	8,502,000	445,000	2,733,000	8,793,000	67,281,000

Orders for the collection of money, bills of exchange for acceptance, and drafts.

Years.	Imperial office.		Bavarian offices.		Wurtemberg offices.		Total.	
	Orders.	Value.	Orders.	Value.	Orders.	Value.	Orders.	Value.
	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.
1874.....	921,632	100,533,000	32,430	9,877,000	27,666	3,766,000	1,031,728	114,176,000
1875.....	1,541,465	184,025,000	97,405	13,138,000	55,098	7,488,000	1,093,969	204,651,000
1876.....	2,150,163	250,482,000	164,385	17,136,000	73,548	9,496,000	2,388,096	277,114,000
1877.....	2,626,450	235,406,000	239,930	26,530,000	95,988	11,428,000	2,960,563	323,364,000
1878.....	2,976,925	306,298,000	267,763	31,659,000	113,848	12,478,000	3,358,536	350,435,000
1879.....	3,210,087	314,496,000	277,252	33,320,000	123,660	12,811,000	3,611,199	360,627,000
1880.....	3,341,175	328,669,000	321,712	20,898,000	127,590	12,885,000	3,790,477	368,452,000
1881.....	3,542,152	342,710,000	310,086	28,086,000	129,530	13,085,000	3,981,768	383,881,000
1882.....	3,718,703	356,725,000	308,132	31,960,000	136,413	13,552,000	4,163,248	402,237,000
1883.....	3,887,395	371,377,000	218,482	30,929,000	142,220	13,931,000	4,343,100	416,251,000

The following table shows the amounts of bills of exchange presented by the post-offices for acceptance :

Years.	Imperial office.		Bavarian offices.		Wurtemberg offices.		Total.	
	Bills pre- sented.	Value.	Bills pre- sented.	Value.	Bills pre- sented.	Value.	Bills pre- sented.	Value.
	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.
1874.....	21,019,000	718,225,000	1,997,000	71,963,000	814,000	32,543,000	23,830,000	822,731,000
1875.....	24,494,000	1,176,028,000	2,332,000	96,015,000	913,000	47,133,000	28,039,000	1,319,176,000
1876.....	29,950,000	1,671,001,000	2,905,000	148,431,000	1,184,000	74,531,000	34,039,000	1,893,963,000
1877.....	32,689,000	1,830,884,000	3,415,000	183,395,000	1,350,000	87,932,000	37,454,000	2,101,671,000
1878.....	35,035,000	1,934,825,000	3,549,000	178,188,000	1,481,000	93,200,000	40,065,000	2,205,213,000
1879.....	37,365,000	2,114,349,000	3,797,000	203,357,000	1,604,000	103,442,000	42,766,000	2,421,148,000
1880.....	40,685,000	2,346,725,000	4,085,000	222,074,000	1,682,000	110,087,000	46,452,000	2,678,886,000
1881.....	42,879,000	2,503,005,000	4,188,000	236,141,000	2,237,000	117,343,000	49,304,000	2,856,489,000
1882.....	45,249,000	2,682,620,000	4,356,000	251,786,000	2,411,000	124,850,000	52,016,000	3,059,256,000
1883.....	47,968,000	2,881,889,000	4,588,000	269,374,000	2,526,000	133,098,000	55,082,000	3,284,361,000

Postal orders paid out.

Years.	Imperial office.		Bavarian offices.		Wurtemberg offices.		Total.	
	Orders paid.	Value.	Orders paid.	Value.	Orders paid.	Value.	Orders paid.	Value.
	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.	No.	Marks.
1874.....	20,868,000	710,791,000	2,115,000	78,815,000	752,000	29,945,000	23,735,000	819,551,000
1875.....	24,672,000	1,170,998,000	2,509,000	107,464,000	838,000	43,606,000	28,017,000	1,521,168,000
1876.....	29,811,000	1,662,736,000	3,151,000	166,507,000	1,150,000	67,800,000	34,112,000	1,897,043,000
1877.....	32,465,000	1,815,804,000	3,733,000	208,893,000	1,319,000	79,962,000	37,517,000	2,104,064,000
1878.....	34,692,000	1,916,379,000	3,945,000	214,454,000	1,368,000	85,083,000	40,005,000	2,215,916,000
1879.....	36,959,000	2,092,041,000	4,164,000	231,185,000	1,444,000	92,838,000	42,567,000	2,416,064,000
1880.....	40,314,000	2,322,946,000	4,389,000	248,860,000	1,502,000	98,114,000	46,205,000	2,669,740,000
1881.....	42,409,000	2,477,684,000	4,538,000	262,076,000	1,997,000	103,166,000	48,944,000	2,842,926,000
1882.....	44,776,000	2,659,096,000	4,710,000	275,895,000	2,119,000	107,884,000	51,605,000	3,042,875,000
1883.....	47,393,000	2,859,347,000	4,944,000	289,960,000	2,211,000	115,420,000	54,548,000	3,264,727,000

The following number of passengers have been conveyed by mail coaches during the years 1874–1884 :

Years.	By Imperial post.	By Bavarian post.	By Wurtem- burg post.	Total.
1874.....	4,938,533	900,158	657,515	6,496,206
1875.....	4,455,922	799,969	679,469	5,935,358
1876.....	3,987,054	680,089	719,660	5,386,803
1877.....	3,633,924	718,178	738,380	5,090,337
1878.....	3,210,550	722,178	690,530	4,623,258
1879.....	2,750,333	697,854	583,321	4,031,508
1880.....	2,544,016	557,162	489,325	3,590,503
1881.....	2,402,139	627,551	469,003	3,498,693
1882.....	2,395,975	629,493	463,652	3,489,120
1883.....	2,370,124	658,863	464,258	3,493,245

The above tables give to each 100 inhabitants of the German Empire the following proportions :

Receipts of postage from 100 inhabitants in one year.....	marks..	304
Letters sent by 100 inhabitants.....		2,213
Parcels sent by 100 inhabitants without declaration of value.....		176
Parcels and letters value declared.....		31
Postal orders to 100 inhabitants for one year.....	marks..	7,908

The telegraphic service of the Empire is, like the postal service, in the hands of the Government. The same administration is at the head of the two departments. The postmaster-general, Mr. Henry Stephan, is likewise the chief of all telegraph officers.

The following tables give the statistics from the year 1874 to 1884:

Telegraph offices in Germany.

Year.	Imperial.	Bavarian.	Wurtem- burg.	Total.
1874.....	9,913	779	291	4,983
1875.....	4,338	874	329	5,541
1876.....	5,109	934	345	6,388
1877.....	5,950	993	353	7,296
1878.....	6,842	1,017	363	8,222
1879.....	7,852	1,056	389	9,297
1880.....	8,475	1,112	393	9,980
1881.....	8,696	1,130	406	10,232
1882.....	9,131	1,172	411	10,714
1883.....	9,624	1,193	414	11,231

Telegraph lines in Germany.

Year.	Imperial.		Bavarian.		Wurtemberg.		Total.	
	Length of lines.	Telegraph wire used.	Length of lines.	Telegraph wire used.	Length of lines.	Telegraph wire used.	Length of lines.	Wire used.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
1874.....	33,246	120,779	7,146	24,251	2,413	5,620	42,805	150,650
1875.....	35,708	132,010	7,599	27,950	2,480	6,236	47,787	166,196
1876.....	38,827	142,992	7,771	31,689	2,531	6,682	49,129	181,363
1877.....	43,870	157,533	7,948	33,465	2,548	6,786	54,306	197,784
1878.....	49,376	178,817	8,094	34,141	2,633	7,033	60,103	219,991
1879.....	55,952	196,353	8,151	34,879	2,753	7,194	66,856	238,426
1880.....	59,961	213,327	8,118	35,266	2,748	7,266	70,827	255,859
1881.....	61,656	218,089	8,172	35,436	2,749	7,265	72,577	260,790
1882.....	63,284	222,101	8,260	35,669	2,769	7,288	74,313	265,058
1883-'84.....	65,100	229,680	8,345	36,556	2,774	7,300	76,219	273,536

Telegrams received and sent.

[Telegrams in transit excluded.]

Year.	Imperial offices.	Bavarian offices.	Wurtem- berg offices.	Total.
Received:				
1874.....	8,991,951	1,202,378	503,842	10,698,171
1875.....	9,211,503	1,258,459	527,659	10,997,621
1876.....	8,768,535	1,291,888	503,274	10,563,697
1877.....	9,409,734	1,327,209	513,451	11,250,394
1878.....	9,673,305	1,261,148	485,627	11,420,080
1879.....	10,619,278	1,298,351	484,748	12,402,377
1880.....	11,721,934	1,307,723	488,042	13,517,699
1881.....	12,583,839	1,259,653	496,224	14,339,716
1882.....	13,069,372	1,264,515	492,233	14,826,120
1883-'84.....	13,447,906	1,312,058	484,844	15,244,808
Sent:				
1874.....	8,815,261	1,179,407	485,864	10,480,532
1875.....	9,003,379	1,242,170	514,057	10,759,606
1876.....	8,678,214	1,279,529	492,188	10,449,931
1877.....	9,327,549	1,305,001	502,760	11,135,310
1878.....	9,505,501	1,234,784	476,837	11,217,122
1879.....	10,627,038	1,275,698	477,536	12,380,272
1880.....	11,690,584	1,273,902	451,074	13,415,560
1881.....	12,481,961	1,208,753	455,742	14,146,456
1882.....	12,963,515	1,194,429	450,839	14,608,783
1883-'84.....	13,353,653	1,243,319	440,531	15,037,503

Postage receipts for telegrams.

Year.	Imperial offices.	Bavarian offices.	Wurtem- berg offices.	Total.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
1874.....	9, 614, 811	1, 069, 811	415, 460	11, 100, 082
1875.....	10, 594, 538	1, 059, 172	441, 109	12, 094, 819
1876.....	12, 175, 319	1, 110, 947	484, 507	13, 770, 773
1877.....	13, 440, 139	1, 044, 904	482, 907	14, 967, 950
1878.....	13, 912, 533	973, 806	454, 177	15, 340, 516
1879.....	14, 270, 992	1, 008, 033	447, 219	15, 726, 244
1880.....	15, 669, 038	1, 118, 496	442, 938	17, 230, 472
1881.....	17, 137, 999	1, 043, 644	395, 361	18, 577, 004
1882.....	17, 359, 828	1, 180, 219	481, 550	19, 021, 597
1883-'84.....	18, 810, 011	1, 127, 618	454, 020	20, 391, 649

The above statistics give to 100 inhabitants the following proportions for one year:

Postage paid for telegrams.....	marks... 26
Telegrams received	25

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The institutions of the prisons and the best and most efficient way to keep prisoners form one of the most important duties of the Government. Very few branches of administration prove so difficult of management as prisons. A modern science, the science of prisons and keeping of prisoners, is always trying to fix, in opposition to the Government and the criminal code of laws, but on a far more lenient and humane ground than both can and dare to occupy, standard rules and regulations regarding prisoners and their keeping. The prisons in Germany are not imperial ones, but are managed by the different Governments forming the empire. The code of laws throughout Germany is the same; it condemns the criminal in Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, in all German states for the same offense, according to the same article of the code of laws, to the same penalty, but the penalty in itself differs; even in Prussia different systems are employed—solitary confinement, combined with manual labor, even to the working of their different trades by the criminals, while in other houses of correction and prisons out-of-door work is done by the prisoners. General prison statistics are not published; it is only by different reports of the persons that we may learn something regarding their management. The general impression of the prison authorities is in favor of solitary confinement, but combined with steady and incessant work at the former trade of the prisoners. Those persons imprisoned for any length of time who have no trade are invariably apprenticed to some tradesman in prison. This has a double object: first, to make the prisoner earn his living and become thereby less burthensome to the state; secondly, to enable him on leaving the prison to commence life afresh in an humbler walk, if his former occupation should have become to him, in consequence of his conviction, impossible to follow. The criminal statistics of the Empire which have been published as far as the year 1885 give a very accurate and precise view of all crimes committed, and may be considered as very favorable as to the moral standard of the country in comparison with the criminal statistics of other countries, but it cannot be denied that lately a great increase of crime has to be recorded and that of the most brutal and daring criminal actions committed.

The following tables give the number of criminals convicted and sentenced during the year 1884-'85.

Statistics of crime, and of accused and convicted persons.

Transgressions and crimes against the laws of the country.	Criminal actions.	Accused thereof.	Convicted and sentenced	Convicted and sentenced.			
				Males.	Females.	Under 18 years.	18 years and above.
Total of transgressions and crimes against the laws...	470,216	404,082	230,128	266,963	63,165	29,966	300,162
Against the state, society, and religion....	62,162	59,517	51,684	46,941	4,743	757	50,927
Against the person.....	137,368	141,944	112,237	94,757	17,480	4,980	107,257
Against property.	265,755	200,645	164,590	123,777	40,813	24,207	140,383
Crimes and criminal actions in office	4,932	1,976	1,617	1,488	129	22	1,595
Assault and intimidation of officials	13,445	12,984	11,853	10,793	1,050	210	11,643
Breach of peace.....	19,343	16,638	13,306	11,544	1,762	326	12,980
Desertion from compulsory military service	16,299	16,299	16,032	16,030	2	.....	16,032
Perjury	1,421	1,431	871	675	196	26	845
Carnal crimes and rape.....	5,912	3,449	2,771	2,745	26	532	2,239
Affront	57,983	52,645	39,911	29,330	10,581	539	39,372
Murder and manslaughter..	364	383	317	237	80	17	300
Infliction of bodily injuries:							
Simple ones	19,569	22,019	17,116	15,377	1,739	644	16,472
Dangerous ones.....	35,744	49,951	41,477	38,876	2,601	2,730	38,747
Coercion and intimidation..	9,321	5,115	4,021	3,813	208	142	3,879
Theft.....	141,729	115,755	99,633	71,460	28,173	17,871	81,762
Embezzlement	37,368	18,043	14,568	11,555	3,013	1,430	13,138
Robbery and extortion	487	486	419	399	20	50	369
Receiving of stolen goods..	12,976	11,581	7,974	4,600	5,374	716	7,258
Fraud	30,721	15,690	12,387	9,583	2,804	1,155	11,232
Forgery	7,642	3,370	2,933	2,429	504	305	2,628
Willful damage or malicious mischief	15,954	15,013	11,153	10,442	711	1,483	9,670
Incendiary	948	924	627	508	119	137	490

Transgressions and crimes against the laws of the country.	To each 10,000 persons above 12 years old, come:			Convicted and sentenced.			
	Criminal actions.	Accused thereof.	Convicted and sentenced.	To each 100 convicted persons, belong to the respective sex and age.			
				Males.	Females.	Under 18 years.	18 years and above.
Transgressions and crimes against the laws of the country	145.8	125.3	102.4	80.9	19.1	9.1	90.9
Against the state, society, and religion....	19.3	18.5	16.0	90.8	9.2	1.5	98.5
Against the person. . .	42.6	44.0	34.8	84.4	15.6	4.4	95.6
Against property	82.4	62.2	51.1	75.2	24.8	14.7	85.3
Crimes and criminal actions in office	1.5	0.6	0.5	92.0	8.0	1.4	98.6
Assault and intimidation..	4.2	4.0	3.7	91.1	8.9	1.8	98.2
Breach of peace.....	6.0	5.2	4.1	86.8	13.2	2.4	98.6
Desertion from compulsory military service.....	5.1	5.1	5.0	100.0	.....	.....	100.0
Perjury	0.4	1.4	0.3	77.5	22.5	3.0	90.0
Carnal crimes and rape	7.8	1.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	19.8	80.8
Affront	18.0	16.3	12.4	73.5	26.5	1.4	98.6
Murder and manslaughter..	0.1	0.1	0.1	74.8	25.2	5.4	94.6
Infliction of bodily injuries:							
Simple ones	6.1	6.8	5.3	89.8	10.2	3.8	96.2
Dangerous ones.....	11.1	15.0	12.9	93.7	6.3	6.6	93.4
Coercion and intimidation..	2.8	1.6	1.2	94.8	5.2	3.5	96.5
Theft	43.1	35.9	30.9	71.7	28.3	17.9	82.1
Embezzlement	11.6	5.6	4.5	79.3	20.7	9.8	90.2
Robbery and extortion	0.2	0.2	0.1	98.2	4.8	11.9	88.1
Receiving or stolen goods..	4.0	3.6	2.5	57.7	42.3	9.0	91.0
Fraud	9.5	4.9	3.8	77.4	22.6	9.3	90.7
Forgery	2.3	1.0	0.9	82.8	17.2	10.4	89.6
Willful damage or malicious mischief	4.9	4.7	3.5	63.6	6.4	13.3	86.7
Incendiary	0.3	0.3	0.2	81.0	19.0	21.9	78.1

Statistics of crimes committed in the different states and provinces of Germany during the year 1884-'85.

States.	Total of persons convicted.	Crimes and criminal actions.				Assault and intimidation of officials.	Breach of peace.	Desertion from compulsory military service.
		Against state, society, and religion.	Against the person.	Against property.	In office.			
Prussia	200,712	33,544	66,064	100,190	914	7,474	10,070	10,451
Bavaria	45,312	4,466	19,945	20,651	250	1,117	967	1,117
Saxony	22,542	3,413	6,156	2,874	99	1,201	549	241
Wurtemberg	13,231	2,032	4,732	6,349	118	561	227	757
Baden	9,417	1,022	3,162	5,149	84	220	155	323
Hesse	5,031	704	2,076	2,231	20	154	127	312
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2,522	556	704	1,243	19	72	157	98
Saxony-Weimar	1,847	168	508	1,165	6	72	55	17
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	459	51	114	294	.....	17	20	3
Oldenburg	1,580	238	468	867	7	31	80	77
Brunswick	2,516	391	854	1,257	14	59	128	21
Saxony-Meiningen	1,408	155	639	604	10	49	32	51
Saxony-Altenburg	997	83	190	721	4	18	30	31
Saxony-Coburg-Gotha	1,408	49	479	778	2	53	56	26
Anhalt	1,720	233	588	896	3	72	90	40
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	784	65	173	542	4	20	27	11
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	928	74	293	559	2	33	26	8
Waldeck	216	46	79	91	.....	7	13	24
Reuss, older line	340	33	110	197	.....	13	9	7
Reuss, younger line	658	70	131	456	1	15	22	26
Schaumburg-Lippe	113	10	46	57	.....	2	4	.....
Lippe	468	64	114	285	5	11	23	19
Lubeck	412	79	95	237	1	10	24	22
Bremen	1,514	301	369	838	6	70	91	58
Hamburg	3,743	791	746	2,194	12	231	180	58
Alsace-Lorraine	9,872	2,814	3,359	3,663	36	270	144	2,234
Total	329,750	51,452	112,194	154,388	1,617	11,852	13,306	16,032
Foreign countries	378	133	43	202	.....	1	.....	.....
In the year 1883-'84:								
Germany	329,688	51,528	107,360	169,187	1,613	11,947	13,825	1 119
Foreign countries	280	95	38	147	.....	1	1	.....

States.	Perjury.	Carnal crimes and rape.	Affront.	Murder and manslaughter.	Infliction of bodily injuries (simple).	Infliction of dangerous bodily injuries.	Coercion and intimidation.	Theft.
Prussia	511	1,468	22,868	185	12,058	23,263	2,078	62,237
Bavaria	168	360	6,221	49	2,641	9,201	743	11,683
Saxony	47	252	3,032	24	357	1,783	179	8,039
Wurtemberg	56	134	2,206	19	339	1,515	343	3,482
Baden	26	148	1,033	10	278	1,240	228	2,845
Hesse	7	41	927	2	165	802	66	1,204
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	9	47	174	.....	74	345	15	692
Saxony-Weimar	3	18	259	1	43	104	31	719
Mecklenburg-Strelitz .....	.....	2	36	.....	18	48	1	185
Oldenburg	3	12	156	2	73	197	7	449
Brunswick	11	31	399	6	64	229	11	783
Saxony-Meiningen	1	16	285	3	67	200	45	358
Saxony-Altenburg .....	.....	16	77	1	5	64	9	433
Saxony-Coburg-Gotha	1	13	224	.....	64	137	25	482
Anhalt	1	22	274	2	81	162	20	672
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen .....	.....	3	99	.....	16	43	5	443
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	5	112	.....	3	111	36	370
Waldeck .....	.....	1	42	.....	13	21	1	59
Reuss, older line	1	6	24	.....	4	57	6	125
Reuss, younger line	1	3	46	.....	7	46	6	26 8

Statistics of crimes committed in the different states and provinces of Germany, &c—Cont'd.

States.	Perjury.	Carnal crimes and rape.	Affront.	Murder and manslaughter.	Infliction of bodily injuries (simple).	Infliction of dangerous bodily injuries.	Coercion and intimidation.	Theft.
Schaumburg-Lippe .....	.....	3	22	.....	3	15	2	30
Lippe	4	5	44	1	8	44	2	170
Lubeck	3	5	18	.....	24	40	4	141
Bremen	7	10	111	3	55	149	8	482
Hamburg	5	55	150	2	136	251	45	1,144
Alsace-Lorraine	5	95	1,062	5	503	1,392	104	2,029
Total	871	2,771	39,901	315	17,099	41,459	4,020	99,524
Foreign countries .....	.....	.....	10	2	7	18	1	109
In the year 1883-'84:								
Germany	1,011	2,918	38,985	319	17,521	38,852	3,623	102,952
Foreign countries .....	.....	.....	13	1	6	12	.....	98

States.	Embezzlement.	Robbery and extortion.	Receipt of stolen goods.	Fraud.	Forgery.	Willful destruction of property.	Incendiary.
Prussia	8,176	273	5,196	5,679	1,484	7,141	352
Bavaria	2,068	57	856	2,127	414	1,478	70
Saxony	1,286	19	615	1,297	324	557	78
Wurtemberg	560	32	256	923	161	320	57
Baden	512	6	260	643	121	276	13
Hesse	240	11	95	197	97	202	13
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	139	2	66	132	18	60	7
Saxony-Weimar	158	.....	40	110	21	69	1
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	25	.....	19	15	6	12	3
Oldenburg	84	1	26	99	16	88	2
Brunswick	114	4	61	101	29	57	9
Saxony-Meiningen	64	2	25	52	23	46	1
Saxony-Altenburg	69	.....	43	89	11	40	1
Saxony-Coburg-Gotha	63	.....	38	67	10	62	2
Anhalt	38	1	31	51	5	41	2
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	24	.....	12	16	5	18	.....
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	51	.....	31	42	6	44	1
Waldeck	11	.....	3	6	.....	4	1
Reuss, older line	24	2	7	13	6	11	2
Reuss, younger line	43	1	19	50	6	43	2
Schaumburg-Lippe	5	.....	2	7	4	6	.....
Lippe	17	.....	15	19	3	38	3
Lubeck	29	.....	10	20	6	24	.....
Bremen	120	2	25	101	13	56	.....
Hamburg	366	1	87	229	76	99	1
Alsace-Lorraine	258	5	128	283	63	358	5
Total	14,544	419	7,966	12,368	2,928	11,150	626
Foreign countries	24	.....	.....	19	5	3	1
In the year 1883-'84:							
Germany	14,574	412	8,513	11,950	2,896	11,633	644
Foreign countries	3	1	9	19	3	6	.....

It cannot be denied that a general depression of trade has taken place in Germany. The manufacturers are not so much complaining of low prices as of opportunities to dispose of their goods. The prices obtained do not yield the profits desired, though nearly all branches are said to have plenty of work. As a consequence of the above, a reduction of wages of the working people ought to have taken place, but this is not the case. The only people who is said to have derived any advantages from low prices with permanent work, are the working classes. The wages have remained unchanged. The investments made by the working people in the savings banks throughout Prussia during the year 1884-'85 exceed the sum of the former year by 6,896,592.51 marks. The largest savings were made in the province of Hanover, Westphalia, and West Prussia. The total amount invested was 1,817,388,889.71 marks. These savings have been deposited by the various working classes, and prove that in general wages, although not so remunerative as in America, still allow people to put back some savings.

The following table gives statistics of the different occupations of the population in the German Empire :*

WAGES.

In the following table we give statistics of weekly wages and hourly wages paid in the different states and provinces of the Empire. Here likewise is a small rise of wages to be stated. The average wages paid in 1883-'84 to workmen amounted to 698 marks; in the year 1884-'85 the average may be fairly stated to be 708 marks. The lowest wages are paid in Silesia, where the average price paid an hour for labor of every description is only .16½ mark (3.8½ cents); the highest wages are paid in the Hansastädte, especially in Hamburg where the average is .29 mark (6.9 cents) per hour. This makes a difference of 82 per cent., or 423 marks a year, a large difference for work of the same kind done in the same country and under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions. A comparison of the prices paid in Silesia for clothing, food, provisions, housing, &c., shows that the differences in prices are by no means so high as to warrant such a difference of wages, some articles (colonial goods) are even cheaper in Hamburg than in Silesia. The laboring classes in Hamburg and the Hansa towns live far better than their southern and eastern fellow-workmen, and make higher demands. That these demands are conceded in Hamburg and strictly denied in Silesia is to be accounted for by the difference of the agrarian conditions of the two countries. The state where the average wages of Germany are paid, is Brunswick.

Regarding the wages paid to the different laborers, there exist no official statistics, but the Concordia, a society expressly founded for the benefit of the working classes, publishes every year the results of their investigations. As the researches made by the members of the above-mentioned society have the reputation of being very conscientiously conducted and very accurate, the statistics of wages given by the board may be fairly relied on.

* The table is printed in Consul-General Raine's report, page 114 of this volume.

The same give for the year 1884-'85 :

Wages paid.	Weekly.	Daily working hours.	Pay per hour.
	<i>Marks.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Masons :			
Foremen	17.7	9.5	7.3
Bricklayers	13.3	9.5	5.5
Laborers	9.5	9.5	3.9½
Joiners	14.0	10.8	5.1
Locksmiths	13.9	11.0	5.0
Tailors	12.2	11.2	28.0
Shoemakers	11.5	11.4	3.9½
Factories and workshops :			
Lathemen	15.6	10.9	5.7
Mechanics, weavers	12.6	11.2	4.4
Wool-spinners	12.8	11.2	4.4
Mill-hands	10.8	10.8	4.6
Agricultural laborers :			
Gardeners	9.4	9.0	3.8
Field laborers	9.1	9.8	3.6

The above table gives, as stated, the wages paid to different tradesmen and laborers for the year 1884-'85.

If we compare the wages paid at that period with those paid during the year 1883-'84 it will be found that the same have risen, although but slightly. The rise of wages, reckoning from the 1st of January, 1880, to 1st of January, 1885, amounts on an average at 9½ per cent. of the original wages paid at eleven working hours the day.

ARMY AND NAVY.

It is impossible to write or to report about Germany and its institutions without considering the force of the German army and navy.

The following tables give the official reports of the forces of the army and navy for the years 1885-'86 :

Army statistics.

Regimental charges.	Infantry.	Reserve (Landwehr).	Total of infantry.	Horse cavalry.	Field artillery.	Foot artillery.	Total of artillery.
Officers	9,529	321	10,274	2,358	1,801	729	2,530
Under-officers	25,549	2,519	32,200	7,207	5,871	2,995	8,866
Paymasters' assistants	493	4	517	96	89	32	121
Band :							
Under-officers	2,297		2,557	1,497	757	221	978
Privates	7,826		7,826			252	252
Privates	231,721	2,252	243,245	53,558	267,335	13,328	39,063
Ambulance assistants	1,956		2,036	466	341	126	467
Tradesmen	6,108		6,348	1,875	1,024	395	1,419
Total	278,950	4,775	294,729	64,699	34,817	16,349	51,106
Surgeons	978	2	1,020	245	161	33	194
Paymasters	493	2	515	95	89	32	121
Farriers				449	117		117
Gunsmiths	491		511	93		31	31
Saddlers				93			
Total	290,441	5,100	307,049	68,032	36,985	17,174	54,159
Horses				62,550	16,591		16,591

Army statistics—Continued.

Regimental charges.	Sappers and miners.	Train.	Special corps.	Officers not belonging to regiments.	Hunters.	Total
Officers	406	200	314	2, 057	424	18, 139
Under-officers	1, 479	990	833	.....	1, 132	51, 575
Paymasters' assistants.....	22	22	10	1	20	789
Band:						
Under-officers	266	43	.....	.....	260	5, 341
Privates	16	.....	8	.....	.....	8, 102
Privates	8, 708	3, 144	90	.....	9, 272	347, 808
Ambulance assistants	87	469	3	4	80	3, 532
Tradesmen	262	211	12	.....	240	10, 127
Total	10, 840	4, 879	956	5	11, 004	427, 274
Surgeons	42	25	23	137	40	1, 686
Paymasters.....	23	19	10	.....	20	783
Farriers .....	.....	19	11	23	.....	619
Gunsmiths.....	21	.....	.....	.....	20	656
Saddlers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Total	11, 332	5, 142	2, 222	2, 222	11, 508	449, 250
Horses.....	.....	2, 457	.....	.....	.....	81, 598

Navy statistics.

Chief of admiralty	1
Admirals	8
Naval officers.....	475
Officers of marine.....	32
Engineers.....	43
Commander at Kiel.....	1
Naval surgeons	76
Gunnery officers	24
Torpedo officers and engineers.....	13
 Total officers.....	 673
Paymasters	45
Half-pay officers	6
 Total	 724

Deck officers, petty officers, able seamen, and boys.

[illegible]

Number of vessels April 1, 1886.

Class.	Vessels.	Number of guns.	Displace- ment.	Indicated horse- power.	Number of men.
			<i>Tons.</i>		
Iron-clads	13	147	88,634	72,400	5,990
Vessels with armor	14	17	15,514	11,900	1,101
Heavy frigates	9	141	27,998	27,500	3,697
Sloops of war	11	114	22,521	22,400	2,802
Cruisers	5	22	4,012	3,050	611
Gunboats	4	16	1,879	1,270	328
Avisos	8	22	7,605	13,550	800
Schoolships	9	79	10,530	6,400	1,246
Surveying-ships	1	.....	353	320	67
Transports	2	.....	498	320	40
Vessels employed in harbor service	11	.....	633	3,895	.....
Pilot-boats and light-ships	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	96	558	180,177	163,005	16,682

Having considered the principal institutions of Germany, its commerce, trade, populations, &c., there remains one other subject inviting discussion—German colonization.

COLONIZATION.

It is evidently a fact that the policy which has been carried out by Germany within the last few years regarding colonization was inaugurated in view of the steady increase of population by an excess of births over deaths. Estimating emigration at 80,000 per annum, and adding this number to the deaths, it will not balance the births, which number 540,000 per annum. Scarcely 16 per cent. of the annual increase is absorbed by emigration. In view of this large growth of population, the question arose, Could not the Government acquire for its surplus population territories with new fields of labor under the political jurisdiction and protection of the Empire? and it was fully discussed and considered and resulted in the formation of the German Emigration Association, which rapidly extended throughout the country.

As a consequence large acquisitions of land were made by E. A. C. Lüderitz in South Africa, and also by R. Woermann in Angra Pequena. Soon German men-of-war hoisted the national flag in New Guinea and other South Sea islands. Steamship lines have been subsidized to run to those colonies, to East India, and South America. A colonial policy of large pretensions has been projected, but serious difficulties have presented themselves to all these colonial schemes. The new colonies are not acquisitions which answer to the wants and demands of the nation. They are unsuited for agricultural laborers, and offer no inducements for artisans, workmen, and mechanics. They are colonies where merchants of means can work large plantations with native labor, when the Government sends sufficient force to protect these enterprises and property.

The climates are not inviting, in fact are so inhospitable as to forbid European labor, and as German emigration is steadily and without interruption seeking new fields of employment, it is a matter of much doubtfulness whether large numbers will ever be directed to the new colonies. It is my opinion that the United States will continue to furnish the outlet for the surplus population of Germany.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is then a subject of the highest consideration, what shall be the relations existing and to exist between the United States and Germany? There are at present no signs of unkindly feelings. While widely divergent in their political status, they harmonize in other relations, and among the people prevails a hearty good wish for the welfare and prosperity of our great Republic, which spreads the ægis of her protection over so many German-born citizens, and supports and sustains them from the richness of her bosom; and judging from the liberal donations received from our people, in response to every appeal for relief in national calamities, I conclude that like sentiments and feelings are cherished and fostered by the people of the United States. Notwithstanding the present amicable relations that exist, there are matters connected with them which may weaken the ties that unite them, and may at some time become the threatening sources of ill-will.

The German protective laws (Kornzölle) have no doubt hampered our corn trade, while our tariff duties and customs have placed embargoes upon many German articles that would find markets at our homes. Merchants and manufacturers watch with intense interest the future legislation of the United States, hoping that with the modification of our tariff and a more liberal reciprocal policy by both Governments, commercial relations will be improved and mutual advantages obtained.

The Reform, one of the leading commercial papers of Hamburg, publishes the following in regard to trade with the United States:

There is no foreign market for German industry and enterprise which can rival that of the United States and which is of higher importance to Germany. German emigration has helped to make the United States what they are; in no other country are there such a large number of inhabitants of German blood, nor does any other country promise so much for the realization of Say's theory "of the sources of sale," to enable Germany to develop her resources. People talking of the hundred millions destined to fill in future time the vast realms of the Union, forming a world of their own, and claiming the rich products of the soil for their own use, supplying all their wants, all their necessities in the fields of trade and art, are indulging in visionary dreams which may be fulfilled in reality or not, but it is certain that the United States must shortly look out for buyers in Europe of their agricultural products, their corn, their provisions, their cotton, their inexhaustible wells of petroleum. The rapidly increasing population of Germany, and its rising industries points out this country above all others to become the buyer of American surplus. On the other hand, Americans, proud as they may be of their flourishing industries, are unable to do without the products of European industry. Even England, whose industry surpasses that of the United States, is still the best customer of German industrial products for home use, even for such articles as are carried by its agency to foreign markets.

What Germany enjoys now is the fruit of the culture of a thousand years, and this fruit cannot be transplanted at a moment's notice beyond the seas. The skill in trade has been successfully transmitted from generation to generation; many districts in Germany bear witness thereof where the skill in certain branches is rather commonplace and as a natural sequence is paid as such.

A few workmen may be induced in foreign countries to introduce a certain branch of industry in their workshops, but the better informed ones will do so. Years must elapse before a new field of operation can successfully compete with the old. On this account the American importers buy the products of cheap and skillful workmanship, especially such articles as are made outside of factories.

Regarding the effect that American trade may have upon the German markets, it can be stated that greater advantages may be derived.

The prevailing depression of business, the heavy duties imposed, the overstocking of the home markets, are reasons why the American trade with Germany has not increased, but these reasons are partial and cannot be asserted against the possibility of an increase. American industries, if possessed of the advantages of fit and appropriate raw material, are able to manufacture as cheap as other countries. It is true the difference of wages is to be considered, but that difference is not so great as is usually supposed. American workmen receive higher wages, but they do more work in a given time than German laborers. If, therefore, the wages be measured by the quantity and quality of the work rendered, it will be found that wages paid in America are not much, if any, in excess of those paid in Germany.

More than upon the difference in wages does the competitive ability of America with the world's trade, and especially in German markets, depend upon the facilities and conveniences of shipping. Much, very much, yet remains to be done to secure cheap transit and freights for American exports and German imports. On the German side of the Atlantic there have been made, as no one will deny, marvelous efforts to obtain easy and felicitous communications with the new world, and, as a consequence, a marvelous progress has taken place.

Germany is, comparatively speaking, an inland state, with a small seacoast and with few seaports; but she has created, fostered, and sustained a formidable merchant fleet, is now subsidizing large steamship lines, and is paying in cases of emergency large premiums in her efforts to extend and enlarge her colonial trade. One project crowds another, every effort is made to reduce time and narrow space, and they all tend to one aim and end—to cheap transit freights.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator in this commercial strife of nations, but it has not taken that active part, nor has it made those proper efforts which should and would place its commerce on an equal footing and level with its European competitors. Trade and commerce are the strength of a nation, the sources of moral, political, and physical welfare. The main object of every useful and prosperous American policy should be to procure for American commerce free ships, with all its industries untrammelled and unrestrained by obnoxious and burdensome laws, and a most vigorous and just protection of all its citizens residing abroad.

The welfare of a nation ought to be the prime aim of all legislation. The base of national welfare and prosperity at home and abroad is free trade and free ships, freer and broader than the laws now tolerate.

WM. W. LANG,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, June 15, 1886.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Report of Consul-General Putnam on the commerce and industries of the Hawaiian Islands in 1885.

EXPORTS.

Domestic exports Hawaiian Islands, 1885.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar	pounds.. 171, 356, 314	\$8, 356, 061 04
Rice	do... 7, 367, 253	387, 296 63
Hides	do... 19, 045	71, 532 78
Bananas	bunches.. 60, 046	58, 809 50
Wool	pounds.. 474, 121	49, 573 93
Goat-skins	pieces.. 19, 782	15, 023 32
Molasses	gallons.. 57, 941	7, 050 00
Dried bananas	boxes.. 892	4, 265 00
Betel leaves	do... 350	1, 945 00
Sheep-skins	pieces.. 8, 783	1, 735 62
Coffee	pounds.. 1, 675	283 00
Fungus	do... 1, 137	113 70
Calf-skins	pieces.. 26	20 00
Sundries		4, 954 36
Total value		8, 958 663 88

Value of domestic exports by quarters for the years 1884 and 1885.

Period.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
First quarter	\$2, 408, 818 59	\$2, 639, 473 26	\$230, 654 67	.....
Second quarter	2, 846, 161 82	3, 485, 152 09	638, 990 27	.....
Third quarter	1, 772, 131 85	1, 540, 491 35	.....	\$231, 640 50
Fourth quarter	1, 050, 796 56	1, 293, 547 18	242, 750 62	.....
Total	8, 077, 908 82	8, 958, 663 88	880, 755 06	.....

It will be seen by this table that the increase has been healthful, attributable to larger acreage, a beneficent season, and improved machinery.

Countries to which exported.

Articles.	Pacific ports, United States.	Australia and New Zealand.	Islands in the Pacific.	China.	Total.
Dried bananas	boxes.. 837	55	.....	.....	892
Betel leaves	do... 350	.....	.....	.....	350
Wool	pounds.. 474, 121	.....	.....	.....	474, 121
Sheep-skins	pieces.. 7, 783	.....	.....	.....	8, 783
Calf-skins	do... 26	.....	.....	.....	26
Hides	do... 19, 045	.....	.....	.....	19, 045
Goat-skins	do... 19, 782	.....	.....	.....	19, 772
Bananas	bunches.. 60, 046	.....	.....	.....	60, 046
Fungus	pounds.. ..	.....	.....	1, 137	1, 137
Coffee	do... 1, 300	.....	275	100	1, 675
Rice	do... 7, 362, 200	.....	4, 953	100	7, 367, 253
Molasses	gallons.. 57, 941	.....	.....	.....	57, 941
Sugar	pounds.. 171, 346, 625	.....	3, 689	.....	171, 350, 314

As the Pacific coast of America furnishes a convenient and sufficient market for Hawaiian productions, no effort is made here to extend commercial relations with other countries. The two important productions of the islands are sugar and rice. The total number of pounds of sugar exported in 1884 was 142,654,923. The total number for 1885 was 171,350,314, showing an increase of 28,695,391 pounds. The quantity of rice exported in 1884 was 9,493,000; in 1885 the export was 7,367,253, showing a decrease of 2,125,747 pounds. This is not accounted for by shorter production, but by increased home consumption, required by the influx of emigrant laborers. The export of molasses also decreased one-half, owing to the success of the new appliances in converting so large a proportion of it into sugar. The shipment of bananas increased from 58,040 bunches in 1884 to 60,046 bunches in 1885.

IMPORTS.

Imports Hawaiian Islands, 1885.

Articles.	Value goods paying duty.	Value goods free by treaty.	Value goods in bond.	Value goods free by civil code.	Total.
Ale, porter, beer, cider.....	\$29,758 88	.....	\$33,301 89	.....	\$63,060 77
Animals and birds	254 00	\$50,475 05	.....	\$6,017 00	56,746 05
Building materials	22,147 12	32,353 71	1,800 36	.....	56,301 19
Clothing, hats, boots.....	150,903 94	110,090 23	7,115 16	.....	268,109 33
Coal and coke .....	.....	.....	.....	71,576 16	71,576 16
Crockery, glassware, lamps, lamp fixtures.....	20,236 57	.....	221 11	.....	20,457 68
Diplomatic representatives (sundries) .....	.....	.....	.....	185 23	185 23
Drugs, surgical instruments, and dental materials	35,860 36	.....	56 99	.....	35,917 35
Dry goods:					
Cottons	39,394 34	140,386 95	648 26	.....	180,429 55
Linens.....	10,684 88	.....	1,093 34	.....	11,778 22
Silks	25,545 78	.....	686 14	.....	26,231 92
Woolens	34,923 47	13,128 10	26 81	.....	48,078 38
Mixtures.....	14,441 63	1,836 04	36 51	.....	16,314 18
Fancy goods, millinery, &c....	76,887 08	5,809 73	4,770 93	.....	87,467 74
Fertilizer and bone meal .....	.....	.....	.....	28,140 45	28,140 45
Fish (dry and salt)	8,477 17	62,474 87	25 00	.....	70,977 04
Flour	1,199 02	143,146 28	12 32	.....	144,357 62
Fruits (fresh)	357 00	12,739 82	.....	.....	13,096 82
Furniture	30,977 01	29,672 68	173 52	.....	60,823 21
Grain and feed	345 16	200,102 86	.....	.....	200,448 02
Groceries and provisions.....	94,843 99	297,330 70	6,457 57	.....	398,632 26
Guns and gun materials	6,181 94	3,579 54	242 00	.....	10,003 48
Gunpowder	3,861 54	.....	.....	.....	3,861 54
His Majesty (sundries) .....	.....	.....	.....	6,831 91	6,831 91
Hawaiian Government (sun- dries) .....	.....	.....	.....	33,867 32	33,867 32
Hardware, agricultural imple- ments and tools	51,675 11	116,540 62	350 13	.....	168,565 86
Iron, steel, &c	4,081 56	29,079 67	.....	3,155 63	36,316 86
Jewelry, plate, clocks.....	21,929 66	.....	203 00	.....	22,132 66
Leather	1,880 44	39,465 55	.....	.....	41,345 99
Lumber	381 41	195,714 41	.....	.....	196,095 82
Machinery	35,239 29	152,505 55	.....	.....	187,744 84
Matches	169 89	10,761 48	121 76	.....	11,053 13
Musical instruments	6,709 69	3,403 17	.....	.....	10,112 86
Naval stores	1,825 18	29,329 27	583 10	.....	31,737 55
Oils (cocoa-nut, kerosene, whale, &c.)	15,625 56	50,671 20	530 00	.....	66,826 76
Paints, paint oil, and turpen- tine	24,433 58	1,043 10	180 85	.....	25,657 53
Perfumery and toilet articles ..	8,465 30	2,969 45	65 97	.....	11,500 72
Plants and seeds .....	.....	.....	.....	628 49	628 49
Railroad materials, rails, cars, &c	12,561 36	1,884 45	.....	.....	14,445 81
Returned cargoes .....	.....	.....	.....	118 00	118 00
Saddlery, carriages, and mate- rials.....	18,572 27	30,708 80	.....	.....	49,281 07
Sheathing metal .....	.....	.....	.....	1,357 37	1,357 37
Shooks, bags, and containers..	117,589 78	5,665 10	8,616 43	1,128 00	132,999 31
Spirits	4,790 04	.....	88,549 58	.....	93,339 62

Imports Hawaiian Islands, 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Value goods paying duty.	Value goods free by treaty.	Value goods in bond.	Value goods free by civil code.	Total.
Stationery and books.....	\$12,542 30	\$45,375 13	\$167 00	\$1,280 75	\$59,365 18
Tea	17,396 80		105 40		17,502 20
Tin, tinware, and materials ...	4,915 08				4,915 08
Tobacco, cigars, &c	6,295 51	84,781 29	40,926 90		132,003 70
Wines (light)	11,751 37		14,783 57		26,534 94
Sundries by permission				26,989 27	26,989 27
Sundry personal and house- hold effects				14,642 42	14,642 42
Sundry merchandise not in- cluded in the above	38,399 61	30,302 03	2,517 57		71,219 21
Charges on invoices	31,707 94	28,775 42	4,195 84		64,679 20
Twenty-five per cent. added on uncertified invoices.....	2,417 64		22 71		2,440 35
Total.....	1,058,637 25	1,962,102 25	218,587 72	195,918 00	3,435,245 22
Discounts					22,684 11
Damaged and short					146 39
Total at Honolulu.....					3,412,414 72
Total at Kahului	39,652 62	192,308 87	130 00	11,684 00	243,775 49
Total at Hilo	14,089 30	144,001 94		3,013 03	161,104 27
Total at Mahukona	1,552 43	8,305 42		3,392 25	13,250 10
Total Hawaiian Islands					3,830,544 58
Specie.....				724,075 70	

*Values of merchandise imported at all ports of the Hawaiian Islands during the year 1885,
by countries.*

Whence imported.	Goods free by treaty.	Goods pay- ing duty.	Merchandise and spirits bonded.	Goods free by civil code.	Total.	Per cent.
United States:						
Pacific ports.....	\$2,129,036 55	\$412,119 37	\$120,759 73	\$97,880 66	\$2,940,837 00	76.77
Atlantic ports.....	164,656 82	12,822 55	3,561 32			
Great Britain.....		409,407 72	47,588 43	29,027 02	486,023 17	12.69
Germany		141,825 38	14,067 96	5,999 55	161,892 89	4.23
China and Hong-Kong		96,936 89	21,927 26		118,864 15	3.10
Australia and New Zealand		11,416 56	5,586 09	51,624 21	68,626 86	1.79
France		10,211 60	4,172 07		14,383 67	.38
Other countries and by whaleships.	8,488 00	1,038 00	915 00	29,475 84	39,916 84	1.04
Total	2,302,181 37	1,095,778 07	218,577 86	214,007 28	3,830,544 58	100.00

Total value of exports and imports carried by vessels of each nationality, 1885.

Nationality.	Exports.			Imports.	Total imports and exports.	Per cent. of total.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.			
American.....	\$8,238,631 10	\$91,650 32	\$8,330,281 42	\$3,158,081 74	\$11,488,363 16	89.05
British	321,637 69	7,152 27	328,789 96	403,986 08	732,776 04	5.68
German.....	102,100 00	1,129 00	103,229 00	167,781 79	271,010 79	2.11
Hawaiian	139,452 28	10,722 54	150,174 82	84,154 77	234,329 59	1.81
Norwegian	156,842 81		156,842 81	4,004 36	160,847 17	1.25
All other				12,535 84	12,535 84	0.10
Total	8,958,663 88	110,654 13	9,069,318 01	3,830,544 58	12,899,862 59	100.00

The fleet of American sailing vessels and steamers that now find their cargoes here, owned exclusively in the United States and built there, represent an immense investment and an immense industry which depend for existence upon the continuance of the present commercial relations.

NAVIGATION.

Number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels entered at each customs district, Hawaiian Islands, 1885.

Customs districts into which and countries from which entered.	American.		British.		Hawaiian.		German.		All other.		Total.	
<i>Honolulu.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Pacific ports, United States..	113	91,270	10	17,972	7	3,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	112,287
Atlantic ports, United States	4	2,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,761
Australia and New Zealand.	15	14,041	15	19,443	1	1,122	1	473	3	1,419	35	36,498
British Columbia	6	5,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,186
China and Japan	3	4,344	2	912	.....	.....	1	468	1	1,523	7	7,247
Islands in North and South Pacific	1	471	.....	.....	5	577	2	738	.....	.....	8	1,786
Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,578	.....	.....	2	1,578
South American ports	1	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	432
Great Britain .....	.....	.....	5	3,819	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,082	6	4,901
Madeira .....	.....	.....	1	1,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,057
<i>Kahului.</i>												
Pacific ports, United States..	33	9,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	9,424
Hilo, Hawaii	1	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	514
<i>Mahukona.</i>												
Pacific ports, United States..	3	986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	986
<i>Hilo.</i>												
Pacific ports, United States..	11	3,615	.....	.....	5	1,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	5,481
Total	191	133,044	33	43,203	18	6,610	6	3,257	5	4,024	253	190,138

Of this number 65 were steamers, and 126 sailing vessels.

The Oceanic Steamship Company, an American corporation, run two splendid steamers between San Francisco and the Australian colonies, touching at this port. They are the Mariposa, 1,939 tons, and Alameda, 1,939 tons. The Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand, run in conjunction with the Oceanic Steamship Company the splendid steamer Mararoa, 1,248 tons. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company run vessels between the Pacific coast and China and Japan, which occasionally touch at this port. There are also two steamers, English built, the Zelandia and Australia, the former of 1,736 and the latter of 1,713 tons, which make regular trips between San Francisco and Australia, making Honolulu a port of entry.

IMMIGRATION.

During the year 5,390 immigrant laborers arrived in the Kingdom. Of this number, 3,108 were Chinese, who came without Government aid, 1,961 Japanese, and 341 Portuguese, who were assisted by the Hawaiian board of immigration. The Japanese and Portuguese were contracted by the Government to the planters for a period of three years, and are under the patriarchal charge of the board of immigration. The Chinese are not under the protection of the board, but generally of their companies. The system of contract, as applied to these plantations, is the same as is in general vogue in the Islands, and such as applies to all classes of labor. It is simply an agreement between employer and employé, containing all the conditions under which the labor is to be per-

formed and the period of service; also the treatment to be received, the wages to be paid, the character of subsistence, the hours of labor, and such other details as secure both employer and employé. Neither party can abrogate the contract, and employés who refuse to work, or leave their places, are arrested and imprisoned, or fined and returned, as in the case of deserting sailors from our merchant ships. The Japanese Government has a large embassy here, and through a special treaty between the two countries this Government concedes the right of inspection and inquiry to the Japanese authorities. The prevailing sentiment here is favorable to the exclusion of further Chinese immigration and a dependence upon Japan and Portugal for the labor necessary upon the plantations.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total customs receipts for the year were \$502,337, showing a decrease, compared with 1884, of \$49,399. This is accounted for, in the face of the increase of production, to the general uncertainty felt as to the continuance of the present commercial relations with the United States. There was, of course, a corresponding decrease in the value of importations, amounting to \$806,970, as compared with 1884.

The importations of gold during the year amounted to \$720,388.08. The exports of gold were \$56,414.85; imports of silver, \$217.25; exports of silver, \$7,532.15.

The total value of exports of articles of local production to the United States was \$8,867,913.60, or 91 per cent. of all the exports of the Kingdom. The total value of imports from the United States was \$2,940,837, out of a total of \$3,830,544.58, or 76.77 per cent. of the whole.

FINANCE.

The public debt of the Kingdom is \$1,087,000, on which interest rating from 6 to 12 per cent. is being paid. The total valuation of property appraised for taxation is \$15,412,909 on real estate and \$11,384,423 on personal property. The amount realized for the biennial period ending March 31, 1886, was, from real estate, \$227,194.82; personal property, \$262,306.78; from all other sources, including poll-tax, licenses, &c., and the customs for 1884-'85, the sum of \$2,521,153.01, making a total revenue of \$3,010,654.61. The expenditures of the Government for the same period were \$2,988,722.37. The expenses of the royal household, including salary of His Majesty and stipends to the Queen and royal princesses, were \$127,931.36; legislature and privy council, \$40,300; judiciary, and court expenses, \$245,934; interior department, \$1,818,533.60; finance department, \$723,887.18; attorney-general's department, \$282,720; education, \$191,720; board of health, \$264,500; sundry expenses, \$61,843.14.

There are 51 registered Hawaiian vessels, with a total tonnage of 9,249 $\frac{7}{5}$. Of this number, 2 are barks, 3 brigs, 1 tern, 30 schooners, 13 steamers, and 2 sloops. One steamer, 2 schooners, and 1 brig, with a total tonnage of 669 tons, have been added to the register during the year. Most of these vessels are used in the inter-island trade.

Twenty-six whaling vessels entered the harbor or lay outside, with a total tonnage of 8,073 tons.

Six national vessels—the Hartford, American; the Kerguelen, French; the Christoforo Colombo, Italian; and the Satellite and Constance, British—entered the port during the year.

The number of passengers arriving at Honolulu from the United States was 1,531. They were mostly tourists. From all other countries, 199.

The number in transit was: To Australia, New Zealand, and South Seas, 1,385; from same points, 1,341; from Victoria, B. C., to China, 1,100; from San Francisco to China, 491; from Tahiti to San Francisco, 10.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

As I have already stated, business has been dull in building and commercial circles, and speculative pursuits have come almost to a standstill, although the production in the great staples have exceeded previous years, and the shipping interests have been unusually active. There is a single reason for this, the uncertainty existing in regard to the continuance of the present commercial relations with the United States. The total exports from the Kingdom in 1877—the year of Hawaiian jubilee, the year of the reciprocity treaty—were \$2,180,741.91, and the imports \$1,811,770.56. Year by year the energy, pluck, and capital of Americans, principally, seconded by a sprinkling of other nationalities, increased the production and necessarily increased consumption, until they have reached the magnificent figures of 1885, \$9,069,318.01 for exports, and nearly \$4,000,000 for imports. These great results were gained by immense investments of capital which have been buried in the soil or are represented in machinery, which, they fear, as well as the land, will be nearly valueless if reciprocity ceases. The mercantile, marine, and our limited manufacturing interests also, which depend almost exclusively upon the prosperity of the great plantations, tremble in the doubt of the future. This being true, there is but little investing, little building; no more manufacturing than will supply immediate need, and all wait for results.

GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

This little Kingdom is to all intents and purposes American. Its contiguity, being but 2,100 miles from our coast, the constant intercourse of the people of the two nations, and their close business and social relations have linked the whole population here to American ideas and customs. While the Government is a constitutional monarchy, its methods are largely democratic and have been molded by Americans. It knows its strength is in its feebleness, and the people, natives and foreigners, have come to look upon the United States as its natural protector and benefactor. As the tables herewith given clearly show, the benefits of reciprocity do not all come to the people of the Islands. The 200 ships which have cleared from this port during the year were built by American ship-builders and are the property of American citizens. The loss of the treaty is a certain loss of the business of the vessels and a large per cent. of the capital invested in them. Two-thirds of the capital invested in plantations and the facilities for the production of sugar is the capital of Americans. Three-fourths of the money borrowed for the prosecution of the sugar business in the Islands comes from American banks. All the immense investment in the two great refineries in San Francisco is American. Seventy-five per cent. of the insurance on vessels and cargoes is placed in American companies. Three-fourths of all the imports into the Kingdom are the production of American farms and manufactories, and after the expenses are paid and the dividends struck, almost the entire profits find their way to the States for permanent investment. But this is only the dollars and cents view of the matter.

Interest is high, money commanding from 8 to 12 per cent., and I have known instances where 15 per cent. has been paid. Banking facilities

are good and exchange reasonable, rating from 1 to 3 per cent., owing to exigencies. The currency of the Kingdom is silver, based on the American standard of fineness, and is legal tender to the amount of \$10. Certificates in sums ranging from \$20 to \$500 are issued and made redeemable in gold. The gold standard is the American coin.

As the price of labor is an important question at this juncture, I submit a table of wages, which I find upon inquiry to contain the ruling prices. There are no trade or labor unions in the Kingdom, except the printers' union.

Bakers, \$45 per month and found.
 Bricklayers, \$5 per day.
 Blacksmiths, \$4.50 per day.
 Boiler makers, \$4 per day.
 Boot and shoe makers, Chinese, 75 cents per day.
 Clerks, white, \$75 to \$200 per month.
 Clerks, native, \$12 per week.
 Carpenters, \$4 per day.
 Carriage-body makers, \$4.50 per day.
 Carriage trimmers, \$4.50 per day.
 Draymen, white, \$12 per week.
 Draymen, natives, \$9 per week.
 Domestic cooks, Chinese, \$6 per week.
 Dressmakers, \$18 per week.
 Day laborers, native, \$1.50 per day.
 Day laborers, Chinese, \$1 per day.
 Dairymen, white, \$35 per month and found.
 Dairymen, native and Chinese, \$16 per month and found.
 Express drivers, native and white, \$75 to \$125 per month.
 Glaziers, \$4 per day.
 Laborers, white, \$2 per day.
 Laborers, native, \$8 to \$9 per week.
 Laundrymen, Chinese, 75 cents per day.

Machinists, \$4 per day.
 Molders, \$4.25 per day.
 Milliners, \$20 per week.
 Nurse girls, white, \$5 per week and found.
 Nurse girls, Portuguese, \$3 per week and found.
 Painters, \$3 per day.
 Printers, white, 50 to 60 cents per 1,000 ems.
 Printers, native, 35 to 50 cents per 1,000 ems.
 Pressmen, \$18 per week.
 Pattern-makers, \$4.50 per day.
 Plantation teamsters, \$2.25 per day.
 Plantation laborers, Portuguese, \$26 to \$30 per month.
 Plantation laborers, Chinese, \$16 to \$22 per month.
 Plantation laborers, Japanese, \$20 per month.
 Plantation laborers, S. S. Islanders, \$20 to \$24 per month.
 Stonemasons, \$4.50 per day.
 Shipwrights, \$5 per day.
 Sailors, \$30 per month and found.
 Saddlers, \$2.50 to \$4 per day.
 Stablemen, \$12 per week.
 Wharf laborers, \$2 per day.
 Wheelwrights, \$4 per day.

The credit system is universal, the customary time being three months, without interest. Longer time is given on special contract, with interest added. There are no uniform discount rates.

The entire transactions in sugar and rice are through agents at Honolulu and San Francisco. They furnish the money necessary to transact the business on three months' loans, at 9 per cent. per annum; the notes renewed every ninety days and interest added. Their fee for their services is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross sales. They do the purchasing of supplies, and attend to the shipping and selling.

The average rate of freight on sailing vessels to San Francisco is \$2.50 per ton, and \$4 on steamers. Scarcity or plethora of vessels varies the figures.

Insurance on cargoes, three-fourths of 1 per cent.

Insurance risks on houses rate from 1 to 5 per cent., owing to character of building. Structures being mostly of wood, a high rate prevails.

According to the last census (1884) the total population of the Kingdom was 80,638. The following table will show the distribution:

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chinese	17,068	871	17,939
White natives	1,068	972	2,040
Americans	1,198	868	2,066
British	882	460	1,342
Germans	1,039	561	1,600
French	125	67	192
Portuguese	5,239	4,138	9,377
Japanese	98	18	116
Norwegians	262	100	362
Polynesians	667	289	956
Other nationalities	330	86	416
Hawaiians and half-castes	27,976	8,430	36,406
	23,623	20,609	44,232

The first census, taken in 1832, gave a total population of natives of 130,313. Compared with the above figures, it shows a decline of about two-thirds in half a century. The existence of leprosy and venereal diseases among the native people is a primal cause of decadence, but the large immigration of Asiatics without wives, and foreigners who come without women, has much to do with it. The Chinese, coming single, at once begin to appropriate the native women, who, singularly, seem to be well disposed towards them, and Chinese and native amalgamation is becoming too prevalent to promise a long continuance of the race. The white foreigners who settle here also appropriate native women to a considerable extent, and the male native population are gradually losing the possibility of obtaining wives. The disproportion is a little less than one female to two males.

The health of the islands has been good. This being reputed throughout the world to be a country with beneficent climatic influences, invalids are constantly arriving, many of whom die here, being weakened beyond the power of recovery by their trip. This fact increases the death rate, and the almost universal taint of scrofulous, leprous, and other hereditary diseases among the natives adds to its proportions. The number of lepers being treated in the hospitals is 907. There are probably as many more who have not been segregated. The average death rate for six years was 38.62 per cent. of population.

J. H. PUTNAM,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Honolulu, May 15, 1886.

ITALY.

TERRANOVA.

Return of foreign shipping at the port of Terranova, Sicily, in the year 1835.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Invoice value of cargoes.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
British				4	2,838	71	<i>Lire.</i>
German				3	2,564	66	
Italian	180	2,929	850	120	1,800	750	746,285
Belgie				1	1,312	24	
Norway				2	959	25	
Total	180	2,929	850	130	9,473	936	746,285

CLEARED.

British	4	2,831	71				356,060
German	2	1,996	45	1	568	21	340,040
Italian	280	4,429	1,500	20	300	100	1,970,980
Belgie	1	1,312	24				90,650
Norway	2	959	25				143,450
Total	289	11,527	1,665	21	868	121	2,901,180

Imports at Terranova for the year 1885.

Articles.	United States.		Great Britain,		Italian states.		Turkey.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Tin					868	434			868	434
Coffee			1,759	5,277	2,560	7,680			4,319	12,957
Lead					780	624			780	624
Pepper			103	154	784	1,176			887	1,330
Sugar			1,603	1,603	20,480	20,480			22,083	22,083
Rum			2,106	6,318	8,690	26,070			10,796	32,388
Cod			62,607	31,304	98,950	49,475			161,557	80,779
Iron			1,025	256	80,230	20,058			81,255	20,314
Wood					450,850	105,000			450,850	105,000
Cotton linen			3,910	19,550	20,000	100,000			33,910	119,550
Cotton seeds			28,380	4,825					28,380	4,825
Window glass					9,856	5,200			9,856	5,200
Crockeryware			4,626	1,200	4,271	870			8,897	2,070
Barley							766,403	99,632	766,403	99,632
Petroleum	184,675	92,338							184,675	92,338
Oil							18,351	18,351	18,351	18,351
Coal			701,600	35,000	60,980	3,200			762,580	38,200
Pitch and tar			4,460	1,125	2,024	500			6,484	1,625
Rice			61,872	18,540	39,980	12,000			101,852	30,540
Jute			50,000	10,000					50,000	10,000
Bran			320,367	48,045					320,367	48,045
Total	184,675	92,338	1,244,418	183,197	801,303	352,767	784,754	117,983	3,015,150	746,285

Exports at Terranova for the year 1885.

Articles.	France.		Belgium.		Great Britain.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Wine	60,000	18,000				
Cotton wool						
Corkwood						
Corina					144,100	20,000
Brimstone	416,000	41,600				
Barilla						
Corn, grain, and pulse						
Barley			1,312,000	157,440		
Beans					1,200,000	144,000
Oranges and lemons					332,000	120,000
Carubes					47,800	4,780
Cheeses					19,860	19,860
Anchovy					3,900	3,000
Cotton seeds					135,105	10,500
Almond					27,900	10,600
Total	476,000	59,600	1,312,000	157,440	1,910,665	332,740

Exports at Terranova for the year 1885—Continued.

Articles.	Italian states.		Portugal.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Wine	1,300,000	410,000	.....	.....	1,360,000	428,000
Cotton wool	710,000	850,000	.....	.....	710,000	850,000
Corkwood	130,000	72,000	.....	.....	130,000	72,000
Corina	230,800	30,000	.....	.....	374,900	50,000
Brimstone	453,200	45,320	701,000	70,100	1,570,200	157,020
Barilla	90,000	12,000	.....	.....	90,000	12,000
Corn, grain, and pulse	985,000	260,000	.....	.....	985,000	260,000
Barley	104,000	12,500	1,839,000	220,680	3,255,000	390,620
Beans .....	.....	.....	1,808,000	218,000	3,008,000	362,000
Oranges and lemons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332,000	120,000
Carubes	220,000	22,000	.....	.....	267,800	26,780
Cheeses	120,000	120,000	.....	.....	139,860	139,860
Anchovy	10,000	8,800	.....	.....	13,900	11,800
Cotton seeds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,105	10,500
Almonds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,900	10,600
Total	4,353,000	1,842,620	4,348,000	508,780	12,399,665	2,901,180

ANTONIAS NOCERA,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Terranova, ———, 1886.

ST. LUCIA.

*Report of Consular Agent Peters on the trade of the island of St. Lucia,
British West Indies, for the year 1885.*

AGRICULTURE.

In consequence of the continued depression in the price of sugar, the principal staple of the colony, the area heretofore under cultivation in sugar-cane is being, of necessity, reduced as regards the plantations carried on under least favorable conditions. But the central factories, fitted with the most recent machinery for producing the highest class of crystals, are extending their cultivation. Notwithstanding this, the extension does not keep pace with the reduction of the muscovado-producing estates, and the general output of sugar is steadily decreasing. On the other hand, land is being taken up for the cultivation of cacao; but as the trees do not come into full bearing before eight years from the time they are planted, this new staple cannot be expected to balance the deficit caused by the reduction of value of sugar exports for some years to come. The wages of an agricultural laborer ranged from 25 to 50 cents a day, according to nature of work done.

Agricultural implements are by no means in such general use as they should be, and the necessity for economic working should recommend them at the present time, which would appear favorable for pushing them into notice for the planters.

MANUFACTURES.

I cannot obtain, even approximately, the number of works making raw sugar, but the total output was 4,100 tons. The four central fac-

tories made 2,200 tons of crystals. Of the former, 2,370 tons were exported to the United States, and of the latter 181 tons. The eight rum distilleries of the island made 86,143 gallons of rum, of which 20,000 gallons were exported to Europe, and the balance consumed locally or warehoused. The balance of molasses produced, apart from that used for the above distillation, was 381,500 gallons, of which nearly the whole was exported to the neighboring French island of Martinique for distillation there for the French market. Of the 452,000 pounds of cacao raised 448,000 were exported to Europe, principally to France. The prices obtained during the year averaged, for sugar crystals, \$80.40 per ton; raws, \$48 per ton; rum, 30 cents per gallon; molasses, 8 cents per gallon; and cacao, \$14.40 per hundredweight.

MINES.

The only thing in this line in the colony is a very large deposit of sulphur thrown up by the condensation of the vapors of the boiling cauldrons of an active volcano. The quality appears good, and the deposit could be easily worked. It has not been touched since 1836, when the sugar-growers, fearful of their labor being attracted away, obtained the imposition of a heavy export duty upon sulphur. No objection would be raised now to the deposit being worked.

FISHERIES.

One or two schooners from New Bedford fish for whales pretty regularly and successfully off this island during the spring months. There are no local fisheries except on the small scale required for supplying the home market.

PRODUCT OF FORESTS.

The forests of St. Lucia produce a considerable variety of woods, suitable for first-class furniture and veneering. Eighty-two specimens, which do not exhaust the list, are now on show at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London.

COMMERCE.

The depression in the price of sugar affected all kinds of trade very sensibly, and the commerce of 1885 was below the average of former years.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE.

Two hundred and twenty-four sailing vessels of a total tonnage of 14,077 tons, and 199 steamers of a total tonnage of 201,056 tons, entered at Castries, the only port of entry, during the year. Of these, 7 sailers, of 1,132 tons, were American; 152, of 7,898 tons, were British; 46, of 1,918 tons, were French, and the balance belonged to various other nations.

Of steamers, 168 boats, of 179,502 tons, were British; 24, of 18,800 tons, were French; 5, of 1,804 tons, were Spanish, and 2, of 890 tons, were Norwegian. Nearly all goods from and to the United States are carried by two lines of steamers under the British flag.

The total value of imports was \$449,949.38, and the duty thereon \$81,797.78. The total value of exports was \$582,056.54.

The trade with the United States shows imports into the colony of a value of \$123,129.68, and exports \$182,208.16.

REVENUES.

The revenue of the colony for 1885 was, exclusive of customs (which amounted to \$82,684.60), \$101,938.18.

Owing to the crisis through which our principal industry is passing, the demand for agricultural labor has very considerably slackened, and several thousands of this class of persons have sought employment on the Panama Canal works. Were it not that numbers fall victims to the climate and other local causes, this emigration might be looked upon as an unmixed advantage. For, whereas the price of labor has not risen here in consequence of the departure of these people, many of them have found there remunerative work. As they have no intention of becoming permanent residents on the Isthmus, they remit their savings here. These remittances are made principally in United States gold coin. They are employed for the support of families left behind in the island, or for the purchase of land and house property in town and country. The circulation of this money is a great benefit to trade in its depression, and the specie finds its way back to the United States as remittance in payment of goods, this form of return avoiding bank charges on drafts. The emigrants will return gradually, and as owners of land, which can be got here at \$4.80 per acre, payable in four yearly installments of \$1.20 each, will contribute to increase the production of the colony.

The improvements now being carried out in the harbor of Castries, the principal of which are the deepening of the port and the building of concrete wharves, alongside of which the largest ocean-going steamers can lie, by which the present admitted facilities for rapid and convenient coaling will be greatly increased, must attract commerce to the island. Its having been chosen for a coaling station for the British navy, in consequence of which the port of Castries is to be fortified and garrisoned, will bring the place into notice.

Numerous ships of war, both British and foreign, visited the port during the year, and it is to be regretted that the United States squadron which was cruising among the islands this winter did not give us a call, for the sight of the flag always evokes a good deal of sympathy among our people, and the better knowledge of each other which follows each succeeding visit tends to mutual appreciation, which is not without a favorable influence in promoting commerce.

American goods are elbowing European manufactures out of this market very steadily. France, from which butter was principally imported, sends here only 12,580 pounds of butter, while New York ships us 56,265 pounds. American tallow candles have driven all competition out of the market. The imports of cheese were 11,007 pounds from America, and only 129 pounds from Great Britain. We take nearly 9,000 barrels of American flour yearly, and none from anywhere else, while she supplies the whole of 60,000 pounds of lard, which are used here. She has the market all to herself with 150,000 pounds of salted meats, with matches, oil meal, oils of all kinds, peas and beans, and vinegar; she has pushed herself into the rice trade, and has got a footing in the soap business, while in refined sugar, tobacco, and lumber she has beaten every rival out of the field. But dry goods is the point on which America is a long way behind Europe in this small market, and this is strange, as, though most of our leather comes from New

York, two-thirds of the boots and shoes imported come from England. Textile fabrics are supplied by the United States to the extent of only one-fifth of the quantity which we get from Great Britain, while of iron and steel manufactures she figures for only one-tenth. She is weak also in cordage and tinware.

Perhaps the way of working these lines adopted by the English houses is more attractive to customers. The constant visits of travelers showing new combinations, patterns, and designs, and studying the tastes of a market thoroughly and frequently, and a more elastic system of credit, secure them the preference of custom throughout the West Indies.

WM. PETERS,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
St. Lucia, May 25, 1886.

Principal articles of import and export between St. Lucia and the United States for the year 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Biscuit..... pounds ..	763	\$728 84
Boots and shoes.....		3,327 54
Butter..... pounds ..	6,265	7,490 06
Candles:		
Tallow..... do	11,779	1,297 04
Sperm..... do	1,368	172 80
Carpets, mats, and oil-cloths.....		181 76
Cheese..... pounds ..	11,20	1,286 25
Cottons, linens, and woolens.....		1,580 25
Corn meal..... barrels ..	354	1,179 96
Corn..... bushels..	1,374	850 72
Coal..... tons ..	436	1,046 40
Fish:		
Salted and dried..... cwt.....	3,334	13,368 32
Salmon..... do	14	274 40
Smoked herrings..... do	223	567 34
Flour..... barrels ..	7,881	41,596 80
Fruits and vegetables (fresh).....		603 78
Furniture.....		346 78
Glassware.....		591 07
Hardware and saddlery.....		401 00
Haberdashery.....		763 74
Lard..... pounds ..	60,240	3,921 02
Leather.....		415 16
Matches.....		1,210 74
Meats:		
Hams, tongues, bacon..... pounds ..	5,836	154 54
Pork and beef..... do	149,346	10,333 50
Medicines.....		776 94
Oil:		
Meal..... pounds ..	65,179	1,207 30
Lard..... gallons ..	4,688	2,194 70
Engine..... do	1,026	315 18
Kerosene..... do	28,460	3,524 32
Paper:		
Wrapping.....		243 54
Peas and beans..... bushels..	2,010	2,689 02
Rice..... pounds ..	57,174	1,643 60
Soap..... do	13,350	787 92
Sugar:		
Refined..... pounds ..	20,340	1,213 06
Trunks.....		215 48
Tobacco:		
Manufactured..... pounds ..	618	262 70
Unmanufactured..... do	64,874	6,688 00
Vinegar..... gallons ..	1,034	157 58
Wood, doors, &c:		
White pine lumber..... feet.....	272,383	4,230 74
Pitch pine lumber..... do	118,520	1,335 48

Principal articles of import and export between St. Lucia and United States, &c.—Cont'd.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Bay leaves	bags.. 53	\$129 60
Hides	skins.. 288	206 80
Specie	cases.. 10	5, 899 00
Sugar:		
Usine crystals.....	pounds.. 405, 200	16, 370 08
Raw	do 5, 307, 700	159, 231 00

The total imports from the United States..... \$123, 129 68
The total exports to the United States..... 182, 208 16

SAN DOMINGO.

Report of Consul Astwood.

The business outlook is somewhat gloomy, in consequence of the low price of sugar; many of the plantations will go into bankruptcy this year; several will be unable to continue operations. The country, although the richest in natural resources in the West Indies, with its immense area so sparsely inhabited, the lack of capital and transportation facilities, its helpless financial condition, it cannot boast of a very bright future. A year ago the great hope of the planter and the Government was the ratification of the reciprocal treaty with the United States. This would have brought capital and labor into the country, and developed its boundless resources. The only hope now is the creation of new industries and the establishment of a national bank. This is based largely upon the hope that the Samana Railroad and the New York and San Domingo Central Railroad will be built, and the bank now in negotiation by American capitalists will be established. The last-mentioned railroad is the most important, entering immense forests of valuable woods, making available large tracts of lands and room for hundreds of thousands of immigrants.

Looking over the resources of this magnificent and undeveloped country, one is led to be somewhat covetous. It would then in a few years be the most beautiful and most important island in the New World. It has a variety of climate, soil suited almost to every kind of agricultural development. Cotton grows here on trees; once planted it will grow and go on producing for generations without the necessity of replanting. The ramie, a textile of which fabrics, paper, thread, and rope are made, grows spontaneously, giving its first crop of fiber six months from the time of planting, and thereafter three crops a year; this product is said to be very valuable indeed. A curious Frenchman who has made a study of it gives the following results: A sample which was analyzed in France, compared with the very best production of the same kind raised in China; it was valued at 10 cents a pound in its raw state; an acre of land will produce at its minimum 2,500 pounds a year; the minimum value would be 6 cents a pound, and the price of production cheaper than that of any other product possible.

I have sent a sample of it to Mr. H. L. Beane, vice-president of the San Domingo Central Railroad Company, at 32 Liberty street, New York, for analyzation. But the greatest business here would be the

exportation of valuable woods, which cannot now be exported for lack of transportation facilities; but as I have written so much about this in my unpublished report of 1884, it is useless to reproduce it here. This island should be developed by American capitalists, because it is the only island of importance in the West Indies which is not monopolized, owned, and impoverished by some European power; it has immense harbors which would give splendid naval and coaling stations for our ships of war and merchant marine in cases of emergency. This development would draw the West Indian and South American trade to the United States, where it legitimately belongs; it would drive slavery from Cuba, which of itself would be sufficient to stimulate our people to help in the development of this country.

Five millions of people introduced into a country capable of maintaining them in luxury, whose inhabitants are now above three hundred thousand, would make a vast difference in its commercial relations with the United States, and in this country, where the plow and agricultural implements of every kind are not known, what a harvest would be reaped by our manufactories.

But it is not fair to send adventurers down here who are dissipated, dishonest, and immoral, who come to have a good time generally, spending freely in the gambling dens and drinking saloons the hard-earned cash of some capitalist, return to the States bankrupt, with some exaggerated statement detrimental to the interest of both countries to cover up his own debauchery. This is too common already, but to extend our commerce, to have an outlet for our commodities, to provide employment for our vessels, let the people of the United States become interested in this development and send good men, having at heart the interest of both countries and that of the capitalists who send them, and a better commerce is assured than can possibly be had in the Congo or other parts of Africa, or the distant South American Republics, or Mexico, for years. This is the gateway to the boundless riches of the south.

H. C. C. ASTWOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San Domingo, June 10, 1886.

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